**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

Renotification/80 Amendments

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982

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form
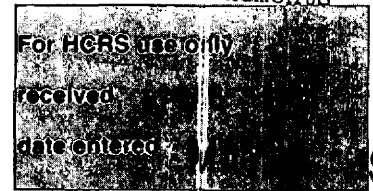
See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic   Monroe Commercial District

and/or common   same

2. Location

Roughly bounded by 15th and 18th Aves.,
9th and 13th Sts.

street & number   various - see Item 7   ____ not for publication

city, town ⸱ Monroe   ____ vicinity of   congressional district   2nd

state   Wisconsin   code 55   county   Green   code 045

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
____ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	____ park
____ structure	____ both	____ work in progress	____ educational	____ private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition** N/A	**Accessible**	X entertainment	X religious
____ object	____ in process	____ yes: restricted	X government	____ scientific
	____ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	X industrial	____ transportation
		____ no	____ military	____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name   Multiple ownership - see inventory

street & number   see inventory

city, town   ____ vicinity of   state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Green County Courthouse

street & number   N/A

city, town   Monroe   state Wisconsin 53566

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places   has this property been determined eligible? ____ yes X no

date 1976   ____ federal X state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records   State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town   Madison   state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

General Description. The Monroe Commercial District comprises an area of some ten city blocks in the central section of the city. Monroe was platted in a grid pattern, and the district itself is completely surrounded by residential areas; as a result, the district in appearance is very homogeneous and cohesive. The heart of the district is the court-house square. The square has wider streets than the remainder of the district, and buildings in the square are mostly 19th century constructions. Each side of the square has 5 or 6 structures abutted to each other and alterations in the buildings have been largely confined to the ground floor, with display windows and the like. The primary open space within the district is also in the square, the large courthouse green. The green once contained numerous elm trees, which have almost entirely disappeared. The green, together with the wide streets about the square, conveys a sense of spaciousness and provides clear vistas. Outside the square, the rest of the district's approximately 65 buildings are a combination of shops and manufacturing sites. In the southern part of the district, particularly, there are several old manufacturing sites once important to Monroe's economy. Alterations in the buildings outside the square have been fewer and less noticeable, but there has also been a larger amount of new construction (e.g., the Swiss Village Mall in the south part of the district). Buildings are also more widely spaced outside the square, but the lack of trees and the narrower streets offset this, so that no real open spaces exist. Nevertheless, the district as a whole is not cramped or crowded and can be easily traversed in an hour.

Building Types. The commercial area in Monroe originally was confined almost completely to the square, and the buildings during the early years were all frame structures. Since the 1880s, most buildings inside the historic district have been either sided or replaced with brick. Most buildings are two or three stories in height, constructed of either red or cream brick and decorated with ornamentation that reflects the Victorian motif of the late 19th century. Of special note among the buildings of early twentieth-century vintage are three (the Goetz Theater, the Young Building, and the Times building) whose glazed terra-cotta tile facades rival the most flamboyant Victorian examples in decorative interest. Although notable exceptions exist, as noted in the inventory, Victorian mode dominates the architecture of the district and reflects the period of greatest growth. While very many of the architects who designed these buildings are no longer known, local sources do indicate that the workmanship in the construction of the buildings came from craftsmen who lived in Monroe. This befits a city that was growing rapidly and the Monroe commercial area did indeed expand between 1880 and 1920. Most of the significant buildings inside the historic district are and have been retail shops, but several sites for manu-facturing are in the southern part of the district. Some of these are no longer in use. Generally, all the retail shops are in good condition, while some of the manufacturing sites, again mostly in the southern part of the district, are deteriorating. Some efforts are being made, however, to restore the structures, although these plans will depend on the ability to find economically feasible ways in which they could once again contribute to the commerce of Monroe.

Description of Pivotal Buildings. The inventory of sites in the commercial district follows and consists of two parts. The first part is a descriptive list of all pivotal structures. The second part is an index of all structures within the district boundaries. These structures are marked either P, for pivotal; C, for contributing; or N, for non-contributing. The index also contains a lit of all owners. At the south edge of the district there is some archeological potential where former grist mills and other manu-facturing buildings have been razed, but this potential awaits verification.

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<u>Pivotal Buildings</u>. (Unless otherwise specified, all lot numbers refer to Lybrand's Donation to the City of Monroe.) Buildings are listed sequentially by street--9th Street through 17th Avenue.

<u>Courthouse Square   Green County Courthouse   1891</u>

Architect: G. Stanley Mansfield. Owner: Green County. This is the second county courthouse built in Monroe and is the district's most dominant visual feature. The building is a distinguished example of Richardsonian Romanesque, and has the additional merit of containing two fine murals by German-born artist Franz Rohrbeck. (NRHP, 3/21/78).

NINTH STREET

<u>1505 9th Street (Lots 131-133) Arabut Ludlow Memorial Library   1904</u>

Architects: Claude and Starck. Owner: Union School District, 1510 13th Street, Monroe. The Ludlow family contributed $12,500.00 to the construction of this library as a tribute to the important Monroe businessman. The library was the first building in Monroe built for this purpose, the earlier town library being kept in the second floor of a shop on the square. It has been the city library since, now offering to the reading public some 40,000 volumes (compared to 6200 in 1907), on all subjects. The Neoclassical design of this building was provided by two of Wisconsin's most prestigious architects. (<u>Monroe Evening Times</u>, October 13, 1848 and October 13, 1973; E. C. Hamilton, <u>The Story of Monroe</u>, 1976, 87, 197-198. Hereinafter called Hamilton.)

<u>1617 9th Street (Lots 126-127) Green County Historical Museum   1860</u>

Architect: unknown. Owner: City of Monroe. This building is the Universalist Church, where many of Monroe's early businessmen and their families, who were predominantly Yankee in origin, worshipped. The land for the building was donated by Jacob Lybrand. During its early years, the structure was used to store supplies for the Union Army during the Civil War. The Church was renovated several times, and once was a magnificent example of Gothic architecture. The steeple, however, was removed in 1910, after being struck by lightning. In 1966, the building was given to the city, due to the decline in the size of the congregation. Now used by the Green County Historical Society, the bulding still contains some of the early leaded stained glass windows, but its primary significance derives from its connections to Monroe's pioneer businessmen, including Lybrand, Treat, and Ludlow. As such, it represents the social unity of the commercial district's beginnings. (Lucile Becker, <u>Affectionately Yours</u>, 1977; <u>Monroe Evening Times</u>, November 29, 1965; <u>Wisconsin State Journal</u>, October 3, 1958.)

TENTH STREET

<u>1601-1603 10th Street (Lot 15) Young Building   1889</u>

Architect: unknown. Owner: Charles G. Schultz, 1601 10th Street, Monroe. This building was for many years the location of the <u>Monroe Sentinel</u>, the city's most important 19th century newspaper. It was also, from 1918 to 1928 the site of the city offices for Monroe. (Hamilton, 156; Monroe City <u>Directories</u>, 1900-1930.)

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ELEVENTH STREET

1514-1524 11th Street (Lot 21) F. F. White Block 1900

Architect: A. D. Conover. Owner: City-Urban Enterprises, Route 1, Box 270, Monroe.
The White Block has been noted as the most distinctive late Victorian commercial con-
struction in Monroe, combining almost all the varied motifs that characterized this genre
of architecture. (NRHP, 1/31/79.)

1708 11th Street (Lot 28-30) Goetz Theatre 1932

Architect: Livermore, Barnes and Samuelson, Madison (Monroe Evening Times, 9/1/31).
Owner: Robert & Nathan Goetz, 1708 11th Street, Monroe. The districts only motion pic-
ture theatre, the Goetz Theatre stands out for its flamboyant style, particularly the
curvature in the front facade gable and the colorful glazed terra-cotta ornamentation.
Overall, it is a good example of the early theatres that were built in many small towns
during the period. (Information based on material gathered by Dorothy Maurer of Monroe.)

1724 11th Street (Lots 49-51) Federal Building 1932

Architect: James A. Wetmore. Owner: United States Postal Authority. One of the last
constructions in Monroe's commercial district during its historic period, the post office
is a large Neo-Georgian building, the style of which is a marked contrast to the 19th
century. Victorian era buildings that dominate the district. (Construction date from
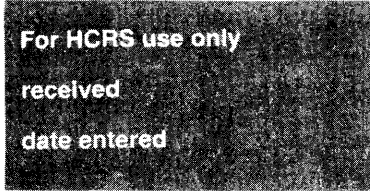building cornerstone.)

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TWELFTH STREET

1324 12th Street (Lot 5, Russell's Donation) Green County Agricultural Services

Architect: unknown. Owner: Green County Cheese Coop., 1324 12th Street, rear, Monroe. This two story brick structure, with metal siding covering two sides, has been since early in the 20th century the location of the Green County Cooperative Cheese Co., the district's longest operating cheese manufacturer. Much of the cheese that is made is sold locally in the cheese stores around the courthouse square. (Information from an interview with cheesemaker, Eldon Ott, by Carol Brand, 2/17/81.)

1404 12th Street (Lots 152-153) Jailhouse Tap   1870

Architect: unknown. Owner: Henry Goodman, 1404 12th Street, Monroe. This structure was, for a number of years, the third jail for Green County, constructed at a cost of about $25,000.00. The building originally provided facilities for the jail and offices and living space for the county sheriff. The appearance of the building today is essentially the same as when it was built. (Booth & Dietz, Memoirs of Green County, 1913, 39-40. Herinafter called Booth & Dietz.)

FIFTEENTH AVENUE

1301 15th Avenue   Green County House   1866
(Lots 6 & 7, Bl. 32 of Rattan's Addition)

Architect: unknown. Owner: M. Doyle, 1301 15th Avenue, Monroe. One of Monroe's earliest hotels, this building has changed very little in its appearance since construction. In 1882, the hotel was bought by Fred Thomm, a Swiss immigrant and it subsequently became a very popular winter resort for many of Green County's Swiss cheese makers and dealers. As such it was a local gathering place for many of the district's businessmen. (C.W. Butterfield, History of Green County, Wisconsin, 1884, 931-932. Hereinafter called Butterfield; Booth & Dietz, 280.)

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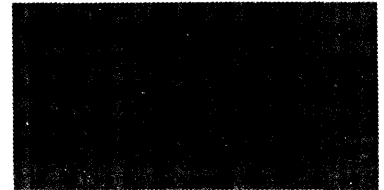
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SIXTEENTH AVENUE

907 16th Avenue (Lot 40) Times Building and Annex 1922

Architect: unknown. Owner: Cerbins, Smith and Wyss, 1005 16th Avenue, Monroe. This
building has been the printing plant for the Monroe Evening Times, the city's 82 year
old newspaper. The adjoining annex is a one story building with visually interesting
features, including a terra-cotta front facade with a paned clerestory over the entrance.
(Monroe Evening Times, October 13, 1973.)

1001-1005 16th Avenue (Lots 16-17) Treat Block 1872

Architect: unknown. Owners: T. Chester Becker, Dr. David Riese ,
and Dorothy Meythaler, 1003 16th Avenue, Monroe. The Treat Block is the most imposing
building that remains from the early square. Old photographs show that it was a very
fine Commercial Victorian, although much of its decoration has since either been
removed or deteriorated. Now the most notable features are the stone and brick window
caps. The building was built by J. B. Treat, one of the city's earliest businessmen.
Treat migrated to Monroe from Maine, operated first a grocery, then more extensive
investments. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Monroe Manufacturing
Co., as well as owner of a large sawmill. He served his adopted city as state senator
from 1875-1879, and so in several ways contributed to the development of Monroe.
(Hamilton, 102-103, 169, 183; Butterfield, 286-287, 929-930.)

1007 16th Avenue (Lot 17) Caradine Building 1869

Architect: G. F. Schultze. Owner: Alma Caradine, 2639 6th Street, Apt. 3, Monroe.
Now the location of the Monroe Bakery, this building had already been recognized for
its architecture, particularly the unique brick work over the round-arch windows.
(NRHP, 5/8/79.)

1019-1021 16th Avenue (Lot 19) Chenoweth Building 1889

Architect: unknown. Owners: Lloyd F. Marty, Samuel F. Humbel, and Evelyn
Baumgartner, 1019 16th Avenue, Monroe. Constructed by Benjamin Chenowith, one of
early Monroe's most respected entreprenuers, the Chenowith Building is a well pre-
served example of the 1880s and 1890s brick structures that replaced the earlier
frame store on the square. The building has been kept in good condition, and has
finely detailed Queen Anne-style bays on the second floor of its front facade.
The structure also has fine cast metal detail in the cornice. (Hamilton, 183.)

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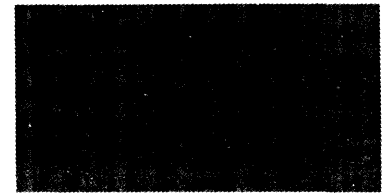
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1217 16th Avenue   Monroe Planing Mill   1840's
(Lots 1 & 4, Bl. 34 Rattan's Addition)

Architect: unknown. Owner: Joseph Huber Brewing Company. These two empty buildings,
a frame structure built in the late 1840s and a brick two-story commercial building
erected later, are the remains of the once very important Monroe Planing Mill,
established in 1858. The frame building was first used as a tavern and hotel, being
later moved to its present site as part of the mill. The brick building was built
for the mill in the latter stages of its existence. Except for a grist mill, the
Planing Mill was Monroe's first large scale processing or manufacturing center and
an early source of capital for the growing commercial district. The frame building,
which has a gable roof and simple rectangular windows, is probably the oldest structure
in the commercial district. (Hamilton, p. 17, 40; Helen M. Bingham, History of Green
County, 1877, p. 92-93. See also Booth & Dietz, 80.)

SEVENTEENTH AVENUE

1000 17th Avenue (Lot 10) Schuetze's Clothing 1875

Architect: unknown. Owner: June Schuetze
612 25th Avenue, Monroe. This structure has been one of the cornerstones of the
business district, being since 1876 the location of a clothing store. The building
has also been subjected to less alteration than many other square buildings and has
finely detailed cornice ornamentation, representative of the styles when it was
erected. (Hamilton, 172.)

1114 17th Avenue (Lots 27-28) Schlitz Building 1888

Architect: unknown. Owners: Richard L. and Gertrude Soddy, 2204 8th Street, Monroe.
This building exemplifies an interesting aspect of the early brewery business in
Wisconsin. The structure was built by the Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee as an
outlet for their beer; that is, the company leased the building for many years to a
local saloon which offered only Schlitz products. For many years after 1920, the
building was used as a printing office, and now has branched out to a general office
supplies store. (Information about the early uses of the building based on interview
with Mr. Fred Kohli, former owner of the building, and supplied by Mrs. Bessie L.
Houser.)

1129 17th Avenue (Lots 45-46) Lanz Heating & Sheet Metal 1874

Architect: unknown. Owner: Herman Lanz, 1129 17th Avenue, Monroe. This building
is the old Monroe Maqufacturing Company, which was established in Monroe as early as
1865, and was another of J. B. Treat's financial ventures. The company did a variety
of cast iron manufactures and repairs but came to specialize in agricultural implements,
and later carriages. As such the building was the site of some of Monroe's earliest
manufacturing endeavors. The structure is substantially the same as it was originally
built and has an interesting hipped monitor roof. (Booth & Dietz, 282-283. See also
Monroe City Directory, 1885; Hamilton, 102-103, 159, 169, 178-179.)

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1217 17th Avenue   Turner Hall   1937
(Lots 1 & 4, Bl. 35 Rattan's Addition)

Architect: Max Hanisch. Owner: Turner Hall Club, 1217 17th Avenue, Monroe. This
bu ilding replaced the original Turner Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1936, and
is a Swiss chalet design. The hall is still very much tied to the Swiss heritage in
Monroe and is the center of social activities in the district. Many dances, benefits,
and theatre performances have been, and still are, given at the Hall. A wing was
added to the building in 1954, to enlarge the facilities. (Monroe Evening Times,
October 13, 1948; Minutes from the organizations that jointly own and operate the
hall, the Swiss Club, Swiss Singers, Cheese Makers Association and G. U. G. G.)

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INVENTORY OF SITES

Evaluations are indicated after each property: P=pivotal   C=contributing   N=non-contributing
   Unless otherwise indicated, all properties are located in Lybrand's Donation

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Courthouse Square		
Courthouse Square (P) Green County Courthouse	Mr. Robert M. Hoesley Green County Board Chairman	Courthouse Square
Ninth Street		
1505 (P) Ludlow Memorial Library (Lots 131, 132, 133)	Union School District c/o Burnell Smith, Super.	1510 13th Street Monroe, WI
1617 (P) Green County Historical Society Museum (Lots 126-127)	City of Monroe c/o Mr. Clifford R. Reasa Mayor of Monroe	Box 200 Monroe, WI
Tenth Street		
1515 (C) Schindler Building (Lots 41, 42, 43)a/k/a 921 16th Ave.	Monroe Clinic Robert H. Rieder, Manager	1515 10th Street Monroe, WI
1601 (P) Young Building (Lot 15)	Nancy N. Mortell Trust	Kellogg Citizen's Bank 200 N. Adams Green Bay, WI 54301
1605 (C) Camera Shop (Lot 15)	Edward P. Mueller	1113 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1609 (C) (Lot 14)	Chris E. Alston	906 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1611 (C) Kohli Building and Bahr's (Lots 13-14)	Maude Kohli Estate John L. Kohli, Adm.	Route 1, Box 128 Barrington, IL 60010

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Inventory of Sites - 2

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Tenth Street (continued)		
1613–15 (C) Masonic Temple (Lot 13)	Smith Lodge No. 31 and Trustees c/o Harvey Holland	1613½ 10th Street Monroe, WI
1617–25 (C) First National Bank (Lots 11, 12, 13)	Edward M. Adams Chairman of the Board	1625 10th Street Monroe, WI
1716 (N) Sears Building (Lots 55–56)	Rodney O. Kittelsen	Kittelsen, Barry and Ross 916 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1720 (N) Disch Furniture (Lots 55–56)	Rodney O. Kittelsen	Kittelsen, Barry and Ross 916 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
Eleventh Street		
1500–12 (C) Syndicate Block (Lots 70–71)	Rudolf E. Maurer	1242 Western Street Oshkosh, WI 54901
1502 (P) Syndicate Block Hermy's Hideaway (Lots 70–71)	Herman J. Christen	1502 11th Street Monroe, WI
1504 (P) Syndicate Block (Lots 70–71)	Lois Hodgson	1776 Lake Drive Monroe, WI
1508–12 (P) Syndicate Block (Lots 70–71)	Sherman Hodgson	1776 Lake Drive Monroe, WI

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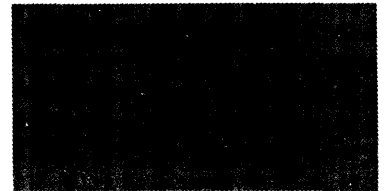# Inventory—Nomination Form

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PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Eleventh Street (continued)		
1514-24 (P) F. F. White Block (Lot 21)	City Urban Enterprises, Inc. John F. Kundert Walter E. Ekum	Route 1, Box 270 Monroe, WI
1600-02 (C) Ruf Block (Lot 1)	Paul A. Ruf Estate Paul and Shirley Ruf, Adm.	2143 17th Avenue First National Bank Monroe, WI
1604 (C) Miller's Jewelers (Lots 1-2)	Albert J. Miller Estate	Commercial Bank Trust Dept. Monroe, WI
1606 (C) Gambles (Lot 2)	Lester G. Forcade	1024½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1610 (C) Eagles Club (Lots 2-3)	Fraternal Order of Eagles c/o John Rawfler, President	1610 11th Street Cheese Capital Aerie 2651 Monroe, WI
1614 (C) Wisconsin Gas (Lot 3)	Sherman Hodgson	1776 Lake Drive Monroe, WI
1618 (C) Florines (Lot 3)	Norman Peterson	1618 11th Street Monroe, WI
1620 (C) Joseph's (Lot 4)	Ruth Maurer Barth	1620 B 11th Street Monroe, WI
1622 (C) Radke's (Lot 4)	Rosemary Forcade Bowers	c/o Lester & Marion Forcade 1024½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1624 (C) LeMoine Shoes (Lot 4)	Herbert G. LeMoine	1624 11th Street Monroe, WI

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PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Eleventh Street (continued)		
1626-28 (C) Benkert Building (Lots 4-5)	Arthur C. Benkert Josef J. Benkert	1628 11th Street, P. O. Box 89 Monroe, WI
1630 (C) Bauman Building (Lot 5)	Barbara Bauman Gelbach	1630 11th Street Monroe, WI
1708 (P) Goetz Theater Building (Lots 28, 29, 30)	Robert and Nathan Goetz	1708 11th Street Monroe, WI
1713-17 (N) Fitzgibbons Building (Lots 52-53)	Marco Bregenzer	2325 18th Avenue Monroe, WI
1723 (N) Goeck's Texaco (Lots 52-53)	Crandall Oil Company R. Crandall, President	250 8th Street Monroe, WI
1724 (P) Federal Building (Lots 49, 50, 51)	United States Post Office	1724 11th Street Monroe, WI
Twelfth Street		
1324 (P) Green Co. Agricultural Services (Russell's Donation, Lot 5)	Green Co. Cheese Co-op Eldon Ott, Cheesemaker	1324 12th Street Monroe, WI
1404 (C) Jailhouse Tap (Lots 152-153)	Henry Goodman	1205½ 14th Ave. Monroe, WI

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PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Twelfth Street (continued)		
1520 (C) Monroe Minuteman (Lots 158-159)	Joseph Huber Brewing Co., Inc.	Brewery Office, Box 277 Monroe, WI
1602 (C) (City Hotel) Swiss House (Lots 160, 161, 162)	R. J. Bienema Joe Rast	412 8th Street, Monroe, WI 1325 19th Street, Monroe, WI
1616 (C) Monroe Cheese (Lots 162, 163, 164)	Monroe Cheese Corporation Edwin Rufenacht, President	1616 12th Street, Box 260 Monroe, WI
1707 (N) Dittmer's Body Shop (Lot 26)	Nathan M. Dittmer	1707 12th Street Monroe, WI
1715 (C) Sand O T.V. Service (Lots 47, 48, 49)	Francis & Dorothy Schott	1715 12th Street Monroe, WI
1723 (N) Roy's House of Bargains (Lot 47)	Tom Koeller	1504 14th Avenue Monroe, WI
Thirteenth Street		
1412 (C) Mueller Cheese Factory Equipment (Rattan's Addition, Bl. 32, Lot 7)	Anna Mueller	1412 13th Street Monroe, WI
Mueller Warehouse (C) (Rattan's Addition, Bl. 32, Lots 5 & 8)	Paul R. Mueller	1412-13th Street Monroe, WI

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PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Fourteenth Avenue		
1208 (C) Huber Brewing Company (Lots 154, 155, 156, 157)	Joseph Huber Brewing Co., Inc. Fred W. Huber, President	Brewery Office Box 277 Monroe, WI
Fifteenth Avenue		
1025 (C) Grace Luthern Church (Lots 96 & 97)	Grace Lutheran Church Rev. Larry Pinnow, Pastor	1025 15th Avenue Monroe, WI
1110 & 1118 (Lot 72,73,&74)	Clarence Rufer Rufer Regrigeration	1505 12th Street Monroe, WI
1301 (P) Green County House Rattans Addition to Lybrand's (Donation (Bl. 32, Lots 6 & 7)	M. Doyle	1301 15th Avenue Monroe, WI
SIXTEENTH AVENUE		
902-904 (C) McLellans (Lot 37)	Milton Johnson Lester Johnson	1809 10th Street, Monroe, WI 1510 11th Street, Monroe, WI
901-907 (P) Times & Odell Buildings (Lot 40)	Cerbins, Smith & Wyss	1005 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
910 (C) Penney's (Lots 38-39)	M. K. Johnson L. M. Johnson	1510 11th Street Monroe, WI
1001-1005 (P) Treat Block Beckers Leader Store (Lot 16)	T. Chester Becker	1001 16th Avenue Monroe, WI

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

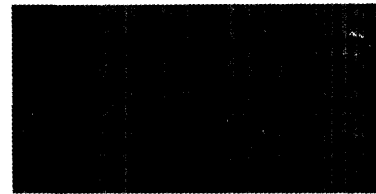# National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Monroe Commercial District

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   13

Inventory of Sites - 7

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Sixteenth Avenue (continued)		
1003 (P) Treat Block Mode O'Day (Lot 16)	Dr. David Riese	1421 14th Avenue Monroe, WI
1005 (P) Treat Block Cerbins, Smith & Wyss (Lots 16-17)	Dorothy Meythaler	2041 Lincoln Road Monroe, WI
1007 (P) Caradine Building (Lot 17)	Alma Caradine	2639 6th Street, #3 Monroe, WI
1011-13 (C) Palace Building, Spurgeons (Lots 17-18)	Ivan Coplien	1325 16th Street, #1 Monroe, WI
1015-17 (C) Swiss Colony Inn Robertson Building (Lot 18)	Sherman Hodgson Swiss Colony Raymond R. Kubly, Pres.	1776 Lake Drive 1112 7th Avenue Monroe, WI
1019-23 (P) Chenoweth Building (Lot 19)	Lloyd F. Marty	1011 20th Avenue Monroe, WI
1021 (P) Chenoweth Building (Lot 19)	Samuel F. Humbel	Box 234 Monroe, WI
1023 (P) Chenoweth Building Baumgartners (Lot 19)	Evelyn Baumgartner	1023½ 11th Street Monroe, WI

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Inventory of Sites – 8

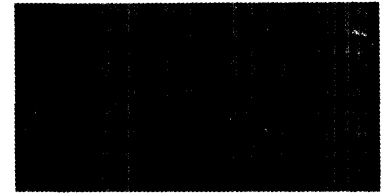| PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Sixteenth Avenue (continued)		
1027-31 (C) Eugene Hotel (Lot 20)	United Telequipment Corp. James O. Driver, President	827 16th Avenue P.O. Box 967 Monroe, WI
1107 (C) Dick's Place (Lot 22)	Richard L. Parmer	1107 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
1109 (C) (Lots 22-23)	Maria Christina Wirth	2335 18th Avenue Monroe, WI
1113-15 (C) (Lot 23)	Robert H. Richardson	714 21st Avenue Monroe, WI
1117-19 (C) Thorpe Paint & Hardware (Lots 23-24)	Patrick F. Thorpe	1119 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
1123-25 (C) Fred Lanz Hardware (Lots 24-25)	Otto A. Lanz	2275 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
1127 (C) Corner Cate (Lot 25)	James P. & Dorothy Wuetrich	1127½ 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
1201 (C) Monroe Laundry (Lot 159)	Joseph Huber Brewing Co., Inc.	Brewery Office Box 277 Monroe, WI
1209 (N) Motor Mart (Lot 159)	Jos. Huber Brewing Co., Inc.	Brewery Office Box 277 Monroe, WI
1217 (P) The Old Planing Mill Rattan's Addition to Lybrand's Donation (Bl. 34, Lots 1 & 4)	Jos. Huber Brewing Co., Inc.	Brewery Office Box 277 Monroe, WI

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Monroe Commercial District

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Inventory of Sites – 9

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Sixteenth Avenue (continued)		
1220 (N) Swiss Village Mall Rattan's Addition to Lybrand's Donation (Bl. 34, Lots 2 & 3)	City Urban Enterprises c/o John F. Kundert	Route 1, Box 270 Monroe, WI
1223 (P) Original Payne Tavern Rattan's Addition to Lybrand's Donation (Bl. 34, Lots 1 & 4)	Jos. Huber Brewing Co., Inc.	Brewery Office Box 277 Monroe, WI
Seventeenth Avenue		
901–903 (C) (Lots 35–36)	First National Bank	1625 10th Street Monroe, WI
902 (N) Mel's Sport-A-Rama (Lot 34)	Mel Tregloan	902 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
906–908 (N) Lynch Building (Lot 33)	Rosemary Forcade Bowers Lester & Marion Bowers	1024½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
910 (N) (Lot 33)	Milton Johnson	1809 10th Street Monroe, WI
912 (C) Odd Fellows Building (Lots 32–33)	United Telephone Co. James Driver, President	827 16th Avenue Monroe, WI
916 (C) Kittelsen-Brand Building (Lots 32–32)	Rodney O. Kittelsen Franz W. Brand	Kittelsen, Barry & Ross 916 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1000 (P) Schuetzes (Lot 10)	June Schuetze	612 25th Avenue Monroe, WI

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Inventory of Sites – 10

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Seventeenth Avenue (continued)		
1002 (C) Baumann Kitchens & Giftware, Inc. (Lot 10)	Henry & Henrietta Bauman	1002 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1004–1006 (C) Wisconsin Power & Light (Lots 9–10)	Ken Robenault, Manager	1004 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1008 (C) Gift Castle (Lot 9)	Anna O. Blum	1517 11th Street Monroe, WI
1010 (C) Town and Country (Lot 9)	Gaylord Reichling	628 Washington Street Darlington, WI 53530
1012 (C) Our Place (Lot 8)	James R. Siebert	1012 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1014 (C) Waffle Shop (Lot 8)	Clifford Reasa	1903 26th Street Monroe, WI
1016 (C) Martin's Sport Shop (Lot 8)	Don Martin	1016 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1018 (C) Wolfe Office Supply (Lots 7–8)	John A. Ammon	2618 7th Street Monroe, WI
1020 (C) Kundert Loeffel (Lot 7)	Charles W. Scharer	1020½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1022 (C) Lanz Insurance Agency (Lot 7)	William Lanz Edward J. McArdle	1022 17th Avenue Monroe, WI

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Inventory of Sites – 11

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Seventeenth Avenue (continued)		
1024 (C) Children's Best (Lot 6)	Marion Forcade	1024½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1026–1028 (N) Pace Setter (Lot 6)	Marco G. Bregenzer	2325 18th Avenue Monroe, WI
1110 (N) Crystal Tower (Lot 29)	Larry E. Schwitz	1711 23rd Street Monroe, WI
1112 (N) King's Treasures (Lots 26–27)	Fred Lickel	517½ 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1112 (N) (Lots 28–29)	Edward P. Mueller	1113 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1113 (N) Optometrists (Lot 44)	Edward P. Mueller	1113 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1114 (P) Schlitz Building (Lots 27–28)	Richard and Gertrude Soddy	2204 8th Street Monroe, WI
1118 (N) Ekum Abstract & Title (Lot 27)	Walter R. Ekum	1118 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1126–28 (N) (Lot 26)	Robert Eicholtz Monroe, WI	1128 17th Avenue
1129 (P) Lanz Heating and Sheet Metal (Lots 45–46)	Herman Lanz Estate Frederick Lanz	1129 17th Avenue Monroe, WI

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Inventory of Sites - 12

PROPERTY ADDRESS/NAME	OWNER	OWNER'S ADDRESS
Seventeenth Avenue (continued)		
1201-05 (C) Swiss Tavern (Lot 164)	Frederick Krattiger	1201 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1211 (N) Happy Hour Saddle Shop (Lot 164)	Foreign Type Cheesemakers Assoc. c/o August Burgi	1209 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
1217 (P) Turner Hall Rattan's Addition to Lybrand's Donation (Bl. 35, Lot 1 & 4)	Turner Hall Club c/o John Marty	1217 17th Avenue Monroe, WI
Eighteenth Avenue		
1015 (C) Old Fitzgibbons Buggy Works (Lots 54-55)	James and Eileen Kittelsen	3243 Lake Johanna Blvd. Arden Hills, MN
1023 (N) (Lot 53)	William K. Bauman	Bauman's Ace Hardware 105 7½ Street Monroe, WI
1115 (N) Hair & Company (Lots 48-49)	May O. Davidson	2015 14th Street Monroe, WI
1117 (N) Bee Line Service Garage (Lots 48-49)	May O. Davidson	2015 14th Street Monroe, WI

8. Significance

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Historical Development. The Monroe Commercial District has been the heart of Monroe activity since the settlement of the city in the 1840s. The commercial area has been the primary business and social focal point for both the Monroe community and much of Green County. The local businesses of the district, many of which are being operated by third and fourth generations of the same families, continue to offer their services in buildings that have been used for commerce since the city's incorporation. Monroe's historic commercial buildings are also visual landmarks, generally in a very good state of preservation, that represent a cross section of architectural styles prevalent during the years between 1840 and 1940.

Commerce. What was to become Monroe was first settled about 1834. Wheat farmers comprised the bulk of the early settlers in this part of Green County, and Monroe was one of several small towns that sprang up as a local service center for the farming interests. Thus commerce played a central role in the town's development from the very first. Monroe benefitted from good location and promotion, so that by 1840 a selection of small stores, inns and taverns, all of which featured a "general assortment of goods, making the sale of whiskey a specialty," formed the roots of business growth. By 1840, too, the city was the seat of Green County. This plum was won mainly through the labors of Jacob Lybrand, a Pennsylvania-born speculator and investor and a first-rate town promoter. One of the earliest businessmen in Monroe, who ran "an unusually good" general store, Lybrand gave 40 acres of his landholdings in Monroe to the city as a courthouse site. Since this land was already the area of most business growth, it naturally occurred that almost all of the commercial district is now in Lybrand's Donation to the city of Monroe.[2]

In the early years, the commercial district consisted mainly of stores offering hardwares, dry goods, and medicines. Most stores were of frame construction and were concentrated on the four sides of the courthouse square, but as time progressed, events effected several changes in the area. The selection as county seat was important, for from that time on, "business began drifting [in] from Milwaukee." Soon the signs of prosperity were reflected in the growth of brick and stone construction. This trend accelerated after 1879, when a major fire consumed seven shops on the southwest part of the square. By 1884, brick was being seen more commonly than frame construction in the commercial district.[3]

The most significant change affecting the commercial district, however, was the decline of the plow and the rise of the dairy cow. The soil in southern Wisconsin was simply too poor to sustain a wheat economy for very long; by the end of the 1860s many Wisconsin wheat farmers began seeking new land further west. In their wake came Swiss dairy farmers, mainly from the New Glarus settlement north of Monroe. These Swiss immigrants had become experts in the production of cheese, and found the vacated farm lands about Monroe to be

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property __c. 31.2__

Quadrangle name __Monroe, Wis.-Ill.__   Quadrangle scale __1:24000__

UMT References

A |1|6| |2|8|3|6|1|5| |4|7|1|9|9|0|0|
Zone Easting   Northing

B |1|6| |2|8|3|6|4|0| |4|7|1|9|8|1|0|
Zone Easting   Northing

C |1|6| |2|8|3|6|3|0| |4|7|1|9|5|9|5|

D |1|6| |2|8|3|5|4|0| |4|7|1|9|5|1|0|

E |1|6| |2|8|3|3|8|0| |4|7|1|9|4|7|0|

F |1|6| |2|8|3|2|2|0| · |4|7|1|9|4|7|0|

G |1|6| |2|8|3|1|4|0| |4|7|1|9|5|4|0|

H |1|6| |2|8|3|3|1|0| |4|7|1|9|7|6|0|

I 16 283365 4719970

J 16 283530 4719955

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state   code   county   code

state   code   county   code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Terry L. Shoptaugh, Historian, Historic Preservation Division

organization State Historical Society of Wisconsin   date   March 23, 1980

street & number   816 State Street   telephone   608/262-8904 (B. Wyatt)

city or town   Madison   state   Wisconsin 53706

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national   ____ state   _X_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title   Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin   date 11/21/80

GPO 938 835

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8.   SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

ideal for the industry. Although initially not accepted by the Monroe merchants, the
cheese industry grew, particularly after Arabut Ludlow, a leading director of the
First National Bank of Monroe, endorsed the efforts of the Swiss. By 1882, Monroe marketed
only 1731 bushels of wheat, but 173,250 pounds of cheese were produced. Soon Green County
was the nation's leading producer of cheese in America, and Monroe led the way in Green
County.[4]

As the change in economics took place, it (and general trends in the late 19th century)
induced alterations in the operations and appearance of the commercial district. Shops
that theretofore had carried general merchandise now became more specialized: one store
might offer only crockery, another furniture. The appearance of photographers, booksellers
and jewelers testified to both growing diversity and increasing prosperity.[5] Manufacturing,
too, had grown up in the commercial district. Monroe's earliest manufacturing had con-
sisted of a small brewery and planing mill, both in the south part of the district. But
with the growth of capital, made possible by the alliance between the early merchant
and the Swiss dairyman, larger manufacturing concerns were established. Monroe business
now included the manufacture of carriages, agricultural implements and even weapons, while
the brewery slowly became a statewide supplier. Manufacturing in the south part of the
district became so extensive that it paid the Illinois Central Railroad to build a spur
line up to the brewery buildings.[6]

Finally, the economic success generated by commerce in the district naturally encouraged
service industries and social centers to become established. Hotels had already dotted
the district, due to the presence of the county courthouse. Many of these were quite
elaborate structures, and a few still remain standing. Some churches also existed at
the edges of the district, but no social center gave cause for greater civic pride than
the Turner Hall. Originally a small frame structure, the Turner Hall in Monroe is now
an elaborately decorated symbol of the Swiss tradition, and continues to serve the entire
community as a foremost site for social activities.[7]

Architecture. The Monroe Commercial District is easily discernible since it had been
hemmed in by residential growth as early as 1900. It is quite fortunate for the heritage
of the city that Monroe's citizens and merchants have consistently been able to adapt
their older commercial structures to new use and retain the relative architectural
appearance and merits of the buildings. Although there have been changes, most notably
the disappearance of the larger old hotels, relatively few modern buildings have been
erected in the district. The very wide streets of the square contributed to this result
by making the advent of the automobile easier in Monroe than many Wisconsin cities: that
is, parking facilities already existed without the removal of numerous buildings in the
downtown area.

Architecturally, the district offers a wide variety of style, and provides a good working
example of stylistic change over time. Very few of the frame structures of the early
district still stand, but of those that do, two early hotels suggest the predominence of
Greek Revival decoration in the early construction. Both the City Hotel (1602 12th Street)
and the Green County House (1301 15th Avenue) have been altered over the years, but each
retains some Greek Revival features. Such is also the case with some of the earlier brick
structures, including the old city jail (1404 12th Street).

                                                        (continued)

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Monroe Commercial District
Continuation sheet   Item number   8   Page   2

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

By the last two decades of the 19th century, Greek Revival elements had combined with other styles in a large number of Victorian structures. Victorian architecture came to dominate the district and, except for functional modernizations and alterations that are now present in some degree in these buildings, still does. The Carradine Block (NRHP, 5/8/79) which was constructed in 1869 is probably the most unusual example of Victorian design in the district, due to the decorative brickwork placed on the facade by the building's German designer. More typical examples would be the Syndicate Block (1502 11th Street) and the Schlitz Building (1114 17th Avenue), both of which were erected in 1888. The ultimate expression of the Victorian mode in Monroe was reached in 1900, with the completion of the F. F. White Block (NRHP, 1/31/79), while the style's antithesis had appeared in the Green County Courthouse (NRHP, 3/21/78). Completed in 1891, the Court-house's central location, contrasting Romanesque features and sheer massive size were sufficient to make the building the most striking visual edifice in the district.

Since 1900, architectural innovations in Monroe's commercial district have usually been functually oriented. The Ludlow Memorial Library (1505 9th Street), for example was built in 1904 on Neoclassical designs so popular in public buildings of the early 20th century. Similarly, the new Post Office (1724 11th Street), built in 1932 and one of the last significant additions to the district, was a Neo-Georgian design. Three other visual landmarks of late construction within the district express unique and functional designs: the Goetz Theatre (1704 11th Street), which emphasizes Moorish influences; the present site of the Monroe Clinic (921 16th Avenue), a functional three story block almost devoid of decoration; and the Turner Hall (1217 17th Avenue), the Swiss chalet appearance of which began a trend in downtown renovations.

In downtown Monroe, then, architectural variety has been the key result of the district's development and continuation as the center of the city. General styles, specific decorations and building materials, and how all of this has changed over time can be traced by simply walking the streets of the commerical district.

Integrity of District. The district has been subject to intensive discussion by the citizens of Monroe,[8] many of whom hold great hopes that a recognition of its historical and architectural merits will encourage building owners to continue with the upkeep and preservation of their structures. In the south part of the district, especially, it is hoped that new uses may be found for some of the old manufacturing buildings that are now vacant. As made clear in the remarks above, the district is quite cohesive as a visual history of the commercial and architectural development of the downtown area; intrusions, while noticeable, have been relatively limited within the district, but any loss of the historic structures, particularly some of the manufacturing ones, would inevitably increase the number of intrusions and harm a community that has been termed "one of the finest ones in the state...for its beautiful architecture and state of preservation."[9]

(continued)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

<u>Regional Context</u>. As can be understood from the remarks concerning the district's commercial development, Monroe played a major role in the economic development of southern Green County, particularly the growth of this area as a major dairy industry. The commercial district encouraged the development of transportation to and from Monroe, so that the city has acted as a service center and shipping point for the local farming area. Many cities in Wisconsin have acted in similar ways, the scale and reach of their operations depending on their relative size and growth. Concerning cities of comparable size to Monroe, statewide survey has found few to compare with the visual effect of the Monroe commercial district. The abundance of late 19th century structures, the cohesiveness of the shops and the manufacturing sites, and above all the well ordered and easily comprehended layout of the district in almost exact rectangular patterns about the courthouse square, combine to justify the prior mentioned claim of Monroe's outstanding fortune.[10]

<u>Boundary Justification</u>. The simple grid pattern of the district's development and the fact that residential areas immediately frame off the commercial district together make the selection of boundaries almost self-explanatory (see enclosed sketch map). Three considerations were borne in mind in marking the boundary: the street plan was followed whenever possible to simplify the task, up to the beginning of residential areas; non-contributing buildings were, whenever possible, cut out of the boundary, mainly by following lot lines; and the boundary was framed so that at the edges of the district, buildings that regularly mark the blending of commercial and residential functions, such as libraries or churches, were included within the district.

<div align="center">NOTES</div>

1) Dates indicate the period in which the various buildings in the district were constructed. See section on description.

2) Bingham, p. 88-137, contains a sketch of early Monroe, including an account of the early businesses in the town.

3) A good source for tracing the growth of the districts are the Sanborn maps of Monroe, seven of which were issued between 1884 and 1926. These maps indicate the change in construction materials, location of rail lines and the general change in the types of businesses in the district. A collection of these maps are in the archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

4) For accounts of the rise of the dairy industry see Richard Egan, <u>Green County, Wisconsin: A History of the Agricultural Development</u>, 1929; Emery Odell, <u>Swiss Cheese Industry</u>, 1936. See also "The Story of a Dairy Barn," an unpublished essay by Rosa Waeltigruenewald of Monroe.

5) Again, see the Sanborn maps for Monroe. See also Butterfield, p. 929-930.

<div align="center">(continued)</div>

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Monroe Commercial District

8.   SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

NOTES (continued)

6)   For the growth of railroads in and about Monroe, and their importance to business growth, see Butterfield, p. 386–391; Bingham, p. 132.

7)   For early hotels in Monroe, see Butterfield, p. 931–933.

8)   Monroe Evening Times, November 12, 1977; February 17, September 22, October 8, December 3, 1979; January 3, 1980.

9)   Thomas J. Lutz, Assistand Director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to Mrs. Franz Brand, October 19, 1977.

10) Ibid.

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9.   MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

Helen Bingham, History of Green County, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 1877.

J. Booth and A. Dietz, Memoirs of Green County, Monroe, 1913.

C. W. Butterfield, History of Green County, Wisconsin, Springfield, Illinois, 1884.

Richard Egan, Green County Wisconsin: A History of the Agricultural Development,
      Monroe, 1929.

E. C. Hamilton, The Story of Monroe, Monroe, 1976.

Monroe City Directories.

Monroe Evening Times.

Monroe Tax Records.

Emery Odell, Swiss Cheese Industry, Monroe, 1936.

Sanborn Maps of Monroe.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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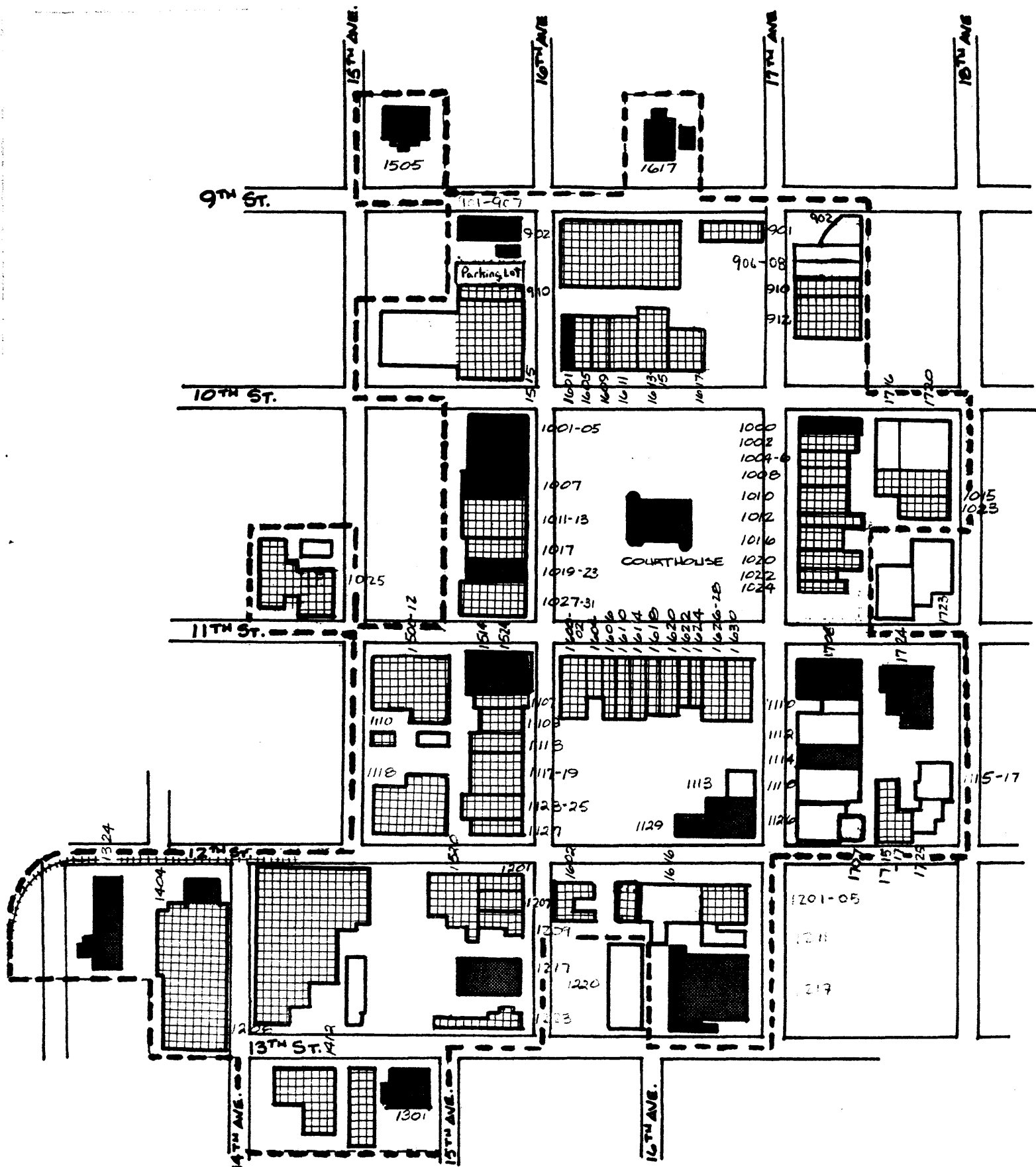
Monroe Commercial District, Monroe, Wisconsin
Continuation sheet   **Item number** 10   **Page** 1


Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The northernmost extremes of the district are Lots 126, 127, 131-133 of Lybrand's
Donation of Monroe. The rest of the northern boundary runs (south of these lots) east
to west along 9th Street from 15th Avenue to the middle of the block beyond 17th
Avenue. The boundary turns south at the alley between 17th and 18th avenues to form
the eastern edge. It thereafter follows this edge to 10th Street, turns east to 18th
Avenue, south to the middle of the block where it turns west to the center of the
block and then south, excluding the southeast section of the block. The boundary
continues south along 10th Avenue, turns west along 12th Street to 17th Avenue, and
south again to 13th Street. The south edge is delineated from this point (the
intersection of 17th Avenue and 13th Street) by running west along 13th Street, the
point where 16th Avenue intersects 13th Street. At this point the boundary travels
north to the drive at the north side of the building, then turns west over to 16th
Avenue, and south back to 13th Street, thus eliminating a non-contributing building
and a parking lot. The boundary continues west along 13th Street to 15th Avenue,
turns south at 15th Avenue until reaching the point marking the south boundary of
Lot 6, Block 32 of Rattan's Addition to Lybrand's Donation. The edge then runs
west to enclose Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, runs north to the rear of the addition to 1404
12th Street, thence turns north to the southern boundary of Lot 5 of Russell's
Donation, thence turns west to the near edge of the Illinois Central Railroad line,
following this spur north and east to the intersection of 15th Avenue and 12th
Street. The edge then runs north to 11th Street, with a small loop west to
enclose Lot 96, then turns east to the alley between 15th and 16th avenues. From
this point it continues north to 10th Street, turning west, then north along 15th
Avenue, then east back to the alley to include Lots 63 and 64. The boundary con-
tinues to 9th Street and turns west to meet the edge of Lot 133 at the intersection
of 15th Avenue and 9th Street, and thus closes the boundary.
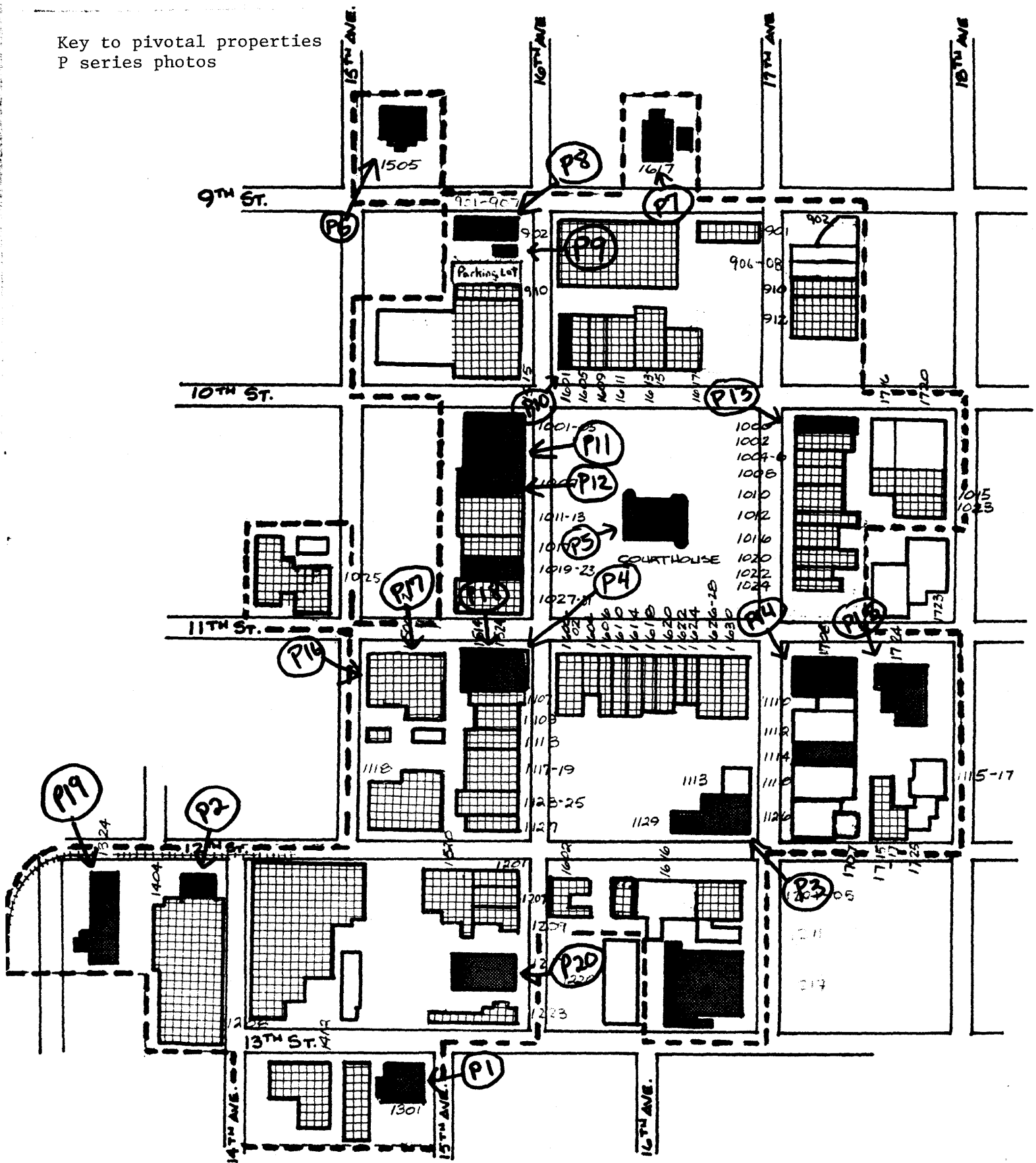
MONROE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

PIVOTAL ■   CONTRIBUTING ▦   NON-CONTRIBUTING ☐

MONROE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

KEY TO PIVOTAL BUILDINGS - See map

PI - Green County House, 1301 15th Avenue

P2 - Jailhouse Tap, 1404 12th Street

P3 - Lanz Heating & Sheet Metal, 1129 17th Avenue

P4 - F. F. White Block, 1514-1524 11th Street

P5 - Green County Courthouse (NRHP), Courthouse Square

P6 - Ludlow Memorial Library, 1505 9th Street

P7 - Green County Historical Society Museum, 1617 9th Street

P8 - Monroe Evening Times Building, SW Cor. 9th St. & 16th Avenue

P9 - Evening Times Annex (Odell Bldg.), 907 16th Avenue

P10 - Young Building, 1601 10th Street

P11 - Treat Block, 1001-1005 16th Avenue

P12 - Caradine Building (NRHP), 1007 16th Avenue

P13 - Schuetz's Clothing, 1000 17th Avenue

P14 - Goetz Theatre Building, 1708 11th Street

P15 - Federal Building, 1724 11th Street

P16 - Syndicate Block, 1500-1512 11th Street (from NW)

P17 - Syndicate Block, 1500-1512 11th Street (from NE)

P18 - F. F. White Block, 1514-1524 11th Street

P19 - Green County Agricultural Service Building, 1324 12th Street

P20 - Old Planing Mill, 1217 16th Avenue

Key to pivotal properties
P series photos

1505
P8
1617
P6
901-967
P7
9TH ST.
902
P9
901
902
906-08
Parking Lot
910
910
912
10TH ST.
15
1601
1605
1609
1611
1615
1617
P15
P10
1000
1001-5
1002
P11
1004-6
1008
P12
1010
1011-13
1012
1016
P5
1017
1019-23
COURTHOUSE
1020
1022
1024
1015
1023
1025
P7
1027-31
P4
1723
11TH ST.
P13
P16
1024
1027
1626-28
1730
1724
P18
P14
1107
1726
1724
1110
1108
1112
1113
1114
1116
1115-17
1118
1117-19
1123-25
1127
1129
1120
1115-17
P19
1324
P2
12TH ST.
1401
1600
1616
1705
1717
1719
1729
P3
1807
05
1404
1707
1207
1511
P20
1217
1223
1262
13TH ST.
P1
1301

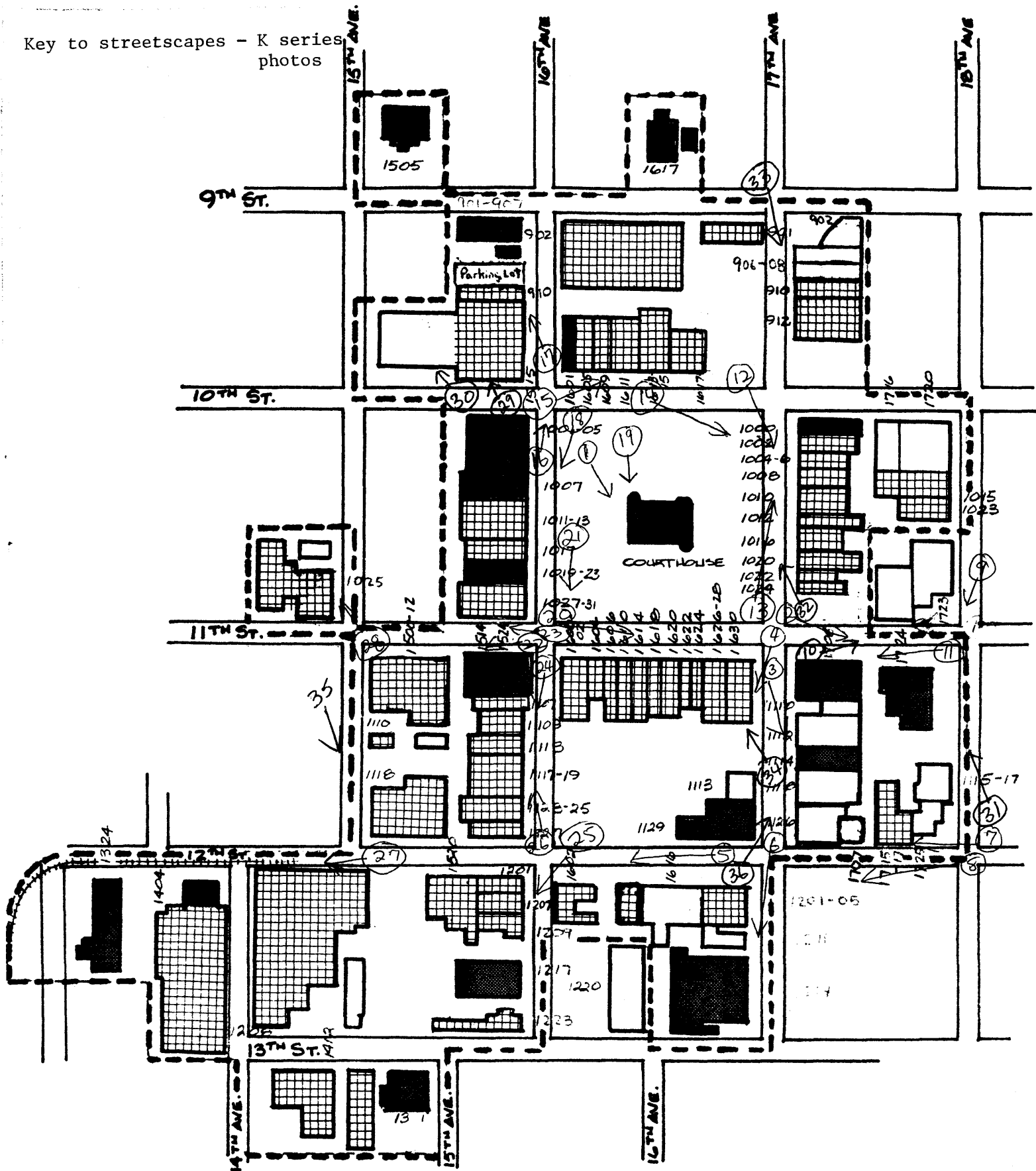MONROE   COMMERCIAL   DISTRICT

PIVOTAL ■   CONTRIBUTING ▦   NON-CONTRIBUTING ▢

MONROE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

KEY TO STREETSCAPES – See Map

K1 – West facade of courthouse and south side of square.

K2 – Goetz Theatre Building, 1700 11th Street.

K3 – 1100 block, 17th Avenue. East side.

K4 – 1100 block, 17th Avenue. West side.

K5 – 1600 block, 12th Street. South side.

K6 – 1200 block, 17th Avenue. West side.

K7 – 1700 block, 12th Street. North side.

K8 – 1700 block, 12th Street, South side.

K9 – View to south along west side of 18th Avenue (district boundary).

K10 – 11th Street, between 17th and 18th avenues. View from southwest.

K11 – 11th Street, South side. View looking west from E boundary of district.

K12 – East side of Courthouse Square.

K13 – 1000 block, 17th Avenue (east side of square).

K14 – 1000 block, 17th Avenue, view toward ESE from 10th Street.

K15 – 1600 block, 10 Street (north side of Courthouse Square).

K16 – 900 block, 16th Avenue. East side.

K17 – 900 block, 16th Avenue. West side.

K18 – 1000 block, 16th Avenue (west side of Courthouse Square).

K19 – Courthouse, photographed from NW.

K20 – 1600 block, 11th Street (south side of Courthouse Square).

K21 – West facade of Courthouse & S side of 11th Street (west end of 1600 block).

K22 – 1500 block, 11th Street. South side.

K23 – 1500 block, 11th Street. North side.

K24 – 1100 block, 16th Avenue. West side.

K25 – 1200 block, 16th Avenue. West side.

K26 – 1100 block, 16th Avenue. West side.

K27 – 1400 block, 12th Street. South side.

K28 – Grace Lutheran Church, 1025 15th Avenue. View from SE.

K29 – View from Southeast, 10th St., between 15th and 16th avenues.

K30 – View from Southeast, 10th St., between 15th and 16th avenues.

K31 – View from Southeast, 18th Avenue near 12th Street.

K32 – View from Southeast, 11th Street near 17th Avenue.

K33 – View from Northwest, 17th Avenue and 9th Street.

K34 – View from Southeast, 17th Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.

K35 – View from Northwest, 15th Avenue., between 11th and 12th streets.

K36 – View from Southwest, 12th Street near 17th Avenue.

Key to streetscapes - K series
photos

MONROE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

PIVOTAL ■   CONTRIBUTING ▦   NON-CONTRIBUTING ▢