

A Flourishing City

Historic Properties Survey Report, 2007

Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission

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Abstract

Daniel J. Hoisington conducted an intensive level historic sites survey of Lake City in 2006-07. The survey was completed for the Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) with the goal to document and assess pre-1960 historic and architectural resources. The survey area encompassed approximately 358 properties over 2,000 acres. The consultant selected 154 properties for the inventory, representing four historic contexts. The consultant recommends National Register designation for several architecturally outstanding and significant homes, as well as local historic designation for more than three dozen properties. Survey documentation consists of individual inventory files and this final project report.

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Daniel J. Hoisington, original photographs
All others, Minnesota Historical Society.

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Lake City, around 1900
MHS



Lake City, 1970
MHS

I. Introduction

“A flourishing city Lake City is now and will be while gregarious nature molds our tastes and so long as we and our rural friends need dry goods, groceries, lager beer, doctors, and the consolations of religion.”

The Sentinel, January 2, 1878

In the beginning, the river was the lifeblood of Lake City, Minnesota, with its deep channels carrying ships laden with goods and passengers from points south up to the commercial center of Saint Paul. The broad vistas across Lake Pepin attracted tourists who reveled in the scenery that was sometimes called “the American Rhine.” Looking at the photograph, taken around 1900, you can see that houses remained close to the riverfront, with a quick transition to farms as one moved beyond the railroad tracks around the town’s western edge. As late as 1970, when the second photograph was taken, the city’s residents lived within a relatively small area, with a few homes built west of the tracks along Lyon Avenue after 1900.

In 2005, the Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission completed a survey of the older central residential district, covering the area roughly between Main Street (now Lakeshore Avenue) and Sixth Street. The survey report recommended the creation of two local historic districts and the local designation of several dozen properties. In 2006, acting on those recommendations, the George Patton House (303 South Oak Street) and the James Stout House (310 South Oak Street) were locally-designated.

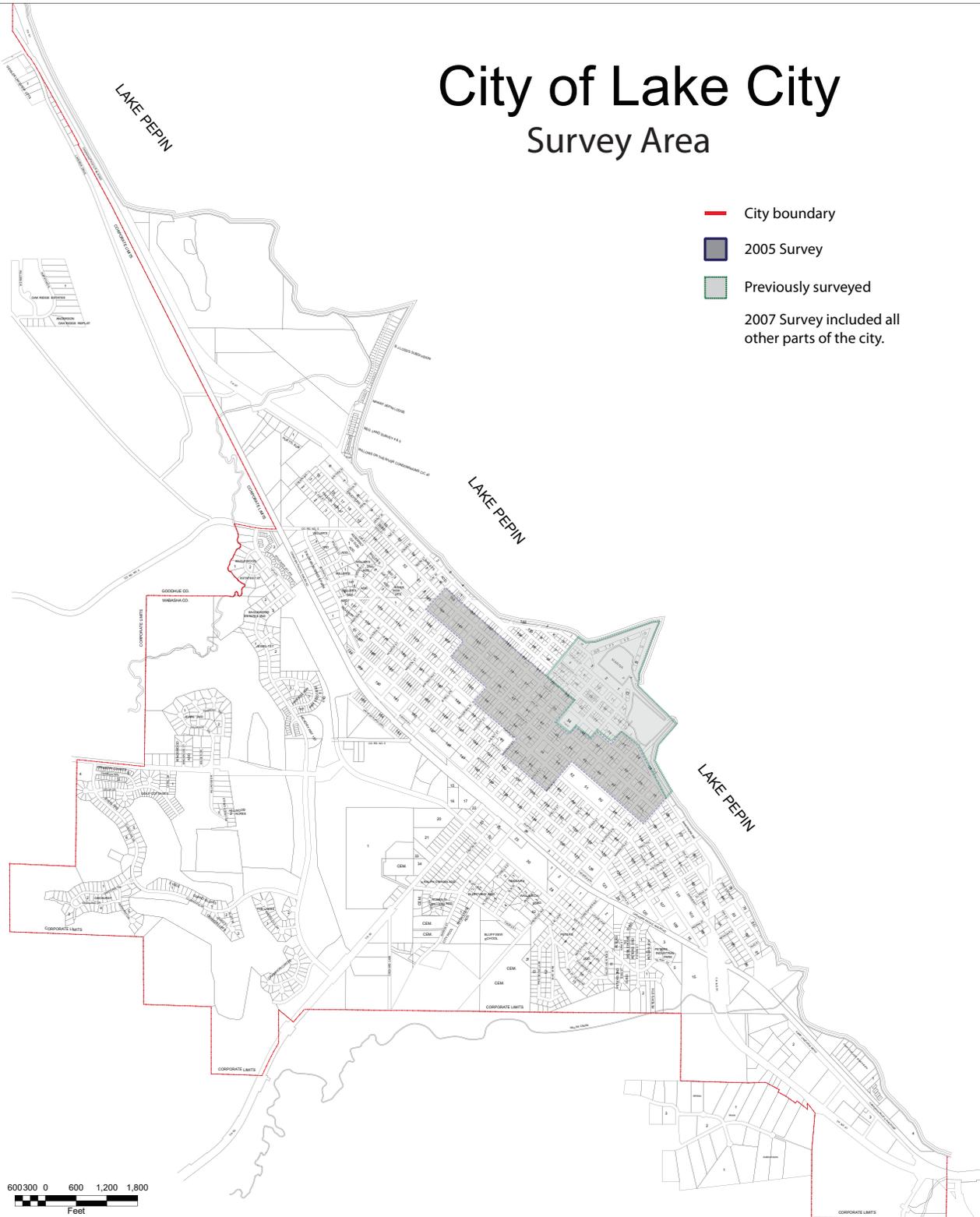
The Lake City HPC took the next step in the planning process by initiating a historic properties survey of the remaining residential areas. The City of Lake City applied for federal funds through the Certified Local Government Program operated by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the Minnesota Historical Society. In October 2006, Hoisington Preservation Consultants entered into a contract with the City of Lake City to conduct an historical resources survey of the major residential area of the city.

The survey area illustrates the city’s diverse pattern of settlement, from its earliest years in the mid-nineteenth century through more recent developments. The survey area included early homes built along the major north-south road and a historic neighborhood near the river and harbor. It also included properties reflecting the growth of the railroad and subsequent businesses such as the grain elevators — with numerous middle-class homes along Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Streets. Finally, the survey looked at the new neighborhoods, developed in suburban-like tracts within the last thirty years, but with isolated reminders of early homes.

Lake City is not, and never has been, locked in the amber of the past, but has evolved into the dynamic community that it is today. Hopefully, this survey will help its citizens, through the work of the Heritage Preservation Commission, as they make the choices necessary to save the pieces of its heritage that give the town its character.

City of Lake City Survey Area

- City boundary
 - 2005 Survey
 - Previously surveyed
- 2007 Survey included all other parts of the city.



600 300 0 600 1,200 1,800
Feet

February 1, 2005

II. The Survey

I. Project Objectives.

The field survey provides site specific information about the architectural and historical significance of 154 buildings and structures in the city. The survey data, primarily recorded on site forms, will assist the HPC in evaluating buildings eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or local historic site designation, and in identifying Lake City's future preservation planning needs.

It is the goal of the HPC that the survey achieves the following:

- Provide the City with a comprehensive database containing historical information concerning the buildings in and around the designated residential area.
- Assure that all future rehabilitation is historically accurate and does not diminish the historical integrity of an individual structure.
- Provide a historical reference publication to educate the public on the city's architectural heritage.
- Encourage building owners to consider maintaining or returning their structures to the original condition and to assist them in the process of rehabilitation.
- To augment the expertise of the HPC members.

To provide a comprehensive database, the consultant examined every structure within the predetermined survey boundaries, resurveying several previously inventoried sites. He entered information on survey forms, then incorporated the completed forms into organized site files. These site files provide the HPC with a system that accommodates the collection of additional research information such as reproduced historic photographs and newspaper clippings. In addition, the consultant will submit electronic files.

II. The Field Survey.

Survey Methods.

This study was conducted based on the planning process set forth in the rules and regulations outlined in the *Guidelines for SHPO Architecture/History Projects* (Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, 1993) and *Guidelines for Local Surveys* (National Register Bulletin 24). The project formally began with an October 2006 meeting between the consultant and the Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission. The survey area, as defined by the Request for Proposals,

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encompassed portions of forty-three city blocks containing approximately 2,000 acres with 359 structures. The consultant expanded the boundaries to include all portions of Lake City not previously surveyed.

In September and October 2006, the consultant conducted preliminary historic research to develop a sense of the physical and historic development of the area. He reviewed the files of the State Historic Preservation Office and the Lake City HPC. The SHPO files include information on properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This survey took advantage of a resource that was not available in 2004 -- the Wabasha County Assessor's online database of properties. With it, the consultant was able to find property identification numbers, legal property descriptions, and current ownership of the surveyed properties. The Assessor's office also provided a printed list of estimated dates of construction.

To structure the field survey, he created a set of maps using 1938 Lake City Sanborn Insurance Maps—the last published edition—organized by block. This provided a survey baseline, combined with the 1940 Wabasha County Real Property tax list.

The consultant conducted this survey in October 2006, revisiting several significant sites in April 2007. He systematically walked every street and examined every structure within the survey boundaries. Using the field checklist, he recorded an architectural description and assessed the integrity of all pre-1940 structures. This reflects the eligibility standards of the National Register of Historic Places, which recommend that structures be at least fifty years old before designation. In Lake City, most post-WWII homes tend to be more generically designed homes and are unlikely candidates for historic designation at present. These homes, although viewed and noted, were given a low priority and none were recorded on survey forms.

Once the initial field survey was completed, the consultant assessed the information and selected 154 properties for complete inventory forms based on the criteria of historic significance and architectural integrity. This selection process, while inherently subjective, was guided by those two standards. However, exclusion from the inventory does not suggest that a property has no potential historical interest.

The consultant photographed selected properties according to Minnesota SHPO standards. That office provided black and white print film, developed the exposed film as a contact sheet, and then provided the consultant with two copies. The consultant, in turn, created photograph log sheets, submitted with the final report. He then affixed the photographs to the inventory sheets. All negatives remain the property of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. For this survey, the consultant shot seven rolls of film. In addition, he took color 35mm slides of surveyed properties. The consultant also took digital images of each surveyed property, included with this report on a CD.

Historic Research.

Given time constraints, the survey's fundamental objective was not to conduct a detailed historic record of all inventoried properties. Rather, the consultant researched the properties as necessary to understand the overall building stock of the survey area and provide a preliminary evaluation of significance based on the city's historic contexts. As part of its continuing work, the Lake City HPC should continue to add additional information to site files.

Consulted sources included:

1. *Wabasha County Assessor's Office Records.* The Minnesota Historical Society holds all nineteenth century records plus books from the sample years of 1910-11, 1920-21,

1930-31, 1940-41, and 1950-51. The project scope did not include deed research.

2. *Fire Insurance Maps*. These detailed city maps were published between 1885 and 1938. Using the maps, a researcher can trace changes in the exterior “footprint” of a building and estimate the date of construction within a decade. The Sanborn Insurance Company published maps for Lake City in June 1885, May 1891, June 1894, January 1900, March 1921, January 1920, and May 1938. These maps proved less useful for the 2007 survey since the earliest sets focus on the central business district and nearby residential areas, stopping at Sixth Street on the west.

3. *Published sources*. There is no single modern history of Lake City. The best sources include *Lake City, Minnesota* (two volumes) and the Historic Context Report by Thomas Zahn. See the bibliography for other sources.

4. *Newspapers*. The consultant did a cursory review of microfilm copies of the *Lake City Leader*, *Lake City Graphic-Sentinel*, and *Lake City Graphic-Republican*, focusing primarily on the “Local News” column.

The consultant reviewed related scholarly studies to gain a sense of the architectural trends shaping the city. These include David Gebhard’s *Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota* and Roger Kennedy’s *Minnesota Houses: An Architectural and Historical View*.

Survey Reports.

The final survey report takes several forms.

Project Report. The consultant prepared a survey report according to the standards found in *SHPO Architecture/History Projects* (January 1993) and the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines*. This report summarizes the survey’s objectives and methodology, as well as its findings in terms of the number and type of properties inventoried. Based on the results of the survey, this report makes recommendations concerning the selection of sites for possible national or local historic nominations.

Inventory Forms. The consultant submitted two sets of the 154 inventory forms with attached contact sheets: one set for the State Historic Preservation Office with the other submitted to the Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission. As required by SHPO, the project’s inventory form contain at least one black-and-white 35mm contact print of the property’s main facade, as well as pertinent data concerning the property’s legal description, architecture, history, and historical context. The surveyor provide basic data concerning construction date, original ownership, and original use.

Database. The consultant provided a computer database of all surveyed properties.

Files. The consultant organized research information and inventory forms into file folders organized by street address. The files include copies of all available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for each property. The files create an organized system for continuing research by the HPC. In addition, the consultant provided 35mm color slides of all inventoried properties.

III. A Guide to the Survey Form.

The consultant submitted survey forms for 154 properties, using the format developed for the 2005 survey. The forms include the following information:

Property Identification.

Site Number. The SHPO assigns site numbers to inventoried properties according to a standard statewide inventory site number system. The site number consists of a two-letter code for the county (WB), a three-letter code for the city (LKC), and a property number. This site number identifies the property on all survey maps.

Property Address. Current street address of the property.

PIN. The county tax assessor's office assigned a Property Identification Number to properties for tax purposes. In addition, the Block and Lot numbers are provided.

Historic Name. This is usually the first known name associated with the property based on tax assessor's records. If the information was questionable or unknown, this line was left blank. At times, especially as property was developed for resale or rent, the first owner never lived at that house. For that reason, some frequently recurring names were not entered into the form.

Common Name. Current or commonly used name of the property. These names were used for public and commercial buildings and not for single dwellings.

USGS Quadrangle. The United States Geographic Survey topographical map quadrant gives the general location of the property. SHPO requires this information.

UTM. The UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) gives the coordinates of the property using a global grid system. The first number listed is the Zone, which identifies the Lake City location within one of sixty north-south zones. The second number is the Easting, which identifies the distance in meters between the central meridian of the Zone and the property. The third number is the Northing, which identifies the distance in meters between the equator and the property. SHPO uses UTM coordinates to enter the location of the property into the Minnesota GIS/LIS (Geographic Information System/Land Information System) cultural resource database.

Property Description.

Date Built. The Wabasha County Assessor's Office maintains a computer file with an estimated construction date. These dates, when checked against other evidence, ranged wildly in their accuracy. Some dates proved correct, some were close—often rounding off to the nearest zero-digit year, and some were quite wrong. The survey forms give this date with that corollary. Other dates were approximated by analysis of Sanborn Maps and county tax records. A date marked with "ca." or circa is an estimate date based on Sanborn Maps and stylistic evidence. Given the scope of the project, year-by-

year review of county tax assessor's rolls was not feasible. However, taxes were reviewed for all properties for the years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940.

Historic Use. The historic use was determined through an analysis of Sanborn Maps. Within the survey area, all properties were single dwellings with the exception of a few churches. Terminology for historic and present use conforms to categories listed in *National Register Bulletin 16: How to Complete the National Registration Form*.

Present Use. The consultant recorded present use based on his visual survey.

Architect. Without complete building permits, it is difficult to determine the architect in most cases. They rarely advertised, undoubtedly relying on word of mouth recommendations for new clients. The exceptions are public buildings.

Contractor. Building contractor or person who built the feature. This was found in rare instances. A day-by-day review of local newspapers might provide further clues.

Style. The consultant assigned an architectural style to most buildings. Again, the terminology conforms to the architectural classifications found in *National Register Bulletin 16: How to Complete the National Registration Form*.

Stories. Number of stories.

Foundation. Type of foundation material. This is often based on tax assessors' records when foundations are obscured.

Frame. Skeletal system of the feature. This was determined by Sanborn Maps and assessor's records.

Exterior. The primary material sheathing the exterior.

Window Shape. The shape of the majority of the windows.

Window Type. The type of window mechanism.

Roof Form. The shape of the roof.

Roof Materials. The materials sheathing the roof.

Significant Details. Brief summary of exterior details.

Integrity. The consultant evaluated the property's integrity based on the degree of alteration, indicating:

- *Excellent.* No alteration.
- *Good.* Minimally altered. Basic shape and window arrangement intact, roofline

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intact, and only mild alterations to porch, simple covering of original siding with removable material, or aluminum combination windows installed.

- *Fair*. Significantly Altered. Basic shape and window arrangement intact but two of the following have occurred: new siding, porch altered or enclosed, window openings or type changed, dormer added or roofline changed, unobtrusive rear or side addition, or storefront altered.

- *Poor*. Very altered. Basic shape and window arrangement usually changed and two or more of the following have occurred: new siding, porch removed or enclosed, major addition, window type changed, original design elements removed or covered, or roofline altered.

Historical Background.

Original Owners' Names. Names of the original owners. This could not be determined for all properties. It is further obscured when one person owns several properties, especially after 1900, when contractors began to build homes for sale.

Current Owner. The consultant obtained the name of the current property owner from the Wabasha County Assessor's Office. The list, obtained in September 2004, has undoubtedly changed and will continue to change. If specific questions develop, the HPC should obtain the mailing address and telephone of the current owner from the Assessor's records.

Historic Background. This is a general summary of the history of a property. Typically, it included a review of tax records, U.S. census records, and the biographical sections of the two major histories of Wabasha

Sources. This section lists the sources including Sanborn Insurance Maps, City Directories, published sources, manuscripts, and historical photographs.

Evaluation.

Statement of Significance. This is a brief comment on the significance of a property within the framework of the city's historic contexts.

Historic Context. This entry lists the historic contexts that the property represents. Given the scope of work, almost all represent the residential context.

National Register Eligible. Required by the SHPO and used by that office to help assess the eligibility of the property as an individual National Register site, or as a contributing property to a potential historic district or thematic multiple property listing. The surveyor makes the assessment, considered only a preliminary opinion of National Register eligibility. If the property is located in a potential or existing National Register

historic district, the form lists the name of the district.

HPC Eligible. The Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission is enabled by city ordinance to recommend to the City Council that properties be designated as Heritage Preservation Landmarks or Districts. The Commission's enabling ordinance established eligibility criteria for local designation, including:

1. Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Lake City, the State of Minnesota, or the United States.
2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event.
3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City of Lake City.
4. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, period, form, or treatment.
5. Its identification as work of an architectural or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of Lake City.
6. Its embodiment of elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant architectural innovation.
7. Its unique location, scale, or other physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, a district, the community, or the City of Lake City.

Survey Information.

Name of Surveyor and Date of Survey. Daniel Hoisington completed the initial field survey work during October 2006.

Photo ID Numbers. The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) processes and prints all black-and-white film, then assigns a six digit identifying number to each roll. The photo identification number provides the roll and frame number for each photograph, separated by a decimal point.

III. Architectural Styles

Lake City's architecture reflects its early settlement and subsequent prosperity through the early twentieth century. Its streets have several outstanding—and relatively rare for Minnesota—examples of Greek and Gothic Revival homes. By the turn of the century, flour milling, shipping, lumber, plus important local industries such as the foundry helped to support a moderately wealthy upper class. They built fine homes, especially along West Lyon, South Oak, and North High Streets.

Compared to the 2005 survey area, the 2007 survey recorded fewer grand homes, except for a few on South Oak Street. High-style architecture is rarely in evidence in these neighborhoods. Many were constructed deriving just the hint of a popular style as it filtered down into the vernacular.

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

It is also important to recognize what is *not* found. In the survey area, there were no Second Empire style homes and few examples of the popular styles of the 1920s and early 1930s—the Dutch Gambrel, the Tudor Revival, and the Bungalow. In terms of building materials, there was a single brick house, the early Dwelle farm on Lakewood Avenue.

802 S. Oak Street
Gaylord House



Greek Revival

In the mid-19th century, many Americans believed that ancient Greece represented the spirit of democracy, influencing European-trained architects to design in the popular Grecian style. and the fashion spread via carpenter’s guides and pattern books. With its classic clapboard exterior and bold, simple lines, Greek Revival architecture became the most predominant housing style in the United States. During the second half of the 19th century, the front gable design—a trademark of the Greek Revival style—continued to influence the shape of American houses well into the 20th century.

In Lake City, Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, as well as molded cornices and window lintels, but few other ornamental motifs inspired by Classical architecture. Visual keys include:

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

Examples:

WB-LKC-085	901	Garden Street S	H R. Terrell House	1864
WB-LKC-376	311	Lakeshore Drive N		1903
WB-LKC-380	510	Lakeshore Drive N		1880
WB-LKC-392	1017	Lakewood Avenue W	Dwelle House	1865
WB-LKC-367	610	Lyon Avenue W		1880
WB-LKC-414	802	Oak Street S	A. K. Gaylord House	1865
WB-LKC-494	401	Washington Street N	Warren House	1885



212 S. Sixth Street

Gothic Revival

The Gothic style gained widespread popularity following the publication of Alexander Jackson Davis' *Rural Residences* and Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*. The style remained popular until the 1870s, although Gothic elements are used in many churches regardless of period. The best local example is the Stout house on South Oak Street, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Within the survey area, three homes had the distinctive ogee surround with narrow paired windows that mark Gothic Revival style homes in Lake City. Saint John's Lutheran Church reflects the Gothic style often found in religious architecture.

Visual keys include:

- bargeboard trim
- hood molding with gothic arched or pointed windows
- steeply pitched roof
- one story veranda over entrance

Examples:

WB-LKC-351	520	Chestnut Street W	St. John's Lutheran Church	1917
WB-LKC-024	802	Lakeshore Drive S	M. S. Hewlett House	1877
WB-LKC-434	620	Prairie Street S	A. B. Johnson House	1890
WB-LKC-482	212	Sixth Street S	Edholm House	1870

914 N. High Street



Italianate

The Italianate, or Italianate Victorian as it is sometimes called, was one of the most popular and fashionable building styles in the mid-1800s, popular from about 1850 to 1880. Inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture, Italianate style houses tend to be boxy structures with low-pitched hipped roofs, wide bracketed eaves, narrow arched windows with ornate hoods, and flat roof porches supported by slender columns. In the survey area, there was a single Italianate-style house, dating from at least 1867. Architectural elements include:

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

Examples:

914 High Street N WB-LKC-372

1867 ca.



Cogswell House
423 W. Irving Street

Queen Anne

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

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

Examples:

WB-LKC-360	501	Garden Street N	H. H. Roberson House	1890
WB-LKC-370	902	Garden Street S		1880
WB-LKC-373	423	Irving Street W	Cogswell House	1890
WB-LKC-388	321	Lakewood Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-391	421	Lakewood Avenue W	E. W. Bogue House	1896
WB-LKC-413	911	Oak Street N	Keith House	1908
WB-LKC-417	811	Oak Street S	A. J. Mabey House	1895
WB-LKC-043	920	Oak Street S	Riedde House	1904
WB-LKC-430	306	Prairie Street S	Mary Irvine House	1903
WB-LKC-450	822	Seventh Street N		1880
WB-LKC-456	202	Seventh Street S	Horrigan House	1890
WB-LKC-460	220	Seventh Street S		1890
WB-LKC-466	201	Sixth Street N	F. A. Anderson House	1885
WB-LKC-475	619	Sixth Street N		1905
WB-LKC-480	204	Sixth Street S		1890
WB-LKC-489	602	Sixth Street S	A. E. Ingraham House	1906

510 N. Seventh Street
Herman Vollmer House



Homestead

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

Examples:

WB-LKC-352	614	Dwelle Street W	Margaret Reincke House	1900
WB-LKC-354	218	Eighth Street N	John and Lena Olson House	1907
WB-LKC-355	620	Elm Street W		1900
WB-LKC-356	208	Franklin Street N		1901
WB-LKC-357	310	Franklin Street N		1916
WB-LKC-358	415	Garden Street N	Arthur Watson House	1905
WB-LKC-359	419	Garden Street N	Robert White House	1880
WB-LKC-362	702	Garden Street N		1910
WB-LKC-363	703	Garden Street N		1890
WB-LKC-365	708	Garden Street N	Charles Stern House	1900
WB-LKC-368	819	Garden Street S	Fitschen House	1905
WB-LKC-369	822	Garden Street S	Fick House	1905
WB-LKC-371	921	Garden Street S		1912
WB-LKC-042	906	High Street N		1880
WB-LKC-374	219	Lakeshore Drive N		1917
WB-LKC-377	317	Lakeshore Drive N	J. E. Mabey House	1890
WB-LKC-028	405	Lakeshore Drive N	D. C. Estes House	1877

WB-LKC-378	411	Lakeshore Drive N		1890
WB-LKC-083	501	Lakeshore Drive N	H. L. Roundy House	1890
WB-LKC-379	505	Lakeshore Drive N	Wahlstrom House	1877
WB-LKC-381	511	Lakeshore Drive N		1895
WB-LKC-382	515	Lakeshore Drive N		1890
WB-LKC-383	519	Lakeshore Drive N	Eck House	1890
WB-LKC-384	522	Lakeshore Drive N		1910
WB-LKC-389	416	Lakewood Avenue W		1920
WB-LKC-403	1020	Lakewood Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-076	702	Lyon Avenue W	Roschen House	1900
WB-LKC-397	993	Lyon Avenue W		1901
WB-LKC-400	1008	Lyon Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-405	1004	Marion Street W		1901
WB-LKC-406	1006	Marion Street W		1908
WB-LKC-408	219	Minnesota Street W	H. D. Wickham House	1857
WB-LKC-409	424	Minnesota Street W	McInerney House	1900
WB-LKC-410	701	Oak Street N		1900
WB-LKC-411	727	Oak Street N	Wilson House	1896
WB-LKC-412	809	Oak Street N		1924
WB-LKC-420	301	Park Street N		1907
WB-LKC-421	317	Park Street N		1901
WB-LKC-423	311	Prairie Street N	Kinney House	1910
WB-LKC-424	404	Prairie Street N	F. W. Phelps House	1877
WB-LKC-426	520	Prairie Street N		1920
WB-LKC-427	611	Prairie Street N		1890
WB-LKC-428	620	Prairie Street N		1918
WB-LKC-431	410	Prairie Street S	Catherine Lamm House	1905
WB-LKC-435	717	Prairie Street S		1890
WB-LKC-437	816	Prairie Street S		1900
WB-LKC-438	119	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-439	208	Seventh Street N		1900
WB-LKC-440	213	Seventh Street N	Charles & Ida Nelson House	1900
WB-LKC-441	320	Seventh Street N	M. Erickson House	1890
WB-LKC-442	400	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-443	410	Seventh Street N	Weibusch House	1910
WB-LKC-445	506	Seventh Street N	Osais Coleman House	1900
WB-LKC-446	510	Seventh Street N	Herman Vollmer House	1900
WB-LKC-447	601	Seventh Street N		1900
WB-LKC-449	806	Seventh Street N		1925
WB-LKC-454	116	Seventh Street S		1910
WB-LKC-455	120	Seventh Street S		1910
WB-LKC-457	203	Seventh Street S		1911
WB-LKC-459	207	Seventh Street S		1905
WB-LKC-461	303	Seventh Street S		1920
WB-LKC-462	305	Seventh Street S		1880
WB-LKC-463	320	Seventh Street S	Ehlers House	1900
WB-LKC-464	502	Seventh Street S		

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WB-LKC-468	215	Sixth Street N		1900
WB-LKC-469	302	Sixth Street N	F. G. Heise House	1905
WB-LKC-470	311	Sixth Street N	Claus Johnson House	1900
WB-LKC-474	609	Sixth Street N		1900
WB-LKC-476	621	Sixth Street N		1905
WB-LKC-477	624	Sixth Street N		1910
WB-LKC-465	117	Sixth Street N		1910
WB-LKC-483	302	Sixth Street S	Peter Beck House	1880
WB-LKC-484	314	Sixth Street S	Kriett House	1910
WB-LKC-485	411	Sixth Street S		1890
WB-LKC-487	518	Sixth Street S		1900
WB-LKC-488	601	Sixth Street S	John Dale House	1870
WB-LKC-491	1021	Sixth Street S		1910
WB-LKC-492	201	Washington Street N		1901
WB-LKC-493	213	Washington Street N		1908
WB-LKC-139	317	Washington Street N	Ralph Samuelson House	1875
WB-LKC-495	407	Washington Street N		1902
WB-LKC-496	411	Washington Street N		1910



*810 S. Prairie Street
McCroden House*

Neoclassical

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

- symmetrical facade
- decorative brackets
- square or rectangular plan

Examples:

WB-LKC-361	507	Garden Street N	Albert Roberson House	1910
WB-LKC-386	1020	Lakeshore Drive S	Alfred Anderson House	1901
WB-LKC-401	1011	Lyon Avenue W		1910
WB-LKC-402	1017	Lyon Avenue W		1908
WB-LKC-407	1300	Marion Street W		1910
WB-LKC-415	808	Oak Street S	Charles Schmidt House	1890
WB-LKC-418	912	Oak Street S		1895
WB-LKC-436	810	Prairie Street S	McCroden House	1879
WB-LKC-452	102	Seventh Street S		1919
WB-LKC-471	509	Sixth Street N	Charles Lindeen House	1898

403 N. Garden Street



Prairie School

The survey area does not have any “high style” Prairie Style houses, although there are a few that shows its influence. The Midwest Square or Foursquare is an informal architectural style that is closely related to the Prairie style. In its classic form, the house has a cube shaped dwelling with a hipped or cross gabled roof, wide unsupported eaves, a simple front porch, and little ornamentation. The entrance, either centered or off-center, is a conspicuous focal point of the façade. Visual keys include:

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

Examples:

WB-LKC-478	403	Garden Street N	Fladwed House	1910
WB-LKC-390	420	Lakewood Avenue W	Herbert Fink House	1915
WB-LKC-394	601	Lyon Avenue W	Haase House	1926
WB-LKC-395	611	Lyon Avenue W	Coleman House	1928
WB-LKC-422	301	Prairie Street N		1910
WB-LKC-453	112	Seventh Street S		1915
WB-LKC-467	205	Sixth Street N		1912
WB-LKC-490	715	Sixth Street S		1910
WB-LKC-497	104	Wisconsin Street W		1915



Bungalow, 707 N. Garden Street

Craftsman / Bungalow

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

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

Examples:

WB-LKC-366	719	Garden Street N		1929
WB-LKC-375	303	Lakeshore Drive N		1910
WB-LKC-387	310	Lakewood Avenue W		1910
WB-LKC-393	1040	Lakewood Avenue W		1905
WB-LKC-432	420	Prairie Street S		1930
WB-LKC-444	420	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-473	517	Sixth Street N	John Carlson House	1910
WB-LKC-481	208	Sixth Street S		1915
WB-LKC-486	414	Sixth Street S	Anderson House	1910
WB-LKC-364	707	Garden Street N	[Bungalow]	1917
WB-LKC-398	1000	Lakewood Avenue W	[Bungalow]	1920
WB-LKC-458	206	Seventh Street S	[Bungalow]	1915



Tudor Revival: 116 S. Sixth Street

20th Century Revivals

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

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

Examples:

Dutch Colonial

WB-LKC-353	619	Dwelle Street W	Holst House	1920
WB-LKC-396	618	Lyon Avenue W		1925

Tudor

WB-LKC-479	116	Sixth Street S	Meinke House	1935
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IV. Historic Contexts

An historic context is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region that may be represented by historic resources. The historian develops contexts based on the community's history and prehistory. For example, Lake City was a river town with a significant role in early transportation. Those functions may be reflected in its street plan, in the character of some neighborhoods, in particular buildings or groups of buildings.

In 2003 Thomas Zahn Associates completed an historic context study for the Heritage Preservation Commission. In the following pages, the consultant categorizes and evaluates the surveyed properties for significance within two historic contexts: religion and residential. Other contexts can shed light on historic significance. For example, the education context is related to the Mary McCahill Institute and the commerce and industry context offer understanding of the economy of the city and how it related to housing patterns—who could afford what?

*Lake City Water Works
720 W. Marion Street*



Civic Context

This historic context encompasses the impact of government on Lake City's history. It includes the activities, institutions, and organizations that represent its citizens' work in politics, social services, public health care, and the military. The context covers civic leaders and representatives.

II. Representative Properties.

WB-LKC-081 Camp Lakeview

These are remnants of one of the most important military sites in Minnesota. Following the Civil War, the Minnesota Militia was re-organized as the Minnesota National Guard. To lure the National Guard to the shores of Lake Pepin, Lake City donated land for a training camp. The camp was funded by a small state allocation, as well as by contributions from the Guardsmen themselves.

Each summer between 700-1000 men attended a series of two-week sessions. Training included marching maneuvers over the parade ground, as well as pistol and rifle range practice using everything from rifles to trench mortars to small cannons. The relatively small size (under 200 acres) of the site eventually made the camp unsuitable for new military equipment, and the artillery practice was becoming more and more dangerous to the local residents, so in 1931 Camp Lakeview was abandoned in favor of Camp Ripley in the Little Falls area.

It also hosted the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) from 1935 to 1941. It maintained its own school, and the young men slept in fifty-person wooden barracks.

The campgrounds included a number of resources including parade and rifle grounds, administrative buildings, barracks and other housing, a mess hall, and a number of warehouses and support buildings. Very few of these remain today. This site should also be evaluated within the context of other state military installations and within the local Social and Cultural context.

WB-LKC-404 720 Marion Street W Lake City Water Works

There are few local historic buildings that illustrate the growing importance of water and sanitation in the development of Lake City in the early 20th century.

III. Preservation Planning.

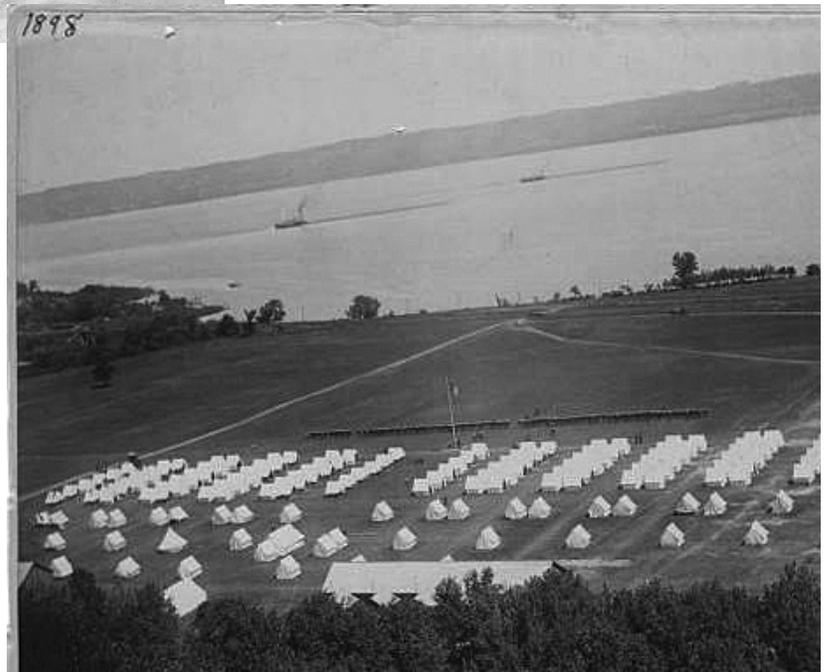
Recommendations

Additional research is recommended on the Camp Lakeview site. This should include a review of state archives for construction history. In addition, a complete walk-over of the property might show evidence of other camp features, such as the rifle range. It would likely qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The Lake City Water Works building should also be considered for local designation.



Above: One of the few remaining buildings on the former Camp Lakeview site. MHS

Right: Camp Lakeview in 1898.





*St. John's Lutheran Church
520 W. Chestnut Street*

Religion Context

Churches and religious institutions were an important component of social and cultural life in Lake City and are well represented in the survey area. As dynamic and changing institutions, serving social, educational, and religious functions, they have undergone substantial changes through the years. Within the survey area, churches included the Assembly of God (217 N. Sixth Street), Bethany Lutheran (525 S. Sixth Street), and First Lutheran (317 N. Sixth). Only Saint John's Lutheran Church was considered of sufficient age and integrity to be recorded on a survey form.

II. Representative Properties.

WB-LKC-351 520 Chestnut Street W Saint John's Lutheran Church 1917

The building, generally indicative of the period of construction, illustrates the historic role that religion played in the life of Lake City.

III. Preservation Planning.

Recommendations

Ordinarily, properties used for religious purposes are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, except when they derive their primary significance from a architectural distinction or a broad social impact apart from its specific religious use. Those guidelines are recommended for local designations as well, although it would be appropriate to recognize the church as a historic building, now ninety years old.



*Lindeen Store
513 N. Sixth Street*

Commerce Context

Lake City was a regional commercial center, drawing on a customer base that extended up and down the river. Most merchants, however, maintain stores in the downtown district. The primary exception was the small grocery store. Residents shopped based upon location, but also were influenced by ethnic or religious affiliations.

II. Representative Properties.

WB-LKC-351 513 Sixth Street N Lindeen Grocery Store 1910 ca.

It is unusual to find a commercial store in Lake City's residential neighborhoods. The porch, though, appears to be a later addition, but still very worthy of local designation.

III. Preservation Planning.

Recommendations

There are no other representatives of the small "mom-and-pop" size stores set in residential neighborhoods, making this a likely candidate for historic designation. It also reflects the town's changing ethnicity as the Scandinavian population grew and settled on Sixth and Seventh Streets.



Dwelle House
1017 W. Lakewood Avenue

Residential Context

Why does Lake City look the way it does?

Based on a visual survey only, an architectural historian might conclude that the town was quite prosperous in late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The city is well represented with early Gothic and Greek Revival homes. Although the Italianate style has fewer intact examples, there are several fine houses. The Queen Anne style is found in some of Lake City's grandest homes along High Street and Lyon Avenue. In the early twentieth century, imposing Foursquare homes became the popular style for wealthier local residents.

On the other hand, there are few examples of the popular housing styles of the 1915 to 1935 period — bungalows, Dutch Gambrel homes, and Tudor Revival houses. By the twentieth century, most Lake City buildings—based on the remaining structures—were simple middle-to-working class homes that employed standard patterns. Post-WWII ranch style homes sprang up in open lots—especially in evidence where larger properties were subdivided.

The architectural historian could also conclude that wood was the building material of choice. This is not completely surprising since Lake City was located along one of the great timber routes during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as lumber barons moved logs from northern Wisconsin and Minnesota down the river. There was a single brick home within the survey area that was recorded -- fewer proportionally than other river towns such as Winona.

II. Representative Properties.

See the property list in Appendix A.

III. Preservation Planning.

Recommended Properties

The recommendations come in two tiers.

First, several properties potentially qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The standards are high, measured against similar buildings across the country. Any successful nomination will require additional research to fully develop the contexts that set these buildings apart from others in the city, state, and region.

WB-LKC-085 901 Garden Street S H R. Terrell House 1864

This is a very early house that shows architectural elements of the Greek Revival style. This style was waning in popularity at the time of Minnesota's settlement, but is well represented in this relatively unpretentious home. Highly recommended.

WB-LKC-024 802 Lakeshore Drive S M. S. Hewlett House 1877

This house is highly recommended for local designation. It remains in excellent condition and is important to local architecture with its use of the ogee window surround over narrow paired windows.

WB-LKC-392 1017 Lakewood Ave. W Dwelle House 1865

The house is an outstanding representative of early settlement in Minnesota and linked, through Dwelle, to the founding of the city. It is highly recommended for designation and would likely qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

WB-LKC-408 219 Minnesota St. W Wickham House 1857

Although the house has lost some of its integrity due to alterations to the porch, it still represents an intact house from the settlement period.

WB-LKC-413 911 Oak Street N Keith House 1908

The house, along with the barn, is a well-preserved example of the late Queen Anne style and is recommended for designation.

WB-LKC-414 802 Oak Street S Gaylord House 1865

The house is highly recommended as a fine example of the Greek Revival style. It also represents the home of an important businessman and building contractor.

WB-LKC-415 808 Oak Street S C. Schmidt House 1890

This house is a fine example of the neoclassical style and probably represents the work of local architects.

WB-LKC-043 920 Oak Street S Riedde House 1904

The house is an excellent example of the late Queen Anne style and is associated with an important local businessman. It was designed by Ewan Alexander, a local architect.



802 S. Oak Street S
Gaylord House
This is an example of a home built by a prominent local contractor.

901 S. Garden Street
H R. Terrell House
1864
This is a very early house that shows architectural elements of the Greek Revival style.



506 N. Seventh Street
Osais Coleman House

WB-LKC-445 506 Seventh Street N Osais Coleman House 1900
 The house is a well-preserved nineteenth century home that, through its first owner, is linked to the grain industry in Lake City.

Second, several homes clearly deserve local designation, having both significance and architectural integrity.

WB-LKC-352 614 Dwelle Street W Margaret Reincke House 1900
 The house is a fine representative of a late nineteenth century middle-class home. The primary drawback is the enclosed porch with new windows and metal door.

WB-LKC-354 218 Eighth Street N John and Lena Olson House 1907
 The house is a good example of the early twentieth century with its well-preserved porch. It is uncertain whether the stucco is original but it is quite old. It also represents the influx of Scandinavian immigrants into Lake City.

WB-LKC-478 403 Garden Street N Fladwed House 1910
 This is a fine example of the foursquare style that was popular in Lake City between 1910 and 1920. It also represents the home of a Norwegian immigrant, suggesting the social fabric of Lake City.

WB-LKC-364 707 Garden Street N 1917
 The house is one of the city's best examples of an Arts & Crafts bungalow.

WB-LKC-369 822 Garden Street S Fick House 1905
 The house is relatively simple but representative and well-preserved.

WB-LKC-042 906 High Street N 1880
 This house has the hints of the Greek Revival style although questions about the porch keep it from the highly recommended list.

WB-LKC-372 914 High Street N 1867
 The house has several fine Italianate elements and, although the new siding is a draw-back, might be considered for designation, considering the dearth of Italianate homes in town.

WB-LKC-373 423 Irving Street W Cogswell House 1890

WB-LKC-379 505 Lakeshore Drive N Wahlstrom House 1877
 The house retains much of its original character.

WB-LKC-383 519 Lakeshore Drive N Eck House 1890
 The house has some excellent architectural elements and an early date.

WB-LKC-393 1040 Lakewood Avenue W 1905
 This is a good example of the architectural style, especially with its use of the rusticated block.

WB-LKC-394	601	Lyon Avenue W	Haase House	1926
This would have been consider a fine house when it was built in 1926 and is representative of the style. In addition, Haase held an important position in a local industry.				
WB-LKC-367	610	Lyon Avenue W		1880
WB-LKC-395	611	Lyon Avenue W	Coleman House	1928
This was probably built at the same time as 601 Lyon.				
WB-LKC-076	702	Lyon Avenue W	Roschen House	1900
The house is a representative of the late Queen Anne style and suggests the importance of Lake City's large population of German Americans.				
WB-LKC-400	1008	Lyon Avenue W		1900
The house is generally a well-preserved example of its period.				
WB-LKC-409	424	Minnesota Street W	McInerney House	1900
WB-LKC-427	611	Prairie Street N		1890
WB-LKC-429	302	Prairie Street S	Longren House	1896
The house is a good example of the changing architectural tastes of the late nineteenth century as styles changed from the exuberant Queen Anne to a more sedate fashion. The house is well-preserved. More research might disclose information about the original owner.				
WB-LKC-430	306	Prairie Street S	Mary Irvine House	1903
WB-LKC-432	420	Prairie Street S		1930
WB-LKC-434	620	Prairie Street S	A. B. Johnson House	1890
Further research into the owners of the house is recommended. Although it has some integrity issues due to maintenance, it retains much of its original character.				
WB-LKC-436	810	Prairie Street S	McCroden House	1879
The house is very well executed with several distinguishing characteristics. It retains its architectural integrity and should be considered for designation.				
WB-LKC-440	213	Seventh Street N	Charles and Ida Nelson House	1900
The house is well-preserved and a fine example of the period. Nelson's history sheds light on Lake City as well -- a Norwegian immigrant working for the railroad.				
WB-LKC-444	420	Seventh Street N		1910
This house is a very interesting example of the Arts & Crafts style and generally well-preserved.				



423 W. Irving Street
Cogswell House
ca. 1890

911 N. Oak Street
Keith House
1908

The house, along with the barn, is a well-preserved example of the late Queen Anne style and is recommended for designation.



920 S. Oak Street
Riedde House
1904

The house is associated with an important local businessman and was designed by Ewan Alexander, a local architect.

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Appendix A: List of Inventoried Properties

SHPO	No.	Street	Historic Name	Date Built
WB-LKC-081		Camp Lakeview	Camp Lakeview	
WB-LKC-351	520	Chestnut Street W	Saint John's Lutheran Church	1917
WB-LKC-352	614	Dwelle Street W	Margaret Reincke House	1900
WB-LKC-353	619	Dwelle Street W	Holst House	1920
WB-LKC-354	218	Eighth Street N	John and Lena Olson House	1907
WB-LKC-355	620	Elm Street W		1900
WB-LKC-356	208	Franklin Street N		1901
WB-LKC-357	310	Franklin Street N		1916
WB-LKC-478	403	Garden Street N	Fladwed House	1910
WB-LKC-358	415	Garden Street N	Arthur Watson House	1905
WB-LKC-359	419	Garden Street N	Robert White House	1880
WB-LKC-360	501	Garden Street N	H. H. Roberson House	1890
WB-LKC-361	507	Garden Street N	Albert Roberson House	1910
WB-LKC-362	702	Garden Street N		1910
WB-LKC-363	703	Garden Street N		1890
WB-LKC-364	707	Garden Street N		1917
WB-LKC-365	708	Garden Street N	Charles Stern House	1900
WB-LKC-366	719	Garden Street N		1929
WB-LKC-059	620	Garden Street S	Conway House	1895
WB-LKC-368	819	Garden Street S	Fitschen House	1905
WB-LKC-369	822	Garden Street S	Fick House	1905
WB-LKC-085	901	Garden Street S	H R. Terrell House	1864
WB-LKC-370	902	Garden Street S		1880
WB-LKC-371	921	Garden Street S		1912
WB-LKC-042	906	High Street N		1880
WB-LKC-372	914	High Street N		1880
WB-LKC-373	423	Irving Street W	Cogswell House	1890
WB-LKC-374	219	Lakeshore Drive N		1917
WB-LKC-375	303	Lakeshore Drive N		1910
WB-LKC-376	311	Lakeshore Drive N		1903
WB-LKC-377	317	Lakeshore Drive N	J. E. Mabey House	1890
WB-LKC-028	405	Lakeshore Drive N	D. C. Estes House	1877
WB-LKC-378	411	Lakeshore Drive N		1890
WB-LKC-083	501	Lakeshore Drive N	H. L. Roundy House	1890
WB-LKC-379	505	Lakeshore Drive N	Wahlstrom House	1877
WB-LKC-380	510	Lakeshore Drive N		1880
WB-LKC-381	511	Lakeshore Drive N		1895
WB-LKC-382	515	Lakeshore Drive N		1890
WB-LKC-383	519	Lakeshore Drive N	Eck House	1890

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	WB-LKC-384	522	Lakeshore Drive N WB-LKC-024
1910			
802 Lakeshore Drive S	M. S. Hewlett House	1877	
WB-LKC-385	1014 Lakeshore Drive S		1915
WB-LKC-386	1020 Lakeshore Drive S	Alfred Anderson House	1901
WB-LKC-387	310 Lakewood Avenue W		1910
WB-LKC-388	321 Lakewood Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-389	416 Lakewood Avenue W		1920
WB-LKC-390	420 Lakewood Avenue W	Herbert Fink House	1915
WB-LKC-391	421 Lakewood Avenue W	E. W. Bogue House	1896
WB-LKC-398	1000 Lakewood Avenue W		1920
WB-LKC-392	1017 Lakewood Avenue W	Dwelle House	1865
WB-LKC-403	1020 Lakewood Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-393	1040 Lakewood Avenue W		1905
WB-LKC-394	601 Lyon Avenue W	Haase House	1926
WB-LKC-367	610 Lyon Avenue W		1880
WB-LKC-395	611 Lyon Avenue W	Coleman House	1928
WB-LKC-396	618 Lyon Avenue W		1925
WB-LKC-076	702 Lyon Avenue W	Roschen House	1900
WB-LKC-397	993 Lyon Avenue W		1901
WB-LKC-399	1005 Lyon Avenue W		1914
WB-LKC-400	1008 Lyon Avenue W		1900
WB-LKC-401	1011 Lyon Avenue W		1910
WB-LKC-402	1017 Lyon Avenue W		1908
WB-LKC-404	720 Marion Street W	Lake City Water Works	
WB-LKC-405	1004 Marion Street W		1901
WB-LKC-406	1006 Marion Street W		1908
WB-LKC-407	1300 Marion Street W		1910
WB-LKC-408	219 Minnesota Street W	H. D. Wickham House	1857
WB-LKC-409	424 Minnesota Street W	McInerney House	1900
WB-LKC-410	701 Oak Street N		1900
WB-LKC-411	727 Oak Street N	Wilson House	1896
WB-LKC-412	809 Oak Street N		1924
WB-LKC-413	911 Oak Street N	Keith House	1908
WB-LKC-414	802 Oak Street S	A. K. Gaylord House	1865
WB-LKC-415	808 Oak Street S	Charles Schmidt House	1890/1905
WB-LKC-417	811 Oak Street S	A. J. Mabey House	1895
WB-LKC-418	912 Oak Street S		1895
WB-LKC-043	920 Oak Street S	Riedde House	1904
WB-LKC-419	1004 Oak Street S		1930
WB-LKC-420	301 Park Street N		1907
WB-LKC-421	317 Park Street N		1901
WB-LKC-422	301 Prairie Street N		1910
WB-LKC-423	311 Prairie Street N	Kinney House	1910
WB-LKC-424	404 Prairie Street N	F. W. Phelps House	1877

WB-LKC-425	410	Prairie Street N	Elberg House	1914
WB-LKC-426	520	Prairie Street N		1920
WB-LKC-427	611	Prairie Street N		1890
WB-LKC-428	620	Prairie Street N		1918
WB-LKC-429	302	Prairie Street S	Longren House	1896
WB-LKC-430	306	Prairie Street S	Mary Irvine House	1903
WB-LKC-431	410	Prairie Street S	Catherine Lamm House	1905
WB-LKC-432	420	Prairie Street S		1930
WB-LKC-433	510	Prairie Street S	Benham House	1890
WB-LKC-434	620	Prairie Street S	A. B. Johnson House	1890
WB-LKC-435	717	Prairie Street S		1890
WB-LKC-436	810	Prairie Street S	McCroden House	1879
WB-LKC-437	816	Prairie Street S		1900
WB-LKC-438	119	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-439	208	Seventh Street N		1900
WB-LKC-440	213	Seventh Street N	Charles and Ida Nelson House	1900
WB-LKC-441	320	Seventh Street N	M. Erickson House	1890
WB-LKC-442	400	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-443	410	Seventh Street N	Weibusch House	1910
WB-LKC-444	420	Seventh Street N		1910
WB-LKC-445	506	Seventh Street N	Osais Coleman House	1900
WB-LKC-446	510	Seventh Street N	Hermann Vollmer House	1900
WB-LKC-447	601	Seventh Street N		1900
WB-LKC-449	806	Seventh Street N		1925
WB-LKC-450	822	Seventh Street N		1880
WB-LKC-452	102	Seventh Street S		1919
WB-LKC-453	112	Seventh Street S		1915
WB-LKC-454	116	Seventh Street S		1910
WB-LKC-455	120	Seventh Street S		1910
WB-LKC-456	202	Seventh Street S	Horrigan House	1890
WB-LKC-457	203	Seventh Street S		1911
WB-LKC-458	206	Seventh Street S		1915
WB-LKC-459	207	Seventh Street S		1905
WB-LKC-460	220	Seventh Street S		1890
WB-LKC-461	303	Seventh Street S		1920
WB-LKC-462	305	Seventh Street S		1880
WB-LKC-463	320	Seventh Street S	Ehlers House	1900
WB-LKC-464	502	Seventh Street S		
WB-LKC-466	201	Sixth Street N	F. A. Anderson House	1885
WB-LKC-467	205	Sixth Street N		1912
WB-LKC-468	215	Sixth Street N		1900
WB-LKC-469	302	Sixth Street N	F. G. Heise House	1905
WB-LKC-470	311	Sixth Street N	Claus Johnson House	1900
WB-LKC-471	509	Sixth Street N	Charles Lindeen House	1898
WB-LKC-472	513	Sixth Street N	Lindeen Grocery	1900
WB-LKC-473	517	Sixth Street N	John Carlson House	1910

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WB-LKC-474	609	Sixth Street N		1900
WB-LKC-475	619	Sixth Street N		1905
WB-LKC-476	621	Sixth Street N		1905
WB-LKC-477	624	Sixth Street N		1910
WB-LKC-465	117	Sixth Street N		1910
WB-LKC-479	116	Sixth Street S	Meinke House	1935
WB-LKC-480	204	Sixth Street S		1890
WB-LKC-481	208	Sixth Street S		1915
WB-LKC-482	212	Sixth Street S	Edholm House	1870
WB-LKC-483	302	Sixth Street S	Peter Beck House	1880
WB-LKC-484	314	Sixth Street S	Kriett House	1910
WB-LKC-485	411	Sixth Street S		1890
WB-LKC-486	414	Sixth Street S	J. A. and Alma Anderson House	1910
WB-LKC-487	518	Sixth Street S		1900
WB-LKC-488	601	Sixth Street S	John Dale House	1870
WB-LKC-489	602	Sixth Street S	A. E. Ingraham House	1906
WB-LKC-490	715	Sixth Street S		1910
WB-LKC-491	1021	Sixth Street S		1910
WB-LKC-492	201	Washington Street N		1901
WB-LKC-493	213	Washington Street N		1908
WB-LKC-139	317	Washington Street N	Ralph Samuelson House	1875
WB-LKC-494	401	Washington Street N	Warren House	1885
WB-LKC-495	407	Washington Street N		1902
WB-LKC-496	411	Washington Street N		1910
WB-LKC-497	104	Wisconsin Street W		1915

Appendix B: List of Additional Properties

These properties were located within the survey area and were reviewed by the consultant, but not recorded on an inventory form. These properties either postdated the time frame of the survey or lost considerable architectural integrity.

311	Chestnut Street E	219	Park Street N
319	Dakota Street W	315	Park Street N
202	Franklin Street N	302	Prairie Street N
206	Franklin Street N	316	Prairie Street N
216	Franklin Street N	416	Prairie Street N
302	Franklin Street N	514	Prairie Street N
312	Franklin Street N	605	Prairie Street N
314	Franklin Street N	817	Prairie Street N
315	Franklin Street N	602	Prairie Street S
411	Garden Street N	720	Prairie Street S
808	Garden Street N	801	Prairie Street S
827	Garden Street N	814	Prairie Street S
722	Garden Street S	1019	Prairie Street S
1002	High Street N	205	Seventh Street N
600	Jewell Street W	607	Seventh Street N
202	Lakeshore Drive N	615	Seventh Street N
216	Lakeshore Drive N	101	Seventh Street S
218	Lakeshore Drive N	402	Seventh Street S
303	Lakeshore Drive N	420	Seventh Street S
406	Lakeshore Drive N		Sixth Street N
415	Lakeshore Drive N	218	Sixth Street N
419	Lakeshore Drive N	306	Sixth Street N
502	Lakeshore Drive N	411	Sixth Street N
506	Lakeshore Drive N	419	Sixth Street N
514	Lakeshore Drive N	503	Sixth Street N
1213	Lakeshore Drive S	703	Sixth Street N
612	Lyon Avenue W	710	Sixth Street N
614	Lyon Avenue W	711	Sixth Street N
714	Lyon Avenue W	719	Sixth Street N
1000	Lyon Avenue W	803	Sixth Street N
1020	Lyon Avenue W	120	Sixth Street S
707	Marion Street W	220	Sixth Street S
418	Monroe Street W	520	Sixth Street S
711	Oak Street N	716	Sixth Street S
801	Oak Street N	305	Washington Street N
817	Oak Street S	308	Washington Street N
313	Oak Street N	310	Washington Street N
209	Park Street N	311	Washington Street N

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318 Washington Street N
402 Washington Street N
405 Washington Street N
412 Washington Street N
420 Washington Street N



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