This bridge that spans our river bed
Some cross with 'bated breath, 'tis said.

July, 2019
222 Lewis Street, River Falls, Wisconsin
On the cover...
from the pages of...

The 1931 KINICK

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Historic Preservation Plan
In 2003, the Historic Preservation Commission prepared, and City Council approved, a Historic Preservation Plan for the City of River Falls that created a mission, vision, and policies for protecting historic resources and structures in the City. That plan included a brief history of River Falls, descriptions of historic architectural styles, historic resources and design guidelines.

In November 2018, the Historic Preservation Commission held a strategic planning retreat to identify commission priorities and develop a 2019 work plan. The top priority on the work plan was to prepare an update to the 2003 Historic Preservation Plan. The 2003 Plan calls for amendments to eliminate or modify policies that have become obsolete or unrealistic because of completed tasks or changed conditions. In the spirit of this amendment procedure, the purpose of this plan update is not to rewrite the plan. It does not dramatically alter the vision or fundamental basis of the original plan, but rather modernizes the document with revisions that reflect community changes that have occurred in the past 15+ years. The process to update the plan included staff-led revisions with a chapter by chapter review at HPC meetings. Updates include the following:

- New cover and reformatting with a more modern font and feel.
- Editorial changes to shorten the overall length of the document and reorganization for improved flow.
- Updated resources section to include 2015 Architectural and Historic Inventory findings.
- Added discussion on historic preservation ordinances (e.g. adoption Section 17.77 Historic Residential Design Guidelines).
- Added discussion on new National Register listed properties (i.e. Swinging Bridge, Glen Park swimming pool and bathhouse).
- Completed task/objectives removed from the document body and added to an appendix to highlight accomplishments (e.g. Save our Smokestack project, Certified Local Government status).

In August 2019, the Historic Preservation Commission voted to recommend approval of the updated plan. City Council reviewed and approved this 2019 Historic Preservation Plan by resolution on September 24, 2019.
Introduction

Historic preservation requires the involvement and commitment of citizens, local government, and preservationists. The City of River Falls realizes that without strong and active preservation programs, local historic and prehistoric cultural resources may be lost, either through neglect, poor planning, inappropriate remodeling, or demolition. This Historic Preservation Plan serves as the community statement of direction for conservation and preservation of the City’s archaeological, cultural, and historic resources.

Scope and Purpose

The boundary for this plan is the municipal boundary of River Falls. The plan is concerned with the development, conservation, and preservation of historic resources in River Falls. It provides guidance for development, capital improvements, and implementation policies and activities to appropriately manage the City’s heritage resources and integrate them into urban design and development strategies. This plan:

- Outlines a vision, through the mission statement and themes that reflect the aspirations of the community;
- Establishes a basis for judging development proposals and if public projects are consistent with the plan;
- Provides information that will enhance the character of the community, preserve economic and critical historical resources, and minimize loss either through neglect, poor planning, inappropriate remodeling, or demolition;
- Provides the basis for establishing and setting priorities and for implementing programs and regulations;
- Provides the basis for education and nurturing a vital community and reaching out to all segments of the population; and
- Provides a plan that meets the requirements of the Wisconsin State Statutes for Comprehensive Plan for historical and cultural resources.

This plan represents the goals and desires of the community and should be recognized as the community’s public statement about historic preservation.

To ensure that community actions are consistent, regular ongoing use of the plan is essential. Because this plan is both general and long-term, there will be circumstances and instances when detailed studies are necessary to implement it.

Plan Creation and Updates

The 2003 planning process for this document included background studies and a public participation component.

Background Studies. A comprehensive analysis of existing conditions and planning options was performed in 1991. Major documents that were reviewed are included in Appendix A.
South Hall located on the University of Wisconsin River Falls campus was constructed in 1898 and listed on the National Register of Historic places in 1976.

**Public Participation.** During the preparation of this plan in 2003, there was an ongoing commitment to active public outreach and participation. The plan policies were shaped by comments made in public meetings and adopted plans. The initial draft of the plan was developed by the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) by identifying key issues from public meetings and integrating those ideas with commission goals.

**Annual Report.** An annual report will provide an overview of the status of this plan and its implementation programs. The annual report shall be prepared jointly by City staff and the HPC and submitted to City Council. The report shall include a summary of all completed projects and amendments adopted during the preceding years, an outline of upcoming projects and preservation issues to be addressed in the coming years, along with a work program and budgets.

**Amendments.** This plan is intended to be a living plan that reflects changing conditions and community needs. As such, the plan will be subject to amendments over time. Amendments may be needed to conform to state and federal laws passed since adoption and to eliminate and modify policies that may have become obsolete or unrealistic because of changed conditions (such as completion of a task or project, development on a site, or adoption of an ordinance). Amendments should be limited to once a year, although each amendment may include more than one change. The process to amend this plan shall be review and recommendation by the Historic Preservation Commission and final approval by the City Council.

**Five-Year Review.** The HPC will undertake a comprehensive review of this plan every five years after adoption. The five-year review will include:

- Comprehensive evaluation of the plan policies;
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation programs and the strategies initiated to carry out the plan; and
- Systematic assessment of the historic resource, design guidelines and standards and resource management programs.

The focus of the five-year review will be to determine how well this plan has performed and whether policies related to conservation and preservation have been effective. A report summarizing staff’s findings will be presented to the
HPC and then circulated for public comment. The HPC, at a regularly scheduled public hearing, will hear public review and comment on the five-year review. The HPC will study the five-year review and make recommendations to the City Council.

This plan was most recently updated by the HPC in July 2019 and approved by resolution of the City Council on September 24, 2019.

**Mission Statement**

The mission of the City of River Falls Historic Preservation Commission is to promote and protect the historic resources within the City of River Falls and to educate the community about its cultural heritage.

**Vision**

The community will recognize that the preservation of historic sites and structures offers residents and visitors a special sense of place and a feeling of continuity and association with the past. As the community plans for growth, preserving historic places provides aesthetic, educational, and economic benefits that will continue to define and improve our quality of life.

**Plan Themes**

This plan reflects themes that align with the results of public participation and adopted plans. It lays the foundation for guiding and implementing policies. Guiding policies describe the ways or methods that the themes can be achieved. These themes are consistent with other adopted City plans. The themes are followed by discussion in italics. For the purpose of this section, the themes are equally weighted; however, themes may be prioritized and amended, either with specific cases or as a matter of general policy.

1. **Quality of Life.** Enhance the quality of life and ensure provision of community services for residents.

   *This plan seeks to promote the interests of the community-at-large over private interests. Tools are provided for the public to be meaningfully involved in ongoing planning and decision-making.*

2. **Character.** Maintain and respect the City’s unique personality, sense of place, and character.

   *Residents have unequivocally stated that new growth should not erode the qualities that contributed to the community’s unique characteristics. This plan provides for conservation and preservation of the City’s historic resources.*
3. **Urban Form.** Promote a compact urban form that encourages sensitive and compatible infill development. The physical layout of older and established neighborhoods was viewed as critical in planning for future growth and sustainable development. Implementing policies should be established to provide a means to manage and maintain critical elements and historic resources within neighborhoods for future generations.

4. **Community-Oriented Development.**
Orient new development to the community; foster public life, vitality and community spirit.

New development shall be guided by established neighborhoods to form urban contexts for pedestrians and to promote active street and outdoor life. Plans shall call for detailed urban design guidelines that preserve existing neighborhoods, prevent neighborhoods from being isolated from each other, and maintain a continuum of urban fabric, particularly regarding public access, vehicular and pedestrian circulation and historic structures. Parks, conservation areas, open space, and neighborhood services shall be located within neighborhoods.

5. **Regional Perspective.** Maintain a regional growth management and historic preservation perspective, and work with other private and governmental entities toward that goal.

The future of the City and the surrounding areas are intertwined. This plan encourages the City and neighboring towns and counties as well as state and federal agencies to work together on policies that are mutually supportive and to maintain consistent standards in the areas surrounding the City.

6. **Review Process.** Streamline the planning and development review process.

Greater certainty in the planning process will benefit residents and project proponents and permit long-range capital improvement planning. This plan calls for preparation of thresholds and procedures for detailed analyses. Neighborhood participation is essential at all planning levels.

7. **Implementation.** Ensure consistency between this plan and City regulations.

To implement this plan, the City is committed to consistency between existing plans, implementation programs, and regulations including zoning,
Character and Development

River Falls is a picturesque community located in St. Croix and Pierce counties in west-central Wisconsin. There are many features to be protected, enhanced, and enjoyed. Surrounding the City are many scenic vistas of bluffs, coulees, and valleys, and the Kinnickinnic River (a Class 1 Trout Stream) runs through the City. Many commercial, residential and institutional buildings constructed before 1940 have historic significance and architectural style. Some of these structures are in need of restoration and preservation.

Four towns border the City, Troy to the north, Kinnickinnic to the east, River Falls to the south, and Clifton to the west. The City and adjacent towns are undergoing steady growth and development. The population trends of River Falls and the surrounding towns and counties have taken a consistent upward turn. Over fifty percent of the City’s residents commute to the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. The growth of the area’s population and employment can be attributed to several factors: proximity to the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area, an aggressive economic development program, a high quality of life, the location of a university and a technical college, proximity to transportation infrastructure, and natural and historic resources.

This chapter provides a context for the existing historic character and development conditions of the City of River Falls.

Evolution of the Land Use Pattern

Prior to the early settlement of River Falls and the surrounding region, Chippewa and Sioux Native Americans occupied the area. In 1837, the Chippewa ceded to the United States all of the land east of the Mississippi River extending north to the source of the Mississippi River. Despite the opening of the territory, settlement was rather slow until the mid-nineteenth century. St. Croix County was created in 1840 and in 1853 the State of Wisconsin divided it into three separate counties, each with its own seat. The southern section became Pierce County, the northern third was named Polk County, and the mid part remained St. Croix.
County. The plat of River Falls straddles the boundary between St. Croix County and Pierce County. The City is situated along the Kinnickinnic River, which flows west into Lake St. Croix. The Kinnickinnic River and its branch, the South Fork, played a significant role in the settlement and growth of the community.

At the time of initial settlement, approximately three-fourths of the Town of Greenwood (later River Falls Town) in which River Falls is located was covered by prairie with black sandy loam soil. The remaining land was covered with timber. Some 2,000 acres of land were under cultivation by 1856, and the prospects for agriculture were considered to be “first-rate.” To the north, the Town of Troy was organized in 1851 and was first called Malone by the Perrine brothers who were settlers from New York.

Arriving in the fall of 1848, Joel Foster was the first white settler in what would soon be officially known as River Falls. Duncan McGregor and his wife and Nathaniel and Oliver Powell followed him. The Powell brothers built a sawmill in 1852, constructed the first frame dwelling, which later became a store, and in 1854, laid out a 60-acre plat on the east side of the river for the Village of Kinnickinnic.

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Early development was focused along the river. The Powell’s built their sawmill on the east bank, south of where the first flourmill would be constructed in 1854. The population increased from 312 in 1860 to 1,191 in 1870, and by the late 1870s four more flourmills had been constructed, which collectively produced 150,000 barrels of flour annually.

Although the original plat of River Falls is tilted so that Main Street and other streets are oriented to the Kinnickinnic River, the plat conforms to a common midwestern form consisting of square blocks set on a grid of streets intersecting at right angles. Later plats followed survey lines and compass points thereby creating the familiar rectilinear grid.
By the late 1870s, River Falls had emerged as a local, if not regional, trade center. In spite of these developments, the City’s early period of rapid growth ended, and the population expanded only 26% from 1870 to 1880 (1,191 to 1,499). Over the next decade, however, the number of residents increased by 975 (65%).

River Falls was incorporated as a City in April of 1885 by action of the State Legislature. Its charter outlined the City boundaries, governmental structure, election procedure, City officers and duties, and Common Council powers. In January 1922, on the basis of the Charter, the City of River Falls was declared a 4th Class City by the State of Wisconsin.

Over the past 100 years the strongest growth occurred after 1940. As of 2017, the City’s population is 15,256.

**Architectural Styles**

**Main Street Commercial Architecture**

Like many small midwestern towns, early commercial buildings in the City were constructed of wood produced by local sawmills. One and two-story buildings consisted of sheathing with clapboards dominated Main Street from the 1850’s through the 1860’s. The first two masonry (limestone) structures were not constructed until 1868. This was the Burhyte Brothers Dry Goods and the Sanderson Building located at 101 and 103 N. Main Street.

Between 1875-1878, six fires destroyed a major portion (about 30 buildings) of the central business district now known as
Main Street, and forced owners to rebuild, often with limestone, brick, or a combination of both. In May 1886, the City Council passed the Fire Limits Ordinance, which required that any new construction within the downtown be of fireproof brick or stone.

Examples of simple vernacular brick buildings are the Davis Drug Building, built in 1878 at 104 S. Main Street, and the A. Drake Building erected in 1891 at 128 N. Main Street. There, corbel brick cornices, paneled friezes, and unadorned lintels above the windows are the only decorations.

More elaborate decorative brickwork is displayed in the six late 19th century vernacular commercial buildings in the south Main commercial district. These buildings, constructed between 1872-1882, are one and two-story buildings with paneled friezes, corbelling at the cornices, and large storefronts with transoms. Subtle and Italianate influences include extravagant exaggerated brick cornices, segmental arch windows, and paneled friezes.

Commercial Vernacular
Vernacular style architecture can be seen throughout Main Street. Vernacular architecture applies to simply-designed one and two-story commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Unaltered ground floors have large retail windows. The second story is often characterized by simple window openings and are used for residential or business purposes. Doors providing access to ground floor shops or upper floors are simple and typically have a single window above. Decoration is usually sparse and may consist of a cornice with decorative treatments such a brick corbelling, wood moldings, or metal friezes with finials or corbels at the end. A simple cornice or I-beam often divides the storefront and upper floors.

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The oldest commercial building in the City of River Falls, Burhyte Brothers Dry
Goods located at 101 N. Main Street, was constructed in 1868. It displays on its south side an attractive course limestone wall pierced by round arched windows with hood moldings. The façade has undergone several changes over the years.

**Commercial Italianate**

Italianate commercial style architecture was common throughout Wisconsin between 1850-1880. This style is characterized on the shop front by broad, expanses of plate-glass windows, framed by columns with capitals and cornices. Upper-story windows are generally long and narrow and may be headed by round arches and projected keystones and richly profiled molding. The eave is crowned by a projecting cornice, most often made of metal with medallions or brackets. Building corners may have quoins or pilaster in brick or stone. A majority of the commercial architecture in River Falls from the late 19th century reflected the Italianate style, but because of the alterations (particularly stucco applications) most stylistic buildings are completely obscured from these building facades.

The best example of Italianate commercial architecture is the three-story Gladstone Hotel built in 1886, located at 121-123 S. Main Street. It features corner pilasters, segmental arched windows with keystone, stone-built cornices, and an ornate bracketed metal cornice. Other examples are the J.H. Lord Building, built in 1881 and located at 101 S. Main Street, and the Tremont Hotel, built in 1878 and located at 102 N. Main Street.

*Past representation of the Hotel Gladstone built in 1886 at 123 S. Main Street represents the Italianate style.*

**Residential Architecture**

Intensive architectural surveys of the City of River Falls identified over 500 residential buildings constructed before 1940. While many of the major architectural styles common during the mid-19th to early 20th centuries are represented, nearly ¾ of the City’s residential properties can be classified as vernacular and include the following ubiquitous forms: front gable, side gable, gable ell, two-story cube, one-story cube, and cross gable. Generally, the larger and more elaborate dwellings were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, located east of the Main Street business district around 4th Street. Other fashionable houses were constructed on the west side of the Kinnickinnic River, although they are fewer in number and scattered on several streets. The following is a brief summary of the variety of architectural style homes in the City of River Falls.
Greek Revival was the first national style to have a wide-ranging impact on architecture in Wisconsin from 1830 to 1870. The style is symmetrical, formal, and orderly, and characterized by porticos and pilasters that reflect the three Grecian orders: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Gable roofs are low pitched, and cornices are emphasized with wide moldings. One of the Greek Revival style dwellings in the City is the Luke Pomeroy House, built in 1873.

Italianate

Usually cubic or rectangular in plan with boxy proportions, the Italianate style has distinctive wide eaves supported by brackets, long and narrow windows with hoodmolds or pediments, and a hipped roof often surmounted by a cupola. In Wisconsin, these picturesque residences were built in the late 1850’s until around 1880. About eight examples of the Italianate style exist in River Falls, and several of these have additions and alterations. Although missing its front porch and brackets, the Charles D. Parker House, built in 1870 and located at 315 E. Maple Street, exhibits the basic characteristics of Italianate architecture.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was introduced by British architects in the 1870s and brought to Wisconsin by the 1880s. In America, Queen Anne houses are executed primarily in balloon frame and characterized by an asymmetrical, irregular plan, a variety of surface textures, roofs, and wall projections. Patterns of shingles, millwork, and carved or turned ornamentation enhance wall and roof surfaces. Other features included steep roofs, bay windows, round
or polygonal turrets, and porches. In River Falls, Queen Anne houses are the most common of the picturesque residences that can be clearly identified with a style. An example of the Queen Anne style is the P.W. Ramer House, located at 104 S. 3rd Street.

Illustration of Queen Anne Architecture.

**Colonial Revival**

Developed at the turn of the century and common throughout Wisconsin from about 1895-1940, the Colonial Revival style was promoted by architects and builders who were influenced by the revived interest in American traditions. They incorporated elements from Georgian and Federal styles to create a simple, symmetrical design featuring an accentuated front door usually centered in the façade and flanked by double hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing. Numerous examples of Colonial Revival homes are scattered throughout the City. Constructed in 1931, the Gilbertson House located at 106 N. 6th Street is a rather simple interpretation of the style.

A Colonial Revival style dwelling, 106 N. 6th Street.

**American Craftsman**

The Craftsman was derived from the 19th century English Arts & Crafts movement and became popular in America from 1900-1930. Appearing like an oversized bungalow, Craftsman houses are usually 2½ stories built of stucco, brick, or stone with contrasting bands of wood. They characteristically have broad gable or hipped roofs, usually with one or two large front dormers, decorative rafters, and prominent chimneys. About six Craftsman houses appear in River Falls, with the style represented by the Leonard Johnson House at 521 E. Maple Street.

A Craftsman style dwelling, 521 E. Maple Street.
American Foursquare
Popularized in the early 20th century by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders, proponents of the American Foursquare style sought to simplify domestic architecture by creating a box-like building usually without overt stylistic references. Typically, two stories high, the Foursquare has a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, central dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the full length of the façade. About 12 examples of American Foursquare dwellings are in the City; among these is the Sarah Tozer House at 215 N. 4th Street.

Bungalow
The term “bungalow” is derived from the East Asian word “bangla” which, in Bengal, refers to a low house with porches surrounding it. Constructed between about 1910-1940, Bungalows are usually small, modest houses with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting gable roofs and at least one large porch. They were most often sheathed in wood siding, but sometimes stucco or other material as a veneer. In River Falls, there are approximately 18 Bungalows. The Nicholsen House at 222 N. 7th Street, which has wood single siding, wide projecting gables with bracketed eaves and an enclosed entry porch is a good representation of a Bungalow.

Vernacular Forms
Because they lack particular stylistic details and are relatively plain, vernacular houses are grouped based on exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories. While the City of River Falls has a number of dwellings designed according to national stylistic trends, a majority of houses are best described as vernacular. These vernacular forms include the front gable, side gable, gabled ell, two-story cube, one-story cube, and cross gable.
A Front Gable style dwelling, 420 E. Pine Hermann Mueller House.

**Front Gable**
The Front Gable form may be linked to the Greek Revival style. It is characterized by a rectangular plan and gable roof with the façade in the gable end of the building. The main entrance is either centered or offset and located in the gable, usually toward the street. The entry is often sheltered by a small entry porch or a full-length porch that is usually hipped. Approximately 69 houses (14%) in the City are identified with this Front Gable form. One example is the Herman Mueller House at 420 E. Pine Street.

**Side Gable**
Slightly more common than the Front Gable houses, approximately 80 Side Gable dwellings exist in the City of River Falls. The Side Gable is one of the earliest and most common house forms, being built in Wisconsin between 1840-1940. It is identified by a rectangular plan, gable roof, and gables oriented perpendicular to the street with the façade in the long wall parallel with the street. Varying from one to three stories in height, the 1½ story is one of the most common. Like the other vernacular forms, the Side Gable house has little or no ornamentation except perhaps on the ubiquitous front porch. A good example of the Side Gable form is the Ensign House at 408 N. 4th Street.

A Side Gable style dwelling, 408 N. 4th Street.

**Gabled Ell**
Nearly one-quarter of historic houses existing in the City are the Gable Ell form. In plan, these dwellings appear most often as an “L” or “T” and frequently have wings attached to the rear. Entry to the Gabled Ell form is always through the porch at the ell, although the door may be located in either or both walls. Either shed or hipped roof porches are attached at the ell created by the junction of the two wings, sometimes broken by a pediment. Brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade may decorate the porch, which is often the most visually interesting feature on an otherwise
unadorned building. An example is the Alice Hardy House at 321 Lewis Street.

A Gabled Ell style dwelling, 321 Lewis Street.

One-Story and Two-Story Cube
Approximately 14 One-Story and seven Two-Story Cube vernacular houses exist in the City. A distinguishing feature of this house forms is their box-like massing and hipped roof. Fenestration is typically symmetrical, usually with a central door flanked by windows.

A One-Story Cube style dwelling, 122 N. 3rd Street.

Cross-Gable
The Cross-Gable form is usually square in plan, two stories high, with a Cross Gable or gambrel roof. Appearing late in the 19th century and continuing until about 1930, the Cross-Gable house form has two intersecting roofs whose ridges form a cruciform. About seven examples of this form exist in the City.

Poorly maintained limestone creates restoration problems.

Building Conditions
The City of River Falls is in a unique position regarding the condition of its historic buildings. Located at the edge of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, a shortage of housing, a four-lane highway and small-town character all make River Falls a highly desirable place to live. These factors have led to reinvestment in many aging, historic homes.

Since the early 2000s, the condition of historic commercial buildings has been improving; however, some historic structures still face many challenges. Lack of investments, façade coverings, and invasive restoration techniques have altered many of the historic buildings in the City’s original business district. Aluminum siding along with windows being closed up with bricks are some of the façade alterations that have occurred over the years. When restoration activities were pursued, sandblasting
removed the glazing resulting in bricks that are now soft and pitted. A number of buildings have potential to be restored close to their original character. Façade restoration is possible throughout downtown, but challenges exist to some extent on all buildings.

Sand blasted brick creates restoration problems for some downtown commercial buildings.

In 1989, the Main Street Project formed with help of the State of Wisconsin Main Street Program. The Main Street Project organized events like Music in the Park, River Dazzle, Art on the Kinni and other signature events. It emphasized physical improvements and restoration to downtown buildings and administered matching grants for facade restoration and signage.

The Main Street Project eventually ended when funding from the state was discontinued. The work has since been picked up by the City Design Review Committee, (DRC) the Business Improvement District (BID) and the Chamber of Commerce, and other local volunteer groups.

**Historic Resources**

This chapter provides an overview of state resources and the City’s efforts to identify and manage historic assets.

The City of River Falls platted in approximately 1907-08, including original plats of Kinnickinnic, Greenwood and Malone Towns.

**Wisconsin Historical Society**

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS), Division of Historic Preservation provides preservation assistance to all 72 counties. The Division maintains an inventory of Wisconsin's historic properties, archeological sites, and burial places. The Division provides technical assistance to local government and owners of historical properties, administers the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, nominates sites to the National and State Register of Historic Places, supports research on historic
architecture, administers federal and state tax credit programs for the rehabilitation of historic properties, and catalogs burial sites, and reviews public projects for their effects on historic properties.

**Certified Local Government**
The City of River Falls is committed to the appropriate management and sensitive treatment of archeological, cultural, and historic resources. In 2003, the City was designated a Certified Local Government (CLG) by Wisconsin’s State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act. As a CLG, the City is responsible for integrating historic preservation activities into its function as a local government. Avenues for achieving this goal include maintaining a system for identifying historic resources, administering a qualified preservation commission, providing public participation in local historic preservation, and enforcing local laws for the designation and sensitive management of historic resources. The CLG program, administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division, is a major source of support and guidance for the City by providing technical and financial assistance for program development. It is through this assistance that the City has successfully undertaken several historic building inventories and prepared National Register for Historic Places nominations.

**WHS Architectural and Historic Inventory**
The Architectural and Historic Inventory (AHI) is a database that records historic structures compiled by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The database contains data documenting construction dates, demolition dates, architectural styles, builder names, property addresses, historic building names, historic designations and dates. Providing information as it becomes available to WHS to keep the AHI up to date is a priority for the HPC.

**City of River Falls Survey Efforts**

**City Regulations**
In December 1995, the City adopted Section 21.31 Historic Preservation of the Municipal Code (now Section 17.76). This ordinance established the Historic Preservation Commission and its powers and duties and outlines the procedures to designate historic sites, structures, and districts. The City Council must approve historic designations after a public hearing is held and a recommendation is
provided from the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). It is HPC policy is that no private property will be designated without the approval of the property owner.

In August 2003, the City adopted Section 17.77 Historic Residential Design Guidelines of the Municipal Code. This ordinance provides guidance for design of exterior alterations of designated residential structures.

An intensive survey was conducted in 1990-91 to research and evaluate historical and architectural properties, including buildings, structures, sites, and districts within the corporate limits of the City of River Falls. This survey updated a 1978 windshield survey undertaken by WHS Division of Historic Preservation. A professional architectural historian employed by the City gathered the intensive survey information.

Properties built between 1940 and 1975 were inventoried and evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places according to the criteria adopted by the National Parks Service, United States Department of the Interior.

The 1991 survey inventoried 585 individual properties in the City, of which 24 were identified as historically or architecturally significant. These 24 properties are likely to be eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

During the intensive survey phase of the project, detailed research on the community’s history helped form the basis of information necessary for the evaluation of historic properties. For each property identified as historically or architecturally significant, a four-page intensive survey form was completed with photographs, architectural descriptions, and historical information. Survey results were placed in the files of the WHS Historic Preservation Division in Madison, in the public library at River Falls, as well as the Area Research Center located in Davee Library at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

Historical and Architectural Resources Survey (2015)
In 2014, the City applied for and received a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service to update the 1990-91 survey. As in 1991, a key purpose of this survey was to identify those districts and/or individual properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Of the 280 total structures inventoried and photographed for this survey, 20 individual properties were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggestion potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those 20 resources, as well as three districts, are listed as follows.
**Potential Historic Districts**
1. East Side Residential Historic District
2. West Side Residential Historic District
3. S. Main Street Commercial Historic District

**Individual Properties**
1. Glen Park Suspension Footbridge
2. 521 W. Cedar Street (Ole H Ostness-Built House/Consolidated Lumber Company-Owned House)
3. 722 W. Cedar Street (George W and Marion Farnsworth House/City Hospital)
4. 982 E. Division Street (Greenwood Elementary School)
5. 121 Fremont Street (Rasmus and Gurine Jenson House/Dr. Ray and Dorothy Pennington House)
6. 211 Fremont Street (River Falls High School)
7. 104 E. Locust Street (First National Bank of River Falls)
8. 640 N. Main Street (Skycrest Motel/Residential Care Center)
9. 105 S. Main Street (The Falls Theater)
10. 121-123 S. Main Street (Hotel Gladstone)
11. 403 E. Maple Street (Oliver S. and Elmira Powell House)
12. 206 E. Vine Street (Boy Scouts of America Scout House)
13. 122 E. Walnut Street (River Falls Lodge No. 109, F. & A.M.)
14. 431 N. 2nd Street (Putnam Chinnock House)
15. 127 N. 3rd Street (Christian and Inga Wigner House)
16. 309 N. 3rd Street (Silas and Elizabeth Symes House)
17. 213 S. 3rd Street (Jacob H. Lord House/City Hospital)
18. 220 S. 4th Street (Roscius W. and Ingebor Freeman House)
19. 106 N. 6th Street (Ole B. and Ruther Gilbertson House)
20. 108 S. 6th Street (Jay H. and Bernice Grimm House)

**Historic Buildings, Sites, & Structures**

**National Register Properties**
The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of our country's historic buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. It was established as part of the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966 and is overseen by the National Park Service. The following buildings and structures are currently on the National Register.

**South Hall (1976)**
South Hall was the original Normal School building constructed in 1898 on the site of an earlier building that was destroyed by fire. It was built by the renowned Wisconsin architect William Waters and is recognized for its Romanesque Revival architecture. Over the years, the cupola and smoke stacks were removed and the building and was put on the National Register in 1976. It is one of the oldest buildings on the UW-River Falls campus.
The State Normal School Building (now South Hall) is the oldest building on the UW-River Falls Campus.

North Hall (1986)
Also located on the University of River Falls Campus, North Hall was constructed in 1914 with an addition in 1927. North Hall is recognized for the important role the University has played in the development of the City of River Falls. It was added to the National Register in 1986.

The Freeman House (2002)
Located at 220 North 3rd Street, the Freeman House was built in 1903 for R.B. and Lydia Freeman and son R.W. It was built by Arthur Symes during a period of transition between architectural styles. It is a blend of the Queen Anne and the Shingle Style with Colonial Revival features. The Freeman House was put on the National Register in 2002.

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool and Bathhouse (2007)
The pool and bathhouse began in 1933 as a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project and completed in 1937 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA). The pool opened on August 12, 1937 and is still in use today. Glen Park pool and bathhouse was added to the National Register in 2007.
Glen Park Suspension Footbridge – “Swinging Bridge” (2018)
Known as the “Swinging Bridge,” the Glen Park Suspension Footbridge was built in 1925 to connect pedestrian traffic north of Cascade Avenue to Glen Park, which was established as a city park in 1898. The bridge was designed and built by the Minneapolis Bridge Company who had just completed the Junction Falls Bridge (no longer extant). Financing for the construction of the bridge, which cost a reported $4,800, was raised by the Women’s Improvement League, who had a long history with improvements made to Glen Park. Work on the bridge began in July 1925 and was completed in October of 1925. In 1986, the bridge was rehabilitated, and it continues to serve as a pedestrian access to Glen Park. The Swinging Bridge was placed on the National Register in 2018. The Swinging Bridge was also made a local landmark in 2007.

Locally Designated Landmarks
There are seven locally designated landmarks in the City of Rivers Falls. These include the five above described National Register Landmarks and the following:

Junction Mill (2001)
The Junction Mill, located at 401 S. Winter Street, was designated a local historic structure on June 7, 2001 by the City of River Falls upon recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission. The smokestack is one of the last remaining structures tied to the milling industry that was key in the development of the City. Built in 1879, the Junction Mill smokestack stands prominently on the banks of the Kinnickinnic River and as a symbol of the City’s former industry.

“Swinging Bridge” was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 2018.

The Junction Mill Smokestack, 401 S. Winter Street, erected in 1879, designated a Historic Structure, June 7, 2001, is a symbol of the community’s flour milling heritage.
**Governor Knowles Birthplace (2003)**

Robert K. Frost built this Colonial Revival house in 1903. It was later purchased by Warren P. Knowles II and his wife Anna where they raised their two sons Warren III and Robert. The Knowles’ oldest son, Warren III, was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1965. Robert became senator of the 10th Senate District in 1955 and was re-elected five times, the last time being 1972. The Knowles House was designated a local historic structure on September 10, 2003 by the Historic Preservation Commission.

![Birthplace of Wisconsin Governor Warren P. Knowles, 127 N. 4th Street. He was born August 19, 1908. He was governor from 1965-1971. He died on April 1, 1993.](image)

**Other Significant Structures**

In addition to the locally landmarked buildings and those listed on the National Register, the following sites and structures are recognized by the HPC for their historic significance to the City of River Falls.

1. Lord Livery Building, 101 S. Main St.
2. Brackett Building, 128 S. Main Street
3. Johnson & Ellerton Hardware Store, 126 S. Main St.
4. White Front Bakery, 124 S. Main St.
5. Rosenberg Building, 122 S. Main St.
6. Joseph Smith, 120 S. Main St.
7. Elijah Holmes and John and Peter Bradshaw Building, 118 S. Main St.
8. S.D. Dodge Building, 114 S. Main St.
9. ApRoberts Building, 100 S. Main St.
10. South Fork School 817 S. Main St.
11. Thomas Walker House, 403 E. Division St.
12. Kimble House, 211 E. Elm St.
13. William Alton House, 603 W. Elm St.
15. F. Hardy House, 321 Fremont St.
16. Charles Parker House, 315 E. Maple St.
17. Stella Deneen House, 120 N. 6th St.
18. John Reed House, 127 S. 6th St.
19. Ferris White House, 518 W. Walnut St.
20. Ole H. Olsen House, 210 N. Fremont St.
22. Olive G. Davis House, 315 W. Maple St.
23. G.T. Smith House, 323 W. Maple St.
25. Thomas Tubbs House, 302 E. Walnut St.
26. Hawthorn Cottage, originally on 4th St., now located at 929 Quarry Rd.
27. Tremont Hotel, 102 N. Main St.
28. Prairie Mill, 421 N. Main St.
29. Glover School, now located in DeSanctis Park
30. Foster Cemetery, in the bluffs overlooking the Kinnickinnic River
31. Lime Kilns, various locations along the Kinnickinnic River
Implementation

In order that the City’s history and sense of place be cared for, River Falls will take steps to sensitively manage its identified historic resources. Through cooperative management strategies with the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, the Wisconsin Historical Society, private preservation-oriented groups and the general public, the City of River Falls can successfully ensure that archeological, cultural and historic resources are sensitively managed for the benefit of the community.

Guiding Policies

Guiding and implementing policies establish a means for the City to further its efforts in appropriately managing historic resources. The Historic Preservation Commission will abide by the following guiding policies.

G-1. Foster municipal and community awareness, positive appreciation, and support for River Falls’ archeological, cultural, architectural, and historic resources.

G-2. Identify and assess archeological and historic resources (manmade) for the aesthetic, educational, economic, and scientific contributions they make to River Falls’ quality of life.

G-3. Respect and sensitively manage archeological, cultural, and historic patterns, resources, and symbols, preserving the contributions they make to understanding River Falls’ characteristic, cultural tradition.

G-4. Preserve the cultural, historic, and visual qualities of River Falls.

G-5. Ensure that City, state, and federal policies and regulations for historic preservation are followed.

Implementing Policies

I-1. Educate the community about the value of historic resources through this Plan and by organizing workshops and training for city officials, residents, and special interest groups including youth, the design and development community, business people, and the media.

I-2. Lead by example through the integration of sensitive treatment of historic resources in City-sponsored public works and park and recreation maintenance and construction projects.

I-3. Strengthen and encourage partnerships with non-city historic preservation entities, including those at the federal, state, local, and private levels through participation and special projects, offering and receiving technical assistance, accepting grant funds, programming, and by disseminating information about such to the public through educational opportunities.

I-4. Determine the appropriateness of developing management objectives and
standards for historic resources beyond the municipal boundary.

I-5. Investigate and determine options for providing local level tax or other incentives for the preservation and maintenance of archaeological and historic resources.

I-6. Encourage early consultations with representatives of proposed development to ensure that potential development is consistent with River Falls’ historic patterns of land use and construction.

I-7. Encourage and participate in the preparation of the State and the National Register of Historic Places nominations for resources which qualify for such listings.

I-8. Investigate and determine options for acquiring real historic properties and interpreting it for the community’s benefit.

I-9. Support the adjacent town and county efforts to further develop and implement a historic preservation program and ensure consistency between the City’s preservation philosophy and programs.

I-10. Continue existing efforts to survey and resurvey resources. Identify unrecorded historic resources and consider them for management objectives.

I-11. Expand existing resource survey efforts to include recording characteristics or unique physical features and historic development patterns. The character of River Falls; historic areas is defined by more than just
buildings. Many other features are recognized as making a collective contribution to the City’s distinctive landscape. Such features should be identified and recorded locally and include street forms and physical attributes, bridges, yard walls and fences, and other manmade cultural landscape elements.

**I-12.** Preserve structures in neighborhoods that exhibit individual architectural merit and that collectively exhibit the sense of place that River Falls possesses through review of the preservation ordinance and design guidelines.

*I-13.* Examine and determine the appropriateness of altering existing zoning designations to ensure compatibility of density, use, and physical character within established neighborhoods and historic areas.

*I-14.* Continue to identify, pursue, and capture state, federal and other funds to support historic preservation.
Appendix A

Recognized Structures
The following list are those structures that have been recognized by the HPC for their historic significance to the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DESIGNATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Hall</td>
<td>320 East Cascade Avenue</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hall</td>
<td>321 East Cascade Avenue</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman House</td>
<td>220 North Third Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Park Swimming Pool</td>
<td>355 Park Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinging Bridge</td>
<td>355 Park Street</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn Cottage</td>
<td>929 Quarry Road</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Mills Smokestack</td>
<td>401 South Winter Street</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman House</td>
<td>220 North Third Street</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowles House</td>
<td>127 North Fourth Street</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Park Swimming Pool</td>
<td>355 Park Street</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinging Bridge</td>
<td>355 Park Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Mill</td>
<td>421 North Main Street</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>104 South Third Street</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>127 South Second Street</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>519 East Elm Street</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxrud Building</td>
<td>109-111 North Main Street</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossel Building</td>
<td>119 South Main Street</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family House</td>
<td>403 East Division Street</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>223 North Fourth Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>402 South Sixth Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>2017 North Fourth Street</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>811 Oak Knoll</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>558 East Maple Street</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>121 North Fremont Street</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Recognition Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>(Pennington House)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Walk Property Owners</td>
<td>166 -176 Riverwalk</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Certificate of Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>431 North Second Street</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Certificate of Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Mill</td>
<td>421 North Main Street</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Local Historic Designation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix B**

**Structures with Historic Plaques**

The following list are those structures that have been recognized by the HPC with a plaque.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>BUILT</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randall S. Burhyte Bldg</td>
<td>103 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Freeman Drugstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApRoberts Building</td>
<td>100 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremont Building</td>
<td>100-107 N. Main/E Elm St</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>River Falls Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan McGregor Bldg</td>
<td>102 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Hardware Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolff Building</td>
<td>202 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Tavern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamm Building</td>
<td>208 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Meat Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossel Building</td>
<td>119 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Meat Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Theater</td>
<td>105 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Movie Theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick J. Burhyte Bldg</td>
<td>101 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanderson Building</td>
<td>103 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Dry Goods Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackett Building</td>
<td>128 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Hardware, Post Office, Dance Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman Building</td>
<td>104 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Phoenix Drugstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Elertson Bldg</td>
<td>126 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Hardware Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxrud Building</td>
<td>109, 111 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Office, Dry Goods, Hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.W. Lund Building</td>
<td>303 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Carriage Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingram Center</td>
<td>222 Lewis Street</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Municipal Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay and Wilkins Building</td>
<td>115 W. Walnut Street</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Freezer and Locker Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Mill</td>
<td>421 N. Main Street</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Mill</td>
<td>Winter Street/S. Falls St</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Flour Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokestack</td>
<td>Winter Street/S. Falls St</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Flour Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Park</td>
<td>355 W. Park Street</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Public Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinging Bridge</td>
<td>355 W. Park Street</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mel’s Midtowner</td>
<td>111 S. Main Street</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Tavern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF Depot and Warehouse</td>
<td>300 River Street</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Railroad Depot/Freight House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover School</td>
<td>DeSanctis Park</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>School House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Farm</td>
<td>403 N. 4th Street</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>House/Quarry/Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Park</td>
<td>E. Elm St./Main Street</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

Plans, Reports, and Studies

The following plans, reports, studies, resources, publications were referenced in drafting this and the 2003 Historic Preservation Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans, Reports, and Studies</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Code of the City of River Falls, Wisconsin</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of River Falls Tax Records</td>
<td>1885+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of River Falls Comprehensive/Master Plans</td>
<td>1930-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Recreation Plan</td>
<td>1965, 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown Trade Area Survey</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Street Streetscape Plan</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of River Falls Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown Physical Plan</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Survey</td>
<td>1992, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of River Falls Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen Opinion Survey</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of River Falls Housing Needs Assessment</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnickinnic River Priority Watershed Management Project</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer Service Area Water Quality Management Plan</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown Design Plan</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of River Falls Tax Rolls</td>
<td>1858+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Falls Journal</td>
<td>1857+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescott Journal</td>
<td>1861-1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Falls Press</td>
<td>1874-1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Falls Times</td>
<td>1894-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanization in St. Croix and Pierce Counties</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Maps</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting and Managing the Urban Forest</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Census</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Accomplishments**

Since the adoption of the 2003 Historic Preservation Plan, the following projects and tasks have been completed by the Historic Preservation Commission and the City of River Falls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The City of River Falls was designated a Certified Local Government with the Wisconsin Historical Society.</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local landmark designation of Glen Park swimming pool approved by City Council (Resolution 4612).</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Freeman House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool was placed on the State and National Register of Historic Places.</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The City received a grant from Wisconsin Historical Society to prepare an update to the 1990 Architectural and Historic Inventory (AHI).</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 2015 Historical and Architectural Resources Inventory was completed.</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The City received a grant from Wisconsin Historical Society to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Swinging Bridge.</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swinging Bridge was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Anderson, of the Historic Preservation Commission prepared a <em>Historic Walking Tour Map</em>.</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual River Falls Days Postcards</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of historic buildings and structures with plaques</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>