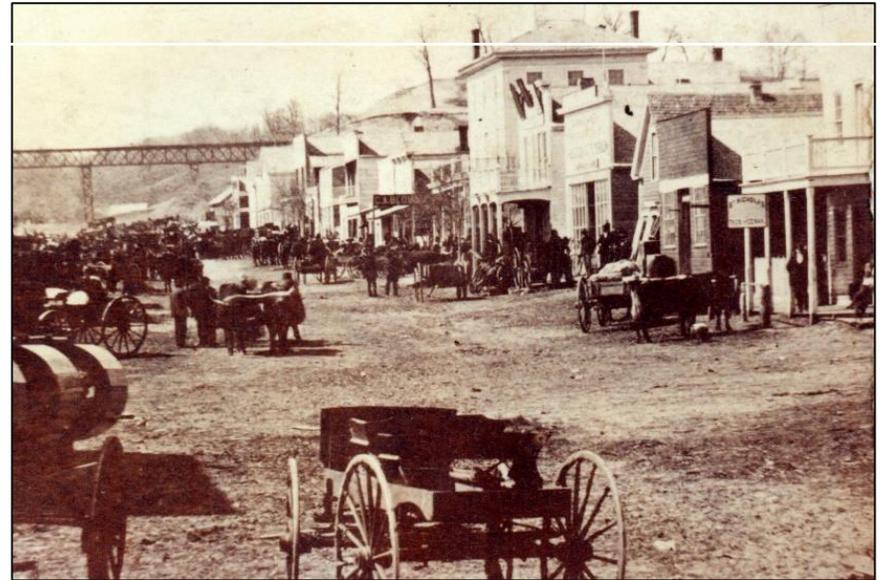
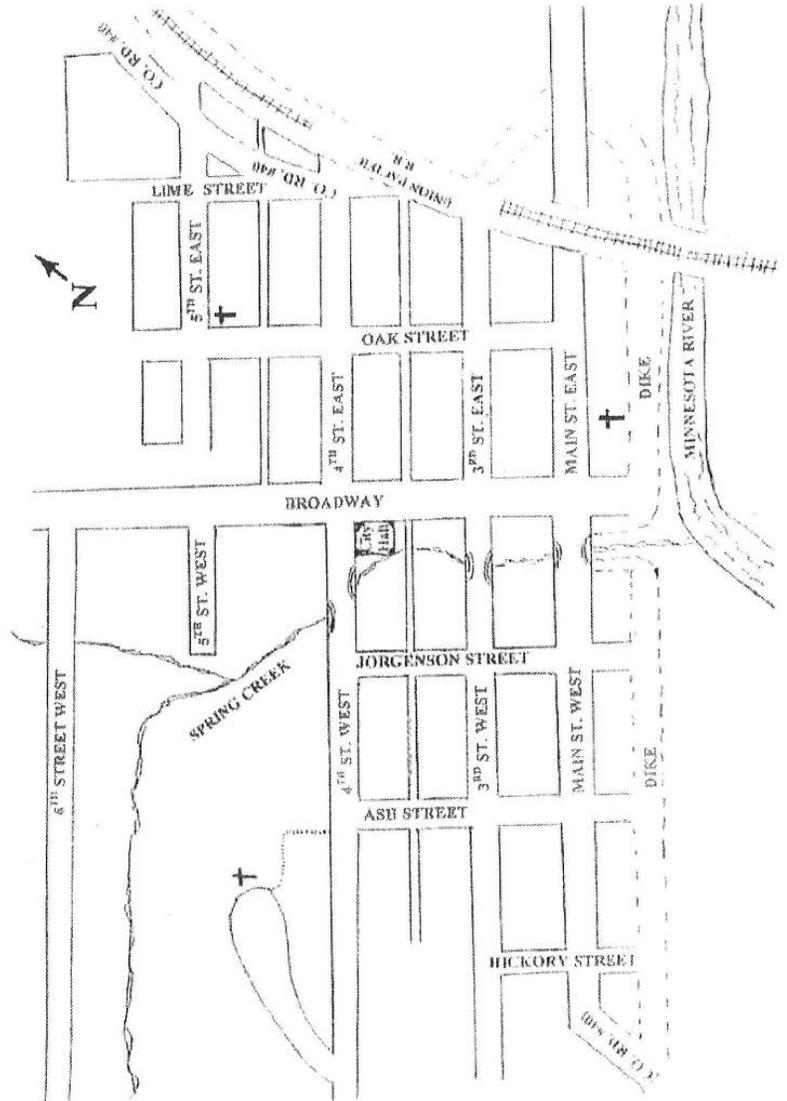


# Carver Historic District Walking Guide



HISTORIC CARVER

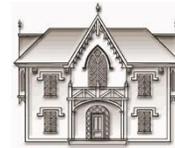
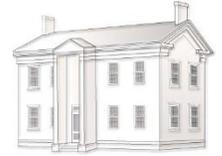


## Basic Architecture Guide:



**Gable:** generally triangular portion of a wall between the edges of intersecting roof pitches.

**Greek Revival** (1825-1860): porches, entryway columns sized in scale to the porch type, front door surrounded by narrow rectangular windows. Typically gabled or hipped roofs with a wide trim.



**Gothic Revival** (1840-1870): “Gothic” windows with pointed arches; exposed framing timbers; steep, vaulted roofs with cross-gables; ornate wooden detailing applied as gable, window or door trim. May include towers and verandas.

**Queen Anne Revival:** Steep cross-gabled roofs, towers, and vertical windows. Inventive floor plans; projecting wings, several porches and balconies, multiple chimneys with decorative chimney pots. Wooden “gingerbread” trim and “fish-scale” patterns common on gables and porches.



**Italianate Style** (1850-1880): solid square shape, symmetrical bay windows in front, small chimney set in irregular locations; tall, narrow window and towers. Elaborate window design which also appear in the supports, columns, and door frames.

**Dutch Colonial:** originated with the German settlers in Pennsylvania beginning in the 1600s. Key features are a broad roof with flaring eaves that extend over the porch, a linear floor plan a chimney, sash windows and a double doorway.



## Historic Carver

Carver was founded in 1852 by Norwegian immigrant Axel Jorgenson, who settled on land that, prior to 1834, had been a Dakota Native American village located on an advantageous junction of the Minnesota River and Carver Creek. In 1854 Jorgenson sold that land to seven investors who platted the town and named it after the 1700s British explorer Johnathan Carver. Carver quickly exploded into a bustling commercial riverboat town with steamboats carrying goods and pioneer settlers along the Minnesota River. Carver was also seen as a place of refuge for many during the Dakota\* Uprising of 1862 and many Carver citizens answered the call to quell the uprising and fight in the Civil War.

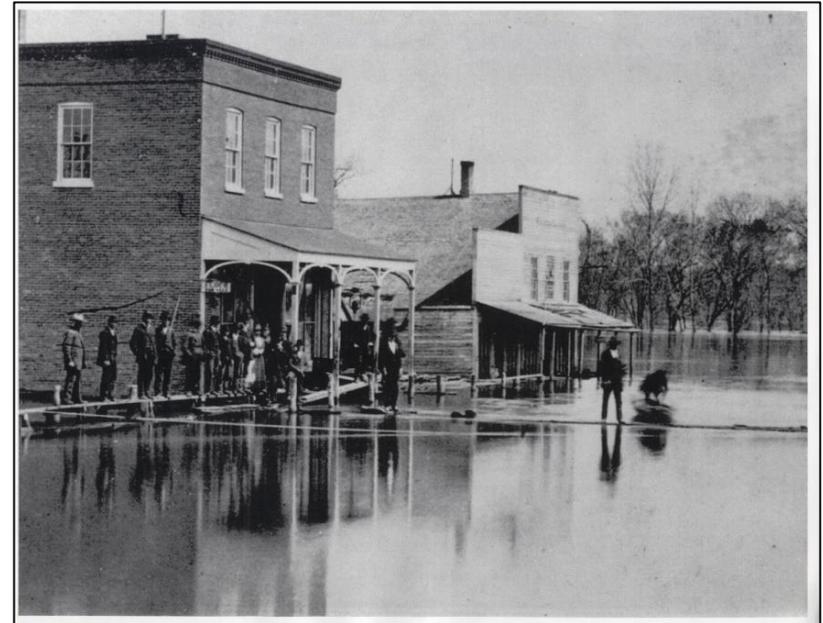
In 1871 the first of three railroads arrived in Carver in 1871, and ushered out the steamboat era. Following this Carver continued to be a vibrant commercial hub up to the 1920s when Prohibition and the Great Depression pushed it into a long period of stagnation. Today, Carver retains many of its early historic buildings, both restored and awaiting restoration. In 1980 Carver's old town along the Minnesota River was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Minnesota Register of Historic Places and is one of the few Minnesota communities that has been granted the Preserve America Community Status through a White House initiative.

\*This event is also called the Sioux Uprising of 1862, however, Sioux is a derogatory term for the Dakota people that was used by their enemies and translates loosely to "serpent devils". For the sake of cultural accuracy the term "Dakota" will be used in this text rather than Sioux whenever possible. It must be noted that some Dakota people do use the term Sioux as an identifier, however it is not universally recognized as the proper name for these peoples.

For much more detailed information on Carver's history and on each of its historic properties please visit the Carver County Historical Society Website and the City of Carver website. The City of Carver website, [www.cityofcarver.com](http://www.cityofcarver.com), has many resources related to the Downtown Historic District and its properties including an interactive map of the Historic District properties, a list of the Historic district addresses, and a detailed history of Carver. The history of Carver is also available online at [carvercurrent.com/pub/history/Carver\\_Historic\\_District\\_2016.pdf](http://carvercurrent.com/pub/history/Carver_Historic_District_2016.pdf).

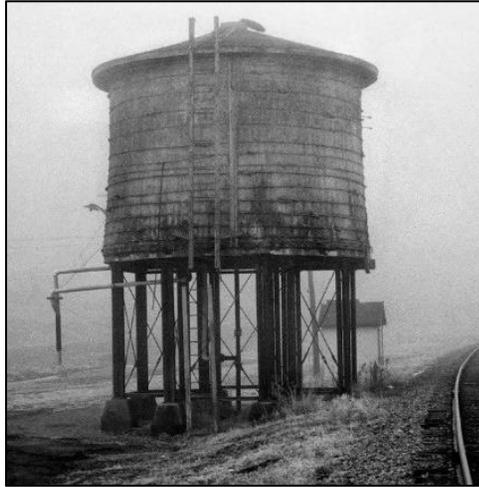
For questions and corrections, or if you have historic photos of Carver please contact the Carver Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) at 952-361-3149 or the City of Carver at 952-448-5353.

This historic walking tour guide was created through collaboration between the Carver Historic Preservation Commission, the Carver County Historical Society, local historian John von Walter, and the Carver City Management Intern Hilary Wickenhauser.



**Depot Park / Old Carver Road  
Carver Water Tower, 1901.**

Built at the east end of Carver along the railroad tracks, it replaced an earlier water tower and pump house that were built in 1873, two years after the Minneapolis-St. Louis Railroad line arrived in Carver. The water tower is 35 feet high and is built of 350-year old tidewater red cypress wooden slats. It sits on a support structure of railroad rail legs and metal hoop poles and has a 50,000-gallon capacity. It was built to provide the water needed to service the railroad steam locomotives that ran the Minneapolis-Chaska-Carver-New Prague line. In Carver's early days it augmented the water needs of the Carver Fire Department, as it yet does today. It was restored between 1981-1998 with the assistance of the Carver Lions Club and the Minnesota Historical Society, and is believed to be the only wooden railroad water tower in the U. S. that is still standing on its original site.

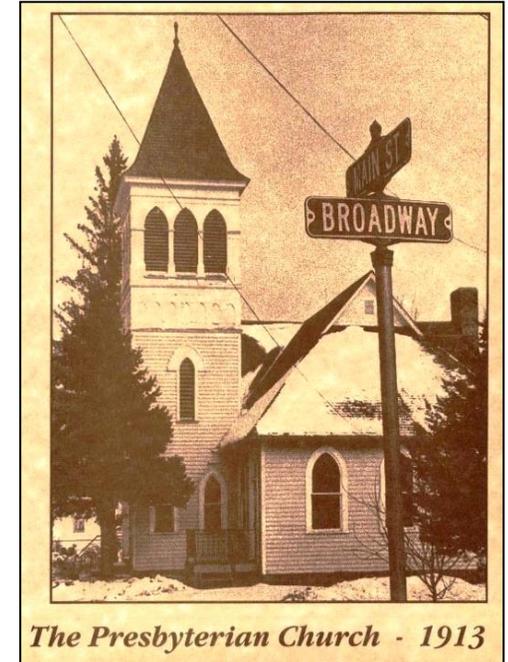


**320 Ash Street, Joseph A. Pike House, ca. 1863.**

Built about 1863 by Carver pioneer Joseph A. Pike, the proprietor of a saw mill.

**109 Main Street East  
Presbyterian Church, 1913**

The church grew from a nondenominational Sunday school in 1893, with a church congregation organized in 1899. In 1913 the congregation built a permanent church, paying \$3600 for construction to Carver building contractor Olaf Hanson. Church membership declined after 1959 and the building incurred damage in the great 1965 flood. Following this, it was acquired and used for a few years as a museum and headquarters for Carver on the Minnesota, Inc., the structure is today owned by the City of Carver and used for City Council and Commission meetings and other civic activities. Through the work, funds, and efforts of the Carver Lions Club, the Minnesota Historical Society, and many other volunteers, the church restoration was completed, and the Carver Lions Club received an award for their work from the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota in 2006. The building's interior now displays many vintage photos and relics from Carver's history.



*The Presbyterian Church - 1913*



### **116 Main Street West, Weinmann-Sundine House, ca 1865.**

Built by Joseph and Adolphina Weinmann. Joseph Weinmann was twice elected Carver County attorney, both before and after the Civil War. Weinmann served in the Union Army, first as a member of the Carver County Rangers, then helping to raise Company H of the 9<sup>th</sup> Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment, where he served as first lieutenant. He also served during the Dakota War of 1862, and was probably present doing guard duty with Company H at Mankato, Minnesota on Dec. 28, 1862 when 38 Dakota Indians were hanged after being judged responsible for the slaughter of settlers during the war. In 1875 the Weinmanns sold the house and property to John and Sara Sundine. John Sundine had served in Company H with Weinmann and was one of Carver's leading businessmen.

### **120 Main Street West, Enoch Holmes House, 1860.**

Probably built about 1860 for Carver businessman Enoch Holmes and later sold to John J. Farrell, owner of the Carver Creamery who was involved in the state and national butter-making industry.



### **121 Main Street West, Dikeside, ca 1890.**

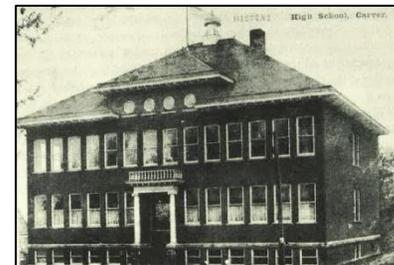


The house is constructed in the T-style and is set low to the ground with Greek Revival characteristics. It is 1 and ½ stories and is constructed of local buff-colored Carver or Chaska brick. The house features Gothic style porch brackets and Gothic arched window hoods. From at least the 1890s to

around 1940, there was also a three-bay wooden-framed blacksmith shop. The site is now occupied by the flood dike on the west side of Spring Creek. It is said that the first owner of the house stabled his horses in the dugout basement on the dike side of the home.

### **420 Oak Street, Carver School, 1908.**

Built in 1908 to replace an earlier brick school building in the Italianate style that had been built in 1878 on the same site. Both the 1878 and 1908 schools were built on the site of an 1862 Carver school building. All three school houses were built when Carver was Minnesota School District #1. At the time the 1908 school was built it was one of the finest school buildings in the state. The cornerstone of the 1878 school building survives in front of the present day entrance.



### **501 Oak Street North, Reverend Henry Raedeke House, 1872.**

Built in 1872 by the Trinity Lutheran Church congregation to serve as the parsonage for Reverend Henry Raedeke and his family.

### **490 Old Carver Road, ca. 1885.**

The building was moved to the present location about 1980 from a location immediately to the north of 313 Broadway to make way for the Carver Post Office building. The building had been previously moved from 213 Broadway in 1946 to make way for the concrete building which today occupies the site. The building was probably built about 1885, itself replacing an earlier frame building that sat at 213 Broadway as late as 1881. The first owners of store were likely Edward and Christina Goetze. Edward Goetze, a brick and plaster mason seems to have established a furniture and wallpaper store as well as an undertaking business, which was located in this building and housed a sample showroom displaying coffins and funeral supplies.



**400 Oak Street,  
Dr. William A. Griffin House, 1858.**

This was the home of Dr. William A. Griffin, a physician who came to Carver from New Hampshire in 1857. Dr. Griffin was Carver's first physician and the first regularly practicing physician in Carver County. Dr. Griffin also served as the moderator at Carver's first town meeting in the basement of the Carver House Hotel in 1858, and was one of the leaders of Carver's Gold Rush when gold "of good color and quality" was discovered in Spring Creek in 1858. He served as Carver's first Justice of the Peace, Town Treasurer, and as President (Mayor) of Carver. He was also the Carver postmaster in 1865, then as a druggist in 1872 and always a surgeon. By the early 1870s this building seems to have operated as a saloon under Martin Steger, and his widow following his death.

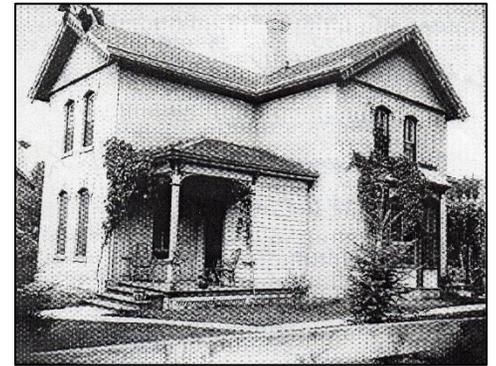
**417 Oak Street  
Trinity Lutheran Church, 1914.**

Trinity's German Lutheran congregation was organized in 1866, and in 1868 a 28 by 40 foot wooden church was constructed for \$1100 on top of what is now Zion Hill. The German-speaking congregation was served in its first year by Reverend Victor Both, then lacked a minister for two years until 1871 when Reverend Henry Raedeke arrived to serve the congregation. German Lutherans from Carver and Chaska attended Trinity Church. It was 1922 before the first English church service was held at Trinity. By 1924 Sunday services were held in English every other week, and alternating German language services continued until 1958.



**200 Main Street West,  
Hoken and Josephine Holm House, 1885.**

The house was built of local buff-colored brick by Carver general store proprietor Hoken (Haakon) Holm just prior to his marriage to Josephine Dauwalter, the daughter of pioneer Carver blacksmith Charles Dauwalter.



**201 Main Street West,  
Ole and Lena Johnson House, ca. 1883.**

The house was built about 1883 by Ole and Lena Johnson, who immigrated to Minnesota from Norway. Ole Johnson was a Carver general store owner in partnership with his neighbor Hoken Holm.



**208 Main Street West, Andrew G. Anderson House, ca. 1870.**

The house was built by Swedish immigrant Andrew (Anders) G. Anderson, who arrived in Minnesota on a riverboat and then traveled to Carver by oxcart in 1855. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in



Company H of the Ninth Minnesota and was present at many battles. He was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Guntown, Mississippi on June 11, 1864 and sent to the horrible Confederate Andersonville Prison in

Georgia, where almost a third of Union prisoners died in deplorable conditions. Released in a prisoner exchange, he returned to Carver and owned a general store.

### **209 Main Street West, Herman Bom House, ca. 1905.**

Built about 1905 by farm owners Herman and Amanda Bom, the house replaced a pre-1894 two-story house on the property.

### **217 Main Street West, Alfred and Inga Bom House, ca. 1891.**

Built on two lots once owned by Minnesota Territorial Governor Alexander Ramsey. Swedish immigrants Alfred and Inga Bom probably had the house built in 1891, two years after their marriage. The quaint house is built in local buff-colored brick in a classic T-style cottage plan with Greek Revival character and Gothic arched window hoods. It is one and a half stories in the entry side ell, and two stories on the other section, with porches on the front and rear now enclosed. Brick for the house is most likely Carver brick from the Ahlin brickyard, once located a few blocks to the west of the house on Main Street West/County Road #40 and which was probably laid by Carver mason Leonard Schroeder.



### **309 Main Street West, ca. 1897.**

Built on several lots in local buff-colored brick, it replaced an earlier frame building. The building is constructed in a Greek Revival style with hooded windows and with many strong elements of the Queen Anne Revival style that include turned rear porch posts, picture windows, stained glass, and a front entry transom.

### **401 Main Street West, ca. 1860.**

The oldest portion of the house was built in a two story Greek Revival style and moved to the present location about 1920. It is the only known surviving building from Carver's old First Street.

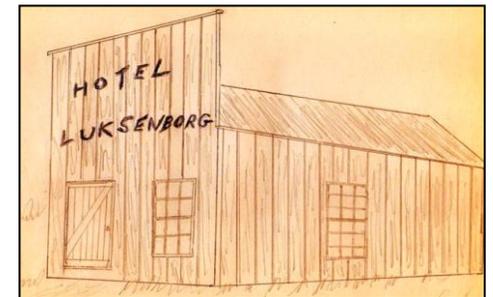
### **100 Fifth Street West, Muehlberg-Kult House, ca. 1865.**

In 1865 the lot was sold to Hermann and Clara Muehlberg, who then took out a mortgage, probably to build the oldest portion of the house, which fronted closest to Fifth Street with its gables aligned east-west. Hermann Muehlberg and his wife, Clara Freese, moved to Carver in 1856. He clerked at the Carver store until 1860 when the couple moved to a farm in Waconia. The couple would later move back to Carver and be partners in the *Carver Free Press* newspaper. The Muehlbergs sold the house for a profit in 1866 to Stephen and Margareta Kult. The Kults owned a dry goods and grocery store at 120 Broadway.

### **309 Oak Street, Hotel Luksenborg, 1852**

Built in the winter of 1851-1852 as the claim shanty and hotel of Carver's founder, Axel Jorgenson, the building was Carver's first building, and remains the oldest building in Carver, the first and oldest Carver County hotel, the first private and public schoolhouse in Carver County, and the first schoolhouse for School District #1 in Minnesota.

Because the building was constructed shortly after the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota were signed between the Dakota Indians and the U. S. Government in the summer of 1851, but before they were ratified in Congress



and opened for legal settlement, the building may well be a candidate for Minnesota's oldest surviving frame building west of the Mississippi River. Jorgenson called his place "Hotel Luksenborg" The Hotel Luksenborg was intended to augment his business of floating logs, lumber, and supplies to and from St. Paul on a barge in the Minnesota River, and is said to have also served as his home and blacksmith shop.

**420 Broadway,  
Genoveva Kimmel House, ca. 1870**

Frame-built and clapboard-sided around 1870 in an L-plan, the house was probably erected in two phases. The first phase was probably the taller 1 1/2-story portion with its gable end facing the street. The lower-roofed addition parallel to the street was probably built shortly after, and does not have a full second story. Genoveva Kimmel married Ferdinand Wells in 1854 and purchased this property and 416 Broadway as a joint venture. In 1863 Ferdinand Wells died, and the following year Genoveva married Jacob Bueche, who was a farmer and ran a saloon out of 420 Broadway with the help of Genoveva until his death in 1881. In 1882 Genoveva married Peter Kimmel, who died in 1887 and left Genoveva a 200-acre farm. Genoveva was a major benefactor to Carver's St. Nicholas Church, providing the funds for the church's bell tower.

**421 Broadway,  
Charles Dauwalter Blacksmith and Wagon Making Shop, ca 1910.**

Built by Charles Dauwalter Jr., whose private home yet stands next door to the south, the building was constructed to serve as a blacksmith shop on the lower level and a wagon making shop on the second story. The facility evolved into the Dauwalter Automotive and



Farm Service Company by the early 1920s, after which it became a Buick distributorship, run by Charles Dauwalter's sons, Earl, Charles, and Donald, with fourth brother Jeffrey continuing to run the blacksmith shop and wagon making business. This was the first automobile distributorship in Carver, and one of the first dealerships in Carver County.

**109 Third Street East,  
Hebeisen Hardware and Farm Implement Store, 1870.**

Built around 1870 with a typical false front, one story, framed in wood, with an attached tin shed. The store is very original with a recessed entry, front mullion-paned windows, and bulkheads. The store was probably built by Henry Stockman, a German immigrant, who owned the property from 1869-1874, and ran a successful boot and shoemaking business. The building was a Hebeisen family property for nearly a century.



**112 Third Street East,  
Anton Knoblauch House, ca. 1860.**

The earliest parts of the house date to about 1860 in a Greek Revival style. In 1882 the house was greatly expanded by owner Anton Knoblauch, who was one of Carver's pioneers, arriving in 1856. Knoblauch became one of Carver's leading 19<sup>th</sup> Century citizens, trying his hand at many ventures. Knoblauch was a farmer, a surveyor's assistant, an agricultural implement dealer, a merchant, a banker, a grain elevator owner, farmland owner, landlord, and Carver mayor.



### **117 Third Street East, Edward Goetze House, 1867.**

A cornerstone engraved “Edw. Goetze 1867” indicates the building’s construction date. It was built of local buff-colored brick by Edward Goetze, a Carver brick mason and furniture dealer.

### **120 Third Street East, Houghton-Skoog House, ca. 1860.**

Built in the Greek Revival style by one of Carver’s most important citizens, Captain George Houghton, who through the years owned and piloted several steamboats. With his steamboat *Antelope* Houghton ran daily trips on the Minnesota River between Carver and St. Paul in the 1860s, hauling goods, passengers, and many immigrants to new homesteads in America.



### **121 Third Street East, Zanger-Anderson Tenement, 1870.**

Built as a 4-unit building or tenement, as such rental buildings were called in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Wealthy Carver businessman Henry Zanger, who lived diagonally across the street, broke ground for the income producing property in October 1870.

### **200 Third Street East, Susanna Zanger House, 1868.**

The house was built by wealthy Carver businessman Henry Zanger and his wife Susanna in a two-story Italianate style featuring a three bay front façade, a side hall plan, and a low hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Henry died not long after the home was built and Suzanna Zanger owned it for many years.

### **408 Broadway, Herkelrath-Wanke Harness Shop, ca. 1866.**

In 1866 harness maker John Herkelrath and his wife Louisa purchased the property where a harness business operated out of until 1874 when the property was sold to Julius and Clara Wanke. Julius Wanke continued the harness making business out of this location until his death in 1909. The building was then sold in 1912 to Henry “Dutch” Meyer and his wife Maria who probably purchased the house as investment property. In 1924, the Meyers resold the building to the Modern Woodman of America, and from 1924-1939 it served as Carver’s Woodman Hall, Carver Camp #2024. A Woodman Hall was a lodge or meeting place for the Modern Woodman of America, a popular fraternal group in the latter 19<sup>th</sup> Century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The Woodman Hall building could be rented out for receptions, bazaars, etc.

### **413 Broadway, Charles Dauwalter Jr. House, 1898.**

Built in local buff-colored brick in the Queen Anne Victorian style by Charles Dauwalter, who converted part of his father's blacksmith and wagon making operation into an early Carver County Chevrolet and Buick automobile dealership.

### **416 Broadway, Wells-Bueche Blacksmith Shop, Hotel, Saloon, 1857.**

Built circa 1857, the wing of the house that fronts on Broadway probably had its earliest days as a blacksmith shop, and later as a saloon. Between 1894 and 1900 a 1 1/2 story wing was added, making the house L-shaped, and an open porch was built. Since at least 1894 the house has had much of the same street-side profile, though some time in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the body of the clapboard house was covered in stucco. In 1857 the property was sold to Ferdinand Wells who used the building as a blacksmith shop. By 1859 Wells was advertising plow mounting, horse shoeing, wagon construction, and the Farmers Exchange hotel and saloon. Wells died in 1863 and widow Genoveva remarried in 1864 to Jacob Bueche and by 1870 the house was fully converted to a saloon.

**309 Broadway, Anton Knoblauch Bank, ca 1875.**

Built as a bank by Carver entrepreneur Anton Knoblauch, whose private residence was located behind the bank.

**313 Broadway, ca. 1880.**

Built about 1880, its earliest uses and ownership have yet to be explored. It is known that the building is comprised of two buildings fused together. The northern smaller portion of the building served at various times as a cobbler shop, harness shop, warehouse, and in the 1930, as a barber and watch repair shop. The larger southern portion saw use as a drug store, printing shop, and saloon. The southern building once featured a second story veranda with railing, accessed by a doorway between the two upper windows. The lower level had a central recessed doorway, which was flanked on either side by large picture windows with double smaller windows above.

**401 Broadway,  
Funk Hardware Store and Lumberyard, 1882.**

Built of local buff-colored brick by John Funk Jr., the building originally served as a substantial hardware store.

**404 Broadway,  
Butendorf-Plackner Saloon, ca. 1868.**

In 1868 the property was purchased by early Carver settlers, Paul and Margaretha Butendorf who immigrated to Carver in the 1850s. The Butendorf family began operating a hotel and the Star Saloon out of the establishment. By 1879 the Butendorfs' business advertised stabling facilities for 28 horses, Milwaukee bottled beer, choice liquors, and cigars. An 1880 advertisement for the Peter Butendorf Saloon touted, "Choice cigars, wines, liquors, lager and bottle beer". Butendorf sold the Star Saloon in 1886 to Frank and Anna Plackner and by 1900 the saloon was fully converted into a dwelling house.

**116 Third Street West,  
Charles O. Johnson House, ca. 1870.**

Built around 1870 for Charles Johnson and Emily Christina in the Italianate style, the house features a three bay façade, two stories, a low, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a side hall plan. Original detailing on the house probably had bracketed eaves and grooved or paneled posts on a porch or portico. Modern additions were added to the rear, as was later stuccoing to the entire structure. The Johnsons moved to Carver in 1857, and 1861 Charles joined a volunteer infantry regiment and fought in both the Civil and Dakota Wars. After the wars, Charles returned to Carver and worked for a time as a navigator on the Minnesota River between Carver and Mankato. Johnson became a prominent citizen in Carver and in Carver County serving as Carver County's first Auditor in 1871-1872, and as a representative in the Minnesota State Legislature in 1871.

**200 Third Street West,  
Christian Bristle House, ca. 1875.**

Built for Christian Bristle, the son of Carver pioneers who arrived in 1856. Christian Bristle enlisted in company E of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and fought in the Dakota Uprising of 1862. It was Bristle, while standing guard duty out on a military burial detail, who first sounded the alarm and thwarted a total defeat at the Battle of Birch Coulee as 500 Dakota Indians moved forward in a night time surprise attack on the military force. Bristle continued military service in the Civil War until 1865, after which he clerked, owned a mercantile business, and tried banking. Later he owned and operated the Carver Celery Farm, part of which was located on 96 acres along the Minnesota River east of Carver's present day Riverside Park. This celery business, producing "Carver Celery", was one of the most successful celery growing operations in Minnesota.

**201 Third Street West, Ray and Emma Funk House, 1925.**

Built for Raymond Funk and Emma (Treibel) Funk, it is one of the newest homes in the Carver Historic District. Constructed in a charming, superb Federal Revival style, it stands architecturally alone among Carver's Historic District buildings constructed after 1910.

**217 Third Street West, Ahlin-Poppitz-Buetow House, 1898.**

In 1898, Andrew Peter (A.P.) Ahlin had the house constructed of Ahlin's Carver brick laid by Anton Ahlin, a Carver bricklayer and likely a relative. As brick producers in Carver, the Ahlins produced local buff-colored brick for the local and export markets. After the Ahlins' ownership through 1928, the house was owned for many years by the Poppitz and Buetow families. From 1989-1991 it was operated as the Carousel Rose Inn, a bed and breakfast. The home replaced an earlier wooden frame house. The current home is in the Queen Anne Revival style featuring a wraparound porch, complex hipped and gabled roof, segmentally arched window hoods, a typically irregular plan, stained glass transoms, a two-story bay, a diagonal picture window that was fashionable in the 1890s.

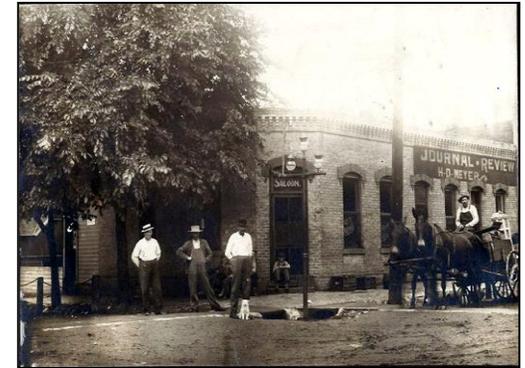
**220 Third Street West, J. A. and Dorothy Skoog House, 1896.**

Built as the home of J. A. (Johan Alfred) and Dorothy (Severson) Skoog. The house was constructed and decorated in an elaborate Eastlake and Queen Anne Victorian Revival style including porch brackets, pierced and scrolled decoration, and a summer kitchen. To the rear of the house is a barn of a later period. J. A. Skoog was a Carver merchant who owned a general store that once sat on the present day Carver Post Office site.



**300 Broadway, Barber Shop, Saloon, Café, ca. 1880**

Built around 1880 as a one-story corner commercial building in local buff colored brick. Since the early 1900s it has served as a bar, grocery store, barbershop, and Kraemer's Café. After a few previous saloon owners, by 1915 Charles Sandberg was operating a saloon out of the building called 'Charlie's Place', but Prohibition ended the building's service as a saloon, and in 1920 John and Catherine Edblom acquired the property and converted it to a grocery store.



**304 Broadway, John Wadensten Cobbler Shop, ca. 1876**

The building is rectangular and features a side entry to access the residential quarters above, with two over two upper front windows, a porch and overhanging veranda, wood framed, wood lapped siding, and a boomtown-era false front above a typical Carver storefront on the lower level. The property where the store is was sold in 1876 to John G. Wadensten and his wife Clara. John was a shoemaker and, in 1880 the Wadenstens sold the building to Carver businessman Anton Knoblauch, although they continued to live in it until 1884.

**308 Broadway, Funk Bank/First State Bank of Carver.**

Built about 1908, probably by John Funk Jr., the State Bank of Carver was owned for many years by the Funk family and others, with Clarence E. Funk serving as President in the 1920s and 1930s and brother Raymond O. Funk also serving as a bank officer.



**217/221 Broadway,  
Carver Drug Store and Post Office, 1867.**

The wood frame building at 221 Broadway was built between 1867 and 1870. The wood frame structure at 117 Broadway, which long served as the Carver Post Office, was added around 1915, the two buildings then being joined by a common cornice and false front. George DuToit

leased, then purchased the property in 1867. He ran a successful drugstore which held a medical office and surgery room for Dr. E.H. Lewis until 1872. In 1873 DuToit sold the store and business to Swedish immigrant John S. Nelson, who owned and operated the drugstore from 1873-1888.



**220 Broadway,  
Barber Shop and Saloon, 1862.**

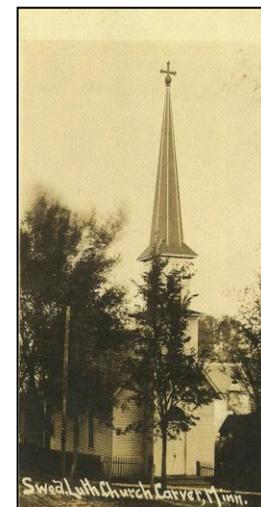
The building was probably built in the summer of 1862 by Dr. William Griffin. Since at least 1859 Griffin maintained a physician and surgery office at Broadway and Third Street, probably at this location. Even earlier the site in the 1850s was occupied by a real estate stand run by Dr. Ebenezer Bray, who acted as an agent of the Carver Land Company in selling off building lots in town. The building served as Carver's post office at least during the years 1900-1911 until the post office was

moved across the street at 217 Broadway and attached to the Brunius Drug Store. In early years it served as Dr. Griffin's drug store and later perhaps as an office and even a general store. Since the 1920s it has served as a boarding house, a barber shop, and since 1937 as Harvey's Bar.



**221 Third Street West, Salem Lutheran Church, 1876.**

Built as the Swedish Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church by Carver's Swedish Lutherans. They elected trustees and a deacon from Carver, but shared the pastor from East Union. The Carver church was constructed in the Gothic style with wood-lapped siding, a gabled roof, and a steeple. It remained a branch of the East Union Lutheran congregation until breaking away in 1891. By 1952 church membership had dropped and the church was dissolved, its building sold, the steeple removed, and its bell given to East Union church to replace a cracked bell there. The Salem congregation rejoined East Union and the Carver church was then converted into a private residence.



**300 Third Street West, Zimbleman House, 1887.**

Built by husband and wife George Jacob and Barbara Magdalena Zimbleman replacing an earlier brick-faced house on the property that was owned by Peter and Christina (Danielson) Thompson.

**308 Third Street West, Olof Hanson House, 1882.**

The wooden-framed house is built in the Eastlake/Queen Ann Victorian revival style and features a once-open porch, picture window, and heavy roof cresting on the peaks. In 1882, Olof Hanson built the house for himself and his wife Amelia (Mollie) Schirmer. Hanson also built several other Carver buildings, including the Neunsinger Hotel (1897), which was located where the Carver City Hall now sits, the Church by the River (1913), Trinity Church (1914), and is probably responsible for building several of Carver's 1880s and 1890s Victorian homes as well as the Eastlake embellishments found on many Carver homes.

**316 Third Street West, Holm-Muehlberg House, ca. 1882.**

Built about 1882 during the ownership of Swan Andersson Holm, perhaps with construction help from his next door neighbor, Carver builder Olaf Hanson. Early on the house was a two-story house in ell shape, with a porch in the front east angle of the ell. On the west side of the house was a one-story addition, and there was a two-story stable and wagon shed at the rear of the property built in Oct. 1887 by Herman Muehlberg.

**412 Third Street West, Hilldale, ca. 1870.**



Built by Carver merchant, plow works president, insurance agent, publisher of the Carver Free Press newspaper, and Carver mayor W.C. Bredenhagen between 1870 and 1882. Named Hilldale by its original owners, this mini-villa is built in local brick and terraced into a hillside overlooking Carver. This home is perhaps the finest

example of the Italianate style in Carver County, and was called “the grandest house in Carver” by an 1887 newspaper.

**108 Fourth Street West, John Snell House, ca. 1863.**

Built by Swedish pioneer immigrants, John and Esther Christina Snell. John Snell was Carver’s first known photographer and furniture dealer, running his businesses out of the house.

**112 Fourth Street West, George Groetsch House, ca. 1858**

Built between 1858 and 1863 for George and Catharina Groetsch, who, due to years of unpaid debts never lived here. In 1873 the house was sold to shoemaker Erik Spong and his wife Maria, who formally outfitted the house as a shop. The house was decorated with a false front with a peaked and decorated center. A raised veranda with a wraparound porch was also present, though this has since been removed.

**208 Broadway,  
Denny-Hammarlund Hardware Store, 1866.**

Built in 1866-68 for Henry R. Denny, this two-story commercial building operated as a hardware store for more than 50 years before being given over to various other commercial ventures. In 1869 the hardware store was opened by Henry R. Denny of Massachusetts with his wife Serena Arvena Sorenson. Henry Denny ran a hardware store out of the building for almost 20 years, from 1868-1887. During some of these years the store also functioned as the Carver Post Office, with Henry R. Denny serving as Carver’s postmaster for 10 years. Denny himself took an interest in politics, and in the 1870s he was elected a representative in the Minnesota State Legislature, where he served for three terms. In 1887 Noah Hammarlund and wife Charlotte purchased the hardware business and building from Henry Denny and ran it for the next 28 years.

**212 Broadway,  
Gehl Meat Market and Ice House, ca. 1857.**

Built about 1857, this early two-story commercial building features a false front and a bracket-supported full-width second story porch over the sidewalk, a feature once found on many of Carver’s commercial buildings. The building was built in local buff-colored brick, but is today covered in stucco. The building was purchased in 1871 and then operated as a meat market and icehouse by Henry Gehl, whose family also owned meat markets in Chaska and St. Paul.



**120 Broadway, Kult Clothing Store, Peter A. Johnson General Store, Alois Loew Saloon, 1871.**

Built near the Carver levee in 1871 in buff-colored local brick by Stephen Kult, it served first as Kult's clothing store and tailor shop, later as the Peter A. Johnson General Store, the Alois Loew Saloon, the Riverside Bar, and Riverside Cafe.



**200 Broadway, Minnesota Valley Oil Company Gas Station, 1925.**

The station replaced an earlier general store on the site and was operated by the Minnesota Valley Oil Company. The company was run by several Carver investors who, in 1945, sold the Minnesota Valley Oil Station to Mobil, who operated the station for many years. The canopy style gas station appeared on the American scene in the 1920s as a way to afford weather protection to customers and workers as they serviced their vehicle at the station.



**205 Broadway, John Leonard Saloon, 1887.**



Built by Swedish immigrant John Leonard in 1887, as indicated by a front cornerstone, this building has seen more than a 100 years of service as a saloon. John Leonard also owned the Basler House Hotel, now gone,

which once occupied the narrow lot immediately to the south of the saloon. The saloon and hotel once had a large stable to the rear. Andrew Tapper, the only person to be legally hanged in Carver County, sometimes tended bar in the Leonard Saloon, as well as worked in its stable and in the Basler House Hotel, where in 1901 he stabbed fellow hotel employee Rosa Mixa to death.

**113 Fourth Street West, Springside, ca. 1860.**

Built in the post and beam frame style often used by early Minnesota pioneers. It is one of Carver County's best surviving Federal/Greek Revival homes. The house is well-restored and features simplicity of design, a low-pitched gable roof with an end to the street, eave returns on the gable ends, a three bay front facade, six over six paned windows, a side hall entry plan, and a summer kitchen. Its foundation consists of Merriam red rock, local boulders, and Carver brick. Springside was owned by Dorothea and Henry Stockman, a shoe and bootmaker, during the period 1863-1874. Built adjacent to Spring Creek, from which its name was derived, the home in 1970 was one of the first to be restored in Carver's Historical District by Edith (Edie) Herman, who was a driving force in establishing the National Register Carver Historic District and Steamboat Days.



**116 Fourth Street West, Dauwalter-Wold House, 1865.**

Built around 1865, the home is 1 and 1/2 stories and includes a rear wing with Greek Revival features. In the 1800s the house had several outbuildings including a large barn/stable at the rear of the property and a huge 8-hole frame outhouse located along the street a few feet to the west of the house. Attached to the east side of the house is a nearly square brick building, now covered in wooden siding which may have served as a small guest cottage or quarters for family members. The house was built for Charles D. Dauwalter and Elisabeth Lull. Charles was involved in the Carver blacksmith and wagon making business.



**117 Fourth Street West,  
Peter Weego House, ca. 1857.**

The oldest portion of the house, running perpendicular to the street and just behind the later-added front porch, may date to as early as 1857, and is built over a limestone rubble foundation. By the 1860s the Peter and Anna (Erickson) Weego family was living in the house. Peter Weego, once well-respected and holding many trusted civic positions, resigned in shame as Carver County Treasurer and was later convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to a year in Minnesota's Stillwater State Prison.

**201 Fourth Street West,  
Ringberg House and Trinity Lutheran Church Parsonage, ca. 1859.**

The main portion of the house may date back to 1859 when A.H and Isabella M. Moseley were granted a large mortgage for the property and its construction. Eventually, after several short-term owners, Carver merchant John Sundine, acquired the property either through probate or public auction. John and Sarah Sundine sold this property in 1878 to Jacob Serf, who in 1884 sold it to August and Mary Swedberg, who in turn sold it in 1885 to Peter Ringberg, whose family would own the property for more than 30 years. In 1921 it was sold to the congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church for use as a parsonage from 1921-1954, until the present-day Trinity parsonage on Fifth Street East was built. Reverend H. G. Gamber, installed at Trinity Lutheran in 1921, was the first pastor to live in the "new" parsonage, and the first to conduct church services in English.



**121 Sixth Street West,  
Carver Cottage, ca. 1860.**

Built on a branch of Spring Creek, it is one of Carver's earliest homes. The oldest section was rubble-built of Merriam Red Rock, with crude



local brick to support the corners and frame the windows. Later in the 1860s an addition was constructed with higher ceilings, built in Carver buff-colored brick. The house is the quintessential Carver cottage, built in the T plan. The house features original shutters, deep windowsills, log beams and a basement summer kitchen. The barn to the west ranks

among Carver's earliest. One of the early owners was brick mason Henry Pintz, who among many Carver projects, worked on the Stillwater State Prison and the Minnesota Capitol Building.

**100 Broadway, Temperance Hotel, 1856.**

Built as a hotel by Edmond Walton, it is one of the oldest structures in Carver. In 1862 Ferdinand Strache took ownership of the property. In 1887 Strache's daughter Bertha married Dr. E. C. Hartley, and the property has been in the Hartley family ever since. Dr. E. C. Hartley was one of Carver's first doctors, and in 1895 became Carver County Coroner. About 1892 the hotel was converted to a private residence and Dr. Hartley turned the north wing into his medical office. Carver historian and author Lucie K. Hartley lived here.

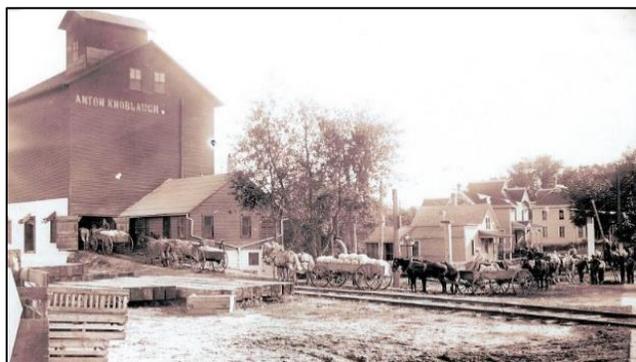
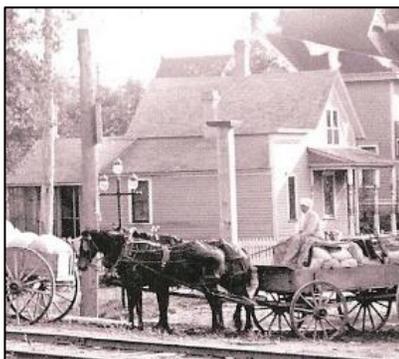


**209 Fourth Street East,  
Edward & Hannah Funk House, 1897.**

The property was purchased by Carver hardware store owner John Funk in 1882 from Gerhard Bongard. Bongard, as Treasurer of Carver County some eighteen years later, absconded with several thousand dollars of county money and fled to Canada. In 1897 Edward and Hannah Funk (John's Son) built the house in the Queen Anne Victorian style.

**217 Fourth Street East,  
Semberg-Railroad House, ca. 1870.**

Probably built by Swedish immigrants John and Caisa Samberg, the earliest portion of the house dates to the 1860s or 1870s, when the Minneapolis-St. Louis Railroad first appeared adjacent to the house in Carver in 1871, though most of its present appearance probably dates the 1890s. John Semberg operated a Carver blacksmith shop.



**205 Fourth Street West,  
Aaron Palmer House, 1871.**

Built in 1871 by Aaron Palmer, for him and his wife Clara Matilda. The early house was slightly rectangular in shape, with the long sides being oriented north-south, and that it was a one and a half story wooden frame home. Between 1870 and 1878 Clara and Aaron had at least five young children die, and in March of 1878, Clara died from complications of child birth at the age of 39. In 1881 Aaron Palmer was remarried to the widow Josephine (Gustafson) Larson. Throughout his life Aaron Palmer worked as a laborer and helped build and maintain Carver's roads.



**212 Fourth Street West,  
Louis and Beta Suelter House, 1864.**

Built in the Greek Revival style about 1864, the one and a half story "L-Plan" frame house is nestled into the slope of a hill on four city lots. The house reveals an exposed buff-colored local brick basement with two doors, and is situated very close to the street in the manner of many early Carver homes. The house was probably built by or for Louis and Beta Suelter. Louis and Beta arrived in Carver in 1857, where Louis was a jeweler, watchmaker and silversmith. Despite being a trained watchmaker, Suelter is better known for his creation of new grape strains. In the 1870s he became the first on in the US to cross wild native grapes with more refined species and was able to create a grape compatible with the cold upper Midwest climate. This grape is named Beta, after his wife, and is based on a wild grape from Carver that he found growing along the banks of the Minnesota River



### **213 Fourth Street West, Franzen-Luedke House, 1915.**

Built in 1915 as a one and a half story frame bungalow, it is slightly rectangular and features a cat-slide roof and dormer, as well as a porch and pilasters across the front façade. The land was bought by Franzen in 1911 and in 1915 the Franzens took out a mortgage to help pay for the construction of the house. In Dec. 1889 Charles Franzen bought the fire insurance agency of W. C. Bredenhagen of Carver. About 1900 Charles then took employment in the Skoog General Store and worked in the mercantile firm until Apr. 1924. Charles Franzen was a member of the Carver Volunteer Fire Department, a member of the school board, Carver village assessor for eight years, justice of the peace in Carver, and Carver's town assessor in 1907 and 1909.

### **216 Fourth Street West, Hilma Brunius Widstrand House, 1903.**

The house was built in 1903 in the Dutch Colonial Style.

### **220 Fourth Street West, Swedish Methodist Church, 1876.**

Built originally as the German Evangelical Association Church, until purchased by Swedish Methodists in 1882. It served as the Swedish Methodist Church until 1893, then until 1904 as a nondenominational Sunday school. In 1904, it was converted into a private residence in the Queen Anne Revival/Colonial style with two stories, a hipped and gabled roof, a full front porch, and a one-story rear addition.

### **221 Fourth Street West, R. A. Johnson House, 1917.**

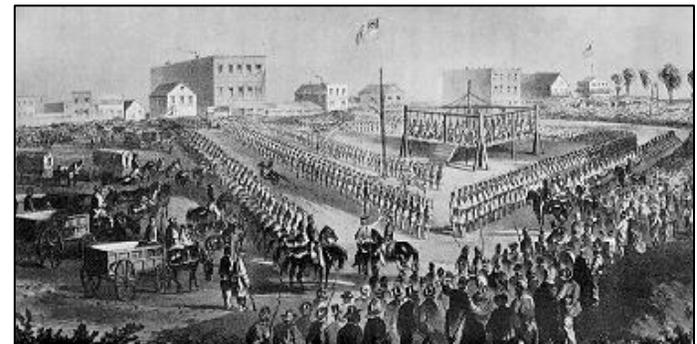
Originally built in 1917 as a one and a half story bungalow in the Craftsman style by Robert A. Johnson. R. A. Johnson was a local merchant and the proprietor of the Carver General Store, which was once located on the present day Carver Post Office site.

### **201 Fourth Street East, the Gables, 1856.**

Built in 1856 for Levi Griffin by his brother-in-law, J. W. Hartwell. Griffin and Hartwell were partners in the Carver Land Company, which invested and platted Carver as a town site. Levi Griffin owned a saw mill, a ferryboat operation, a stagecoach line, a blacksmith shop, a general store, the Carver House Hotel, and farmland. The Griffin family probably lived here from 1856-1876. In 1862 Levi Griffin's brother-in-law, Joshua Torrey, a steamboat builder and lumber seller,



purchased the property for the western wing of the house. In 1881-1882 Carver pioneers John Hebeisen and Sophia purchased the entire property and fused the two joined residences into an ornate, seven-gabled Eastlake Queen Anne Revival home. John Hebeisen served in the Dakota/Sioux Uprising of 1862 and was probably present with his company providing security when 38 Dakota Indians were hanged in Mankato for involvement in the massacre of some 400 Minnesota settlers. Hebeisen later served the Union Army in the Civil War and returned to Carver to open a general store, a chain of hardware and farm implement stores.



### **113 Fourth Street East, Levi and Eliza Griffin House, 1860.**

Built in 1860 when he was Carver's wealthiest citizen, Levi Griffin was one of the original owners of the Carver Land Company that invested and platted the town for development, and he was the first land company member to make Carver his permanent home when he moved into the shanty "hotel" owned by Axel Jorgenson. Levi Griffin was the first Sheriff of Carver County, Carver County Assessor, Carver County Commissioner, merchant, a hotel owner, a ferryboat operator, a stage line operator, a landlord, a general store owner, a sawmill owner, and a large landowner. Levi Griffin's wife, born Eliza Torrey, was the first European woman in Carver, and the Griffins' daughter, Eliza Griffin, born in 1855, was the first European born in Carver.

### **121 Fourth Street East, Saloon and Carver Free Press, ca. 1860.**

Built as a small rectangular house, it was sold in 1875 to John M. Troll, who had been a Minnesota Territorial Legislator in 1857. Troll ran The Union saloon in the building from about 1877-1884, then sold it to Capt. Herman Muehlberg, a veteran of the Civil War who served in the Minnesota Fifth Regiment. Muehlberg was the outspoken editor and publisher of the *Carver Free Press*, a newspaper published and edited in this building from 1884-1897. From 1893-1899 Muehlberg was Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota. In 1897 Muehlberg sold the building to Anna M. Bredenhagen, whose husband had just died and whose family had also once published the *Carver Free Press*. During her ownership the building was moved further back on the lot and wholly remodeled into an Eastlake/Queen Ann Victorian Revival style.



### **412 Fourth Street West, St. Nicholas Catholic Church, 1868.**

Built as a Roman Catholic Church under the direction of Father Magnus Mayr, a Benedictine Priest, it was consecrated on Dec. 6, 1868 on the feast day of St. Nicholas. The parish church sits on a high promontory with a splendid view overlooking the town of Carver and the Minnesota River Valley. From the church tower, added later, it is said, one could see all the way to Fort Snelling in the days when the area was barren of trees. The church is built in local buff-colored Carver brick in a rural European Gothic Revival style with a trace of Greek Revival elements. It features Gothic arched windows and a three-story shingled bell tower, also of Gothic influence, that was added about 1880. Also featured are attached exterior buttresses, a full frieze, and broken pedimented gable.



### **112 Fourth Street East, John Funk Jr. House, 1902.**

Built by John Funk Jr., whose family was among Carver's first pioneers. John Funk Jr. was one of Carver's leading citizens and involved in many of the town's civic activities. He owned a general store, lumber yard, and hardware store, all located on Broadway in Carver, not far from his home. The home, Carver's grandest effort at high architectural style, was built in the Queen Anne Victorian Revival style with Neoclassical and Colonial Revival elements and may be Carver's first architect-designed home. It replaced two earlier dwellings on the site.



