City of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report of Non-Residential Properties



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Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of non-residential properties and resources located within the boundaries of the City of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, as of 2016. The first part of the survey consisted of a reconnaissance survey of these areas and was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators; after which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties, complexes, and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future surveys, research, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation.

Survey and District Maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Complex and district maps identify boundaries and all resources in the potential complexes and districts. These maps are included in the Survey Results Chapter in this intensive survey report.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. It can be viewed at www.wisconsinhistory.org. Also, an electronic copy of this report is saved on compact disc and held at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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Introduction

The City of Wauwatosa received a Historic Preservation grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior to hire Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant non-residential resources within the boundaries of the City of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. The major objective of the project was to identify individual resources, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was executed during the period from November 2016 to March 2017 by Principal Investigators Rowan Davidson and Robert Short with editorial assistance by Jennifer L. Lehrke and clerical assistance by Gail Biederwolf, of Legacy Architecture, Inc. It consisted of several major work elements: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting research, evaluating resources, and preparing an intensive survey report. The boundaries of the survey were delineated as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map at the end of Chapter 2. The survey identified approximately 375 resources of architectural and historical interest, including 25 individually eligible resources, as well as 8 potential complexes and 6 potential districts.

The purpose of this survey report was not to write a definitive history of the City of Wauwatosa, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the city in relation to a series of themes or study units, and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison; and a copy of the report is kept at the Wauwatosa City Hall and Wauwatosa Public Library.

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Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey of non-residential properties was conducted in the City of Wauwatosa over a period of several months, beginning in November of 2016 and concluding in March of 2017. The architectural firm of Legacy Architecture, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, executed the survey. The principal investigators, Robert Short and Rowan Davidson, conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork, performed historical research, authored the report, and prepared survey maps. Jennifer L. Lehrke edited the intensive survey report and generally oversaw the survey. Gail Biederwolf provided clerical support. The City of Wauwatosa Architectural and Historical Survey of non-residential properties consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In November 2016, a windshield survey of the City of Wauwatosa was conducted that resulted in the identification of approximately 375 resources of architectural and historical interest. During this time, an entry was made in a spreadsheet for each resource, including the location, name, architectural style, and other key pieces of information, and a digital photograph was taken. The non-residential portions of the City of Wauwatosa within the delineated boundary area as described in Chapter 1 were surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance.

Approximately 188 previously surveyed resources were updated. Information contained in the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property was taken to be added to the AHI. There were 15 resources that were previously surveyed that now lack integrity and are no longer survey worthy and 25 previously-surveyed resources that are believed to have been demolished. Therefore, those entries were updated accordingly. As is customary, the 6 non-residential resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places were excluded from the survey, except for resources previously listed as non-contributing in residential historic districts, which were re-surveyed and re-considered.

In addition to updating the 188 previously surveyed resources, 149 of which were still survey worthy, 227 new resources of interest were observed and documented. Information such as address, name, and architectural style were noted, and field observations were recorded which

were later entered in the AHI. A digital photograph of each property was also taken for inclusion in the AHI. In areas where a potential historic district, or complex, was identified, all buildings within its boundaries were observed and documented. In addition, all the existing and newly surveyed properties were identified by AHI number on maps which are included in Chapter 18 Survey Results.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the City of Wauwatosa was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of great importance were items located at the Wauwatosa Historical Society, including, but not limited to, their extensive collection of research on local history. Secondary information was also found at the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Milwaukee County Courthouse, the City of Wauwatosa Assessor's office, and the Wauwatosa Public Library.

Summaries of the city's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Areas of research include government, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, commerce, planning and landscape architecture, recreation and entertainment, and notable people. Resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research were completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties, complexes, and districts were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources, complexes, and districts were also reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
>
> Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and

properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

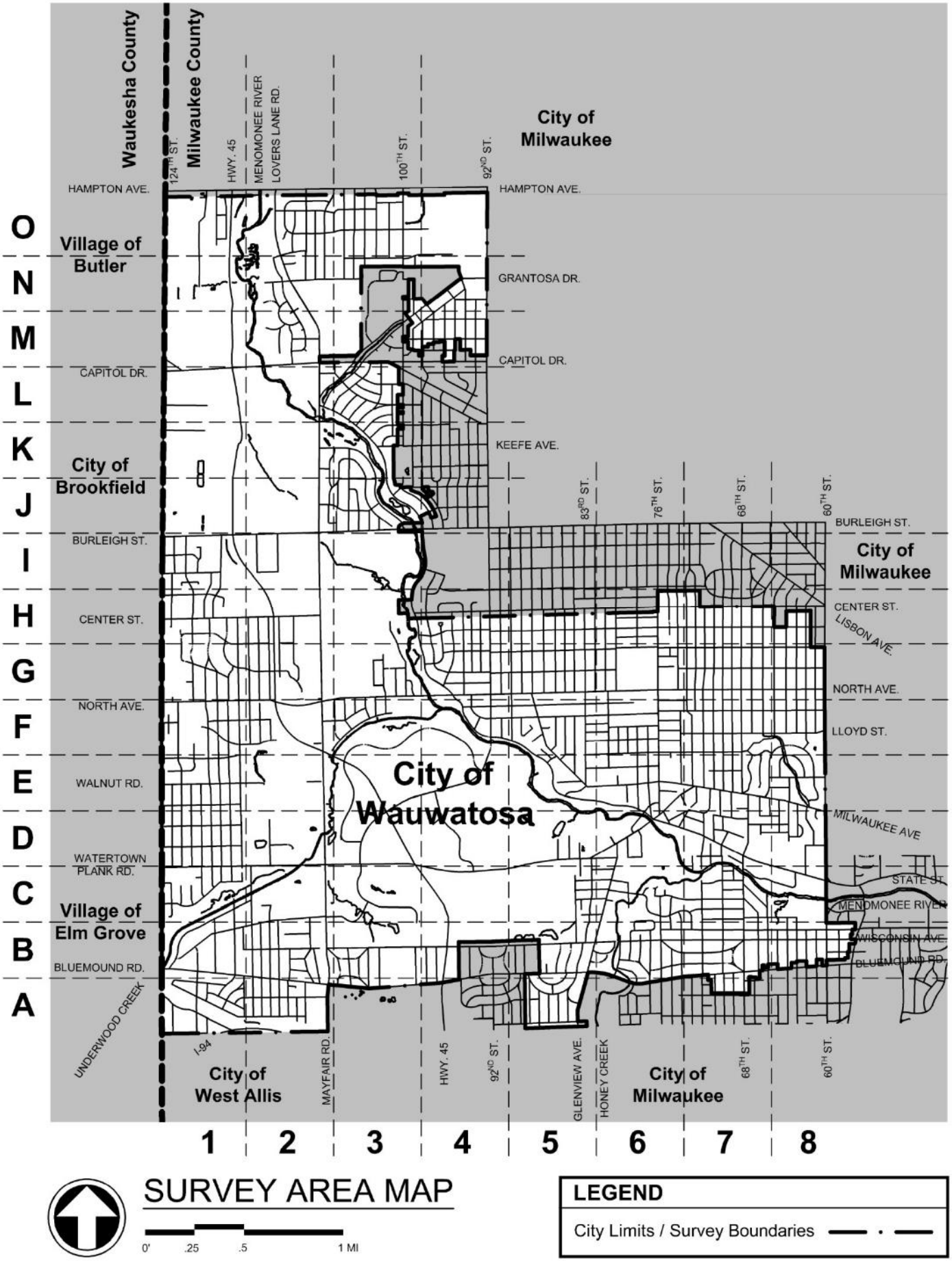
As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resources; that is, buildings, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:
   a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or
   b.) it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.
B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because:
   a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site],
   b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or
   c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the City of Wauwatosa, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the Wauwatosa Historic Preservation Commission. This report does not include a definitive history of the city; rather, it provides a broad historical overview of many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Copies of the final survey report were issued to the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Wauwatosa Historic Preservation Commission. Legacy Architecture, the Wauwatosa Historic Preservation Commission, and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings regarding the survey. The first meeting was held on November 2, 2016, to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting, held on April 12, 2017, presented the results of the project including the survey report, potentially eligible individual properties, complexes, and districts, and information on the National Register to the City of Wauwatosa and to the Historic Preservation Commission.


Waukesha County
Milwaukee County
124TH ST.
HWY. 45
MENOMONEE RIVER
LOVERS LANE RD.
100TH ST.
92ND ST.
City of Milwaukee
HAMPTON AVE.
HAMPTON AVE.
Village of Butler
GRANTOSA DR.
CAPITOL DR.
CAPITOL DR.
KEEFE AVE.
City of Brookfield
83RD ST.
76TH ST.
68TH ST.
60TH ST.
BURLEIGH ST.
BURLEIGH ST.
City of Milwaukee
CENTER ST.
CENTER ST.
LISBON AVE.
NORTH AVE.
NORTH AVE.
LLOYD ST.
City of Wauwatosa
WALNUT RD.
MILWAUKEE AVE
WATERTOWN PLANK RD.
STATE ST.
MENOMONEE RIVER
Village of Elm Grove
WISCONSIN AVE.
BLUEMOUND RD.
BLUEMOUND RD.
UNDERWOOD CREEK
I-94
City of West Allis
MAYFAIR RD.
HWY. 45
92ND ST.
GLENVIEW AVE.
HONEY CREEK
City of Milwaukee
68TH ST.
60TH ST.
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City Limits / Survey Boundaries

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Historical Overview

In 1833, the United States Government purchased the land where Wauwatosa would be established from the Potawatomi tribe, proceeded to relocate the Native Americans, and sold parcels for settlement. The Menomonee occupied the land north and east of the Milwaukee River, while the Potawatomi occupied the area south and west of the river.[1]

Charles Hart arrived in Milwaukee in 1835 and purchased a large tract of land five miles to the west on which to develop a settlement. He built a log home, sawmill, and grist mill there on the west side of the Menomonee River that same year. Seventeen other settlers joined him, and the settlement became known as Hart's Mills, the second settlement in Milwaukee County after the City of Milwaukee. A United States military road from Milwaukee to Madison was constructed through the settlement near the mills in 1836. The following year, the federal government constructed the first bridge across the Menomonee River at Hart's Mills to serve the military road. A portion of the military road route remains today as Milwaukee Avenue, Harwood Avenue, and Watertown Plank Road. In 1837, Charles Hart's brother, Thomas, joined him in operating the mills. The Harts subdivided 160 acres into residential lots centered along the road leading north of the settlement away from the mills, which became known as Wauwatosa Road, south of present-day North Avenue. Twenty-eight of the lots were purchased within a year, many by Yankee settlers from the state of New York. The intersection of these two main roads on the northeast bank of the Menomonee River became the center of the small community.[2]

The settlement, primarily the center of a small farming community and transportation hub clustered around the mills, added a blacksmith shop by 1840. A cemetery was established north of the settlement in 1839, which was eventually moved to a larger location along present-day Wauwatosa Avenue north of North Avenue. The first public school in the community was established near its center in 1841.[3]

In 1842, the western half of the Town of Milwaukee containing the settlement separated to create the Town of Wauwatosa. The Town of Wauwatosa's original borders encompassed the area demarcated by present-day Greenfield Avenue to the south, Hampton Avenue to the north, 27th Street to the east, and the Waukesha County line at 124th Street to the west. The new town was named after the Potawatomi Chief Wauwataesie, whose name was the Potawatomi word for firefly. The area, along the Menomonee River Valley, is home to many fireflies during the summer months. The first town meeting was held on April 5, 1842, and Charles Hart was elected chairman. Portions of the Town would eventually be annexed into the neighboring cities of Milwaukee, West Allis, and former City of North Milwaukee.[4]

Beginning in 1848, the portion of the military road between Milwaukee and Watertown was converted into a toll plank road and came to be known as the Milwaukee-Watertown Plank Road.

The construction of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad reached Wauwatosa from Milwaukee to the east in 1850, and the commercial area north of the river expanded.[5]

Wauwatosa's early Baptist congregation was active in harboring runaway slaves, and as such made the settlement a prominent location along the Underground Railroad during the 1840s and 1850s.[6]

In 1852, Wauwatosa's Congregational parishioners constructed the first dedicated church building in the community at the present-day corner of Church Street and Menomonee River Parkway. That same year, a 160-acre tract of land was purchased across the river by Milwaukee County to serve as the county poor farm.[7]

Known for its New England character introduced by the early Yankee settlers, the settlement of Wauwatosa featured a common, cottage industries, and protestant churches during the 1860s. However, after 1870, a significant number of new arrivals were German and Dutch immigrants.[8]

The community established a high school in 1871 and its first library in 1882.[9] By the turn of the twentieth century, the Milwaukee County Poor Farm developed into a large number of county social service, educational, and health institutions including the Milwaukee County Hospital, Asylum for the Mentally Diseased, County Home for Children, School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Infirmary, and the Muirdale and Blue Mound Sanatoria.[10]

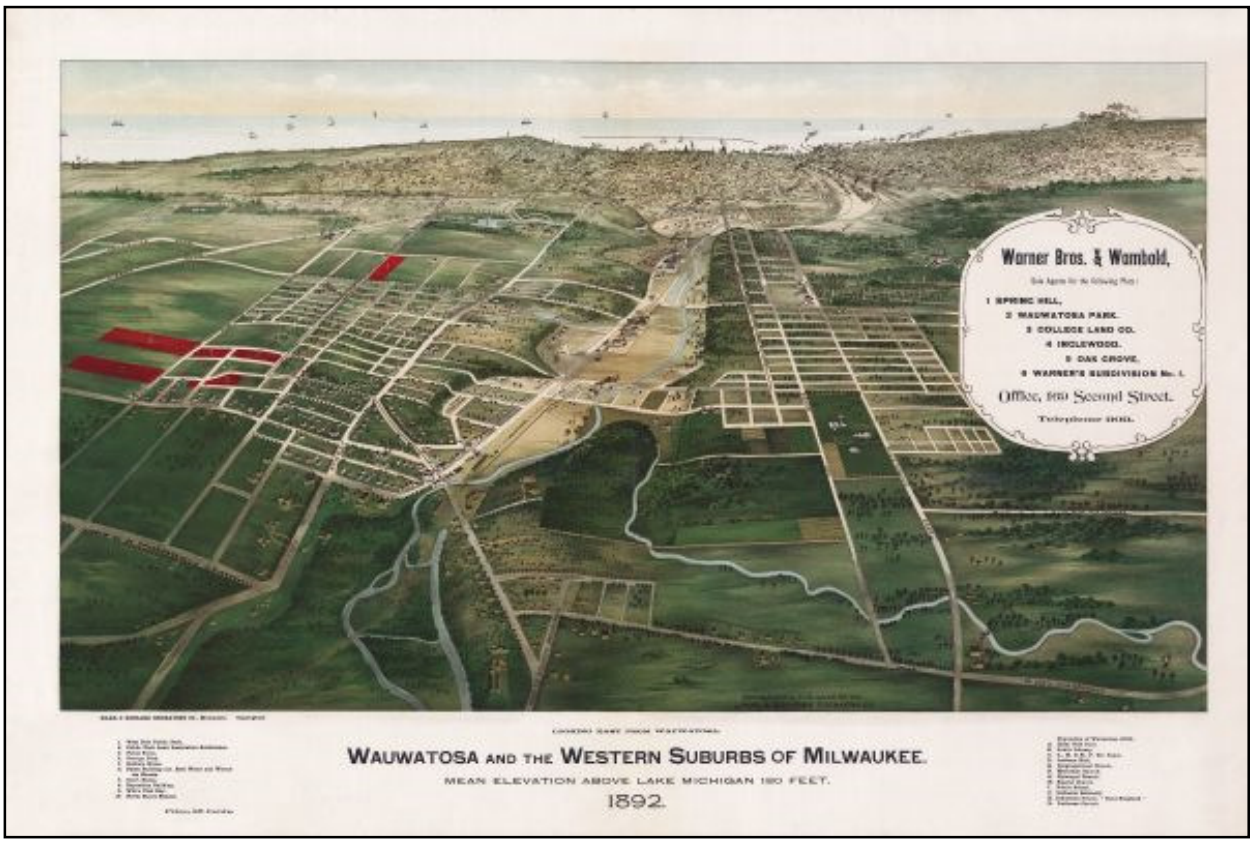
As most of the Town of Wauwatosa remained farmland through the end of the nineteenth century, much of the local industry and commerce of that time was focused on supporting agriculture, with little manufacturing. The lack of factories, rural life, and an artesian well appealed to the elites of Milwaukee, who began constructing large estates near Wauwatosa during the 1880s.[11]

The central portion of the Town of Wauwatosa was incorporated as the Village of Wauwatosa in 1892 with a population of 2,248. However, even before it was given its charter, the community was often referred to as a village, as it featured schools, several churches, a post office, library, hotel, and numerous shops.[12]

In July of 1895, a large fire began near the center of the village that destroyed much of the central business district along State Street and Harwood Avenue. To help rebuild, local banker and first village president, Emerson Hoyt, secured a charter incorporating Wauwatosa as the first fourth-class city in the State of Wisconsin in 1897. Hoyt was later elected as the city's first mayor, and a new combination fire department and city hall was constructed. Commercial and industrial construction after the fire was entirely in masonry.[13]

At the turn of the century, the central area contained mills, a pickle factory, a quarry, wagon manufacturers, blacksmiths, saloons, general stores, a plant nursery, hotel, churches, schools, library, and commons. City water, sewer, gas, electric, and telephone services were introduced in 1899, and a streetcar linking Wauwatosa to Milwaukee was developed in 1906. By this time, Wauwatosa had become identifiable as a commuter suburb of Milwaukee with its many new single-family residences and proportionate lack of industry. The streetcar proved to be an

important step in the growth and character of Wauwatosa with rail lines down Wells Street, State Street, Lloyd Street, and Harwood Avenue, which encouraged residential commuter growth and accompanying small businesses.[14]



Wauwatosa and the Western Suburbs of Milwaukee, birds-eye-view, Warner Bros. & Wambold, 1892.

The City of Wauwatosa's population reached 3,346 by 1910, and a police department was established in 1915. During the 1910s, the city began experiencing very rapid residential growth, and much of the local economy and commerce related to real estate development and home construction. The first major planned single-family residential subdivision, Washington Highlands, was developed in 1916. The city introduced a zoning ordinance in 1921, the second city to do so in the state, consciously separating residential neighborhoods from manufacturing and commercial areas. Prior to the introduction of the ordinance, development was largely unplanned, and land was subdivided with little concern for the arrangement of streets and buildings. The zoning ordinance further encouraged the city to remain a predominantly residential community. Known as the "City of Homes," Wauwatosa had a population of 21,194 by 1930 and a reputation for good land, schools, parks, and utilities in close proximity to Milwaukee, the main factor in its population growth. As the city's residential population grew, new schools, parks, and religious institutions were established to serve the growing community.[15]

During the 1920s, additional commercial areas developed outside of the downtown core, most notably along North Avenue between 60th and 70th Streets and around the intersection of 68th

and Wells Streets. In 1931, a major street renaming and renumbering occurred in Wauwatosa. Growth continued into the 1930s, with 92 businesses listed in city directories in 1932 compared to only 26 businesses in 1926. However, much of the outlying Town of Wauwatosa remained farmland until after World War II.[16]

The city continued to grow rapidly during the mid-twentieth century, reaching 33,324 people by 1950, and annexing a series of portions of the surrounding Town of Wauwatosa. The largest annexation occurred in 1952 when eight and one half square miles of the Town of Wauwatosa was annexed into the City of Wauwatosa. Eventually, all remaining portions of the former Town of Wauwatosa were annexed into the Cities of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee, and West Allis. Annexation of developable land encouraged economic growth, attracting expansion of Milwaukee-area manufacturers in Wauwatosa including Briggs and Stratton, Harley Davidson, and the General Merchandise Company. The area at the northwest corner of Wauwatosa, originally a part of the Town of Butler, was the focus of industrial and warehouse expansion due to the presence of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and the development of Highway 41 between 1955 and 1963.[17]

A new civic center housing the public library, city hall, and war memorial was constructed in 1957. Streetcar service ended in 1958, outmoded by the prevalence of the automobile. Mayfair Mall, the largest and most successful mall in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, was completed on the west side of the city in 1959. Through the 1960s, Wauwatosa became a popular location for the development of small office and commercial buildings, particularly areas near Mayfair Mall and the county grounds. An emphasis on automobile-centered suburban style development on the outskirts of the city resulted in increased commercial vacancies in downtown Wauwatosa. Planning studies of the era recommended increased surface parking lots and the re-routing of major cross-town traffic around the small downtown.[18]

By 1970, the population had reached 58,676 residents, and the city became largely built-out. Since that time, growth abated. The population slowly declined to 45,396 by 2010, largely due to an ageing population, smaller average household sizes, and the Milwaukee metropolitan area's continued suburban growth further west. To this day, Wauwatosa maintains a predominantly residential character yet is notable for its large amounts of park and recreational areas, major regional medical center, and one of the metropolitan area's premier shopping destinations.[19]

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Government

Federal Government

United States Postal Service

The United States Post Office occupied the extant Halstead Building from the 1850s to 1902, when a dedicated space was added to the extant Jacobus Saloon building. In 1927, the local Wauwatosa post office merged with the Milwaukee post office. James Lefeber constructed a new Art Deco style post office building in 1933. The Wauwatosa Post Office, located at 1442 Underwood Avenue, was included in the Survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. The post office remained at this location until 1970.[20] The Wauwatosa Post Office is presently located at 1655 North Mayfair Road; however, this building was not included in the survey.

County Government

Milwaukee County Children's Court Center

The Contemporary style Milwaukee County Children's Court Center was constructed in 1961, intentionally outside of the City of Milwaukee and away from other local courthouses and detention centers to separate the justice and penal systems for youth from adults. The Milwaukee County Children's Court Center, located at 10201 West Watertown Plank Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of several additions completed in the 1990s. The building was renamed for Vel Phillips, the state's first African American judge, in 2009.[21]

Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department

The Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department constructed a combined garage and office building in 1936 near the developing Upper Menomonee River Parkway, Lower Menomonee River Parkway, Underwood Creek Parkway, and Honey Creek Parkway in Wauwatosa. The Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department, located at 1150 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Historic Complex under Criterion A for History for local significance in the areas of Government and Recreation. The site also included three Quonset hut style buildings that were added to the service complex in 1948. The garage and service department building had a large addition in the rear, joining two existing buildings, in 1955. A small Service Department office was also constructed on the site in 1957. The facility is now referred to as a Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility and serves as a repair garage.[22]



Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Dept., 1957, 1150 N. 68th Street



Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center & Library, 1957, 7725 W. North Avenue

Local Government

Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library

The first public circulating library was established in Wauwatosa in the late 1880s and had its first permanent home in a non-extant building, located at the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Harwood Avenue, constructed in 1896. The Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library was constructed in 1957 at the southwest corner of North Avenue and Wauwatosa Avenue on the former site of the house of Frederick Underwood. For more information on Frederick Underwood refer to Chapter 14 Notable People. The new Miesian style complex contained all of the city's government functions, meeting rooms, a war memorial center, and a large public library. For more information on the Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library's other functions refer to Chapter 8 Education. The Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library, located at 7725 West North Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Government. In 1969, the Contemporary style library had an addition constructed on the north and east facades facing the prominent intersection and another expansion in 1992.[23]

Wauwatosa Fire Station and City Hall

The first fire station in Wauwatosa, partly inspired by the extensive and damaging fire experienced in the village center in 1895, was established by the newly formed city in 1899. The building was constructed with the City Hall and Police Station on the second floor and fire station and wagons below.[24] The Wauwatosa Fire Station and City Hall, located at 1430 Underwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity.

After World War II, Wauwatosa needed to provide fire department coverage to the newly annexed western side of the city and the county grounds. The Contemporary style Wauwatosa Fire Station #3 was constructed at 11401 West Watertown Plank Road in 1958. The station was then replaced with a new Brutalist style station, also for Wauwatosa Fire Station #3, located at 10525 West Watertown Plank Road, in 1982.[25] Both stations were included in the survey, but

neither are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity.



Wauwatosa Public Works and Water Department, 1961, 11100 W. Walnut Road



Wauwatosa Refuse Incinerating Plant, 1961, 11100 W. Walnut Road

Public Works

In 1955, the City of Wauwatosa purchased 120 acres on the recently annexed west side for a City Public Works facility. A large public works building and incinerator were completed in 1961 on the site. The incinerating plant was designed by Greeley and Hansen Engineers. For more information on Greeley and Hansen, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Wauwatosa Public Works and Water Department and the Wauwatosa Refuse Incinerating Plant, both located at 11100 West Walnut Road, are included in this survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to their age and resource type. However, these resources should be revisited at a later time to determine their integrity and research their history. A fire department training facility and nearby police department building were added in 1966. The site also contains assorted sheds, storage buildings, domes, and fueling stations, most of which were likely constructed in the mid-1960s or early 1970s. The City burned much of the garbage that came to the yard at this location and buried the ash nearby in a landfill. Public opposition and the EPA ceased the burning of garbage in 1973. The adjacent landfill was closed in 1990.[26]

Historic Resources Associated with Government Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department	1936	Industrial Loft	Contributing[A]
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Shed	1948	Quonset	Contributing[A]
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Shed	1948	Quonset	Contributing[A]
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Shed	1948	Quonset	Contributing[A]
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Office	1957	Contemporary	Contributing[A]
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center & Library	1957	Miesian	Eligible
1430 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Fire Station & City Hall	1899	Commercial Vernacular	Surveyed
1442 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Post Office	1933	Art Deco	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works & Water	1961	Contemporary	Surveyed

	Department			
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plant	1961	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Fueling Station	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Storage Building	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Storage Building	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Salt Storage Dome	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Fire Department Training Facility	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
10201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Children's Court Center	1961	Contemporary	Surveyed
10525 W. Watertown Plank Road	City Fire Department Station No. 3	1982	Brutalist	Surveyed
11401 W. Watertown Plank Road	Wauwatosa Fire Station No. 3	1958	Contemporary	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Historic Complex.

5

Industry

Dairy Products

Gridley Dairy West Division Distribution Center

The Gridley Dairy, an established milk processing and distribution company in Milwaukee, established a west branch and receiving plant location in Wauwatosa at 7511 Harwood Avenue in the Hoyt Building in 1919. For more information on the Hoyt Building, refer to Chapter 11 Commerce. In 1925, the Gridley Dairy constructed a new Spanish Colonial Revival style building in Wauwatosa at 2504 to 2544 North Wauwatosa Avenue. The large building contained a cooler warehouse, offices, and a stable for fifty-six horses. The Gridley Dairy, with locations throughout Milwaukee County, was sold to the Borden Company in 1929. Borden Company, in turn, sold the west distribution center in 1944 to the Don Bosco Youth Center. In 1953, the building was sold again and remodeled as a church, school, and convent for the Pius X Catholic Congregation. A series of additions and alterations to the building were completed in 1965 and in the 1990s. The Gridley Dairy West Division Distribution Center was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity.[27]

Miscellaneous Light Industries

Falk Corporation Plant #2

The Falk Corporation, which began as a Milwaukee Brewery, branched out into manufacturing in the late nineteenth century producing wagon couplings, then electric street car supplies, cast-welding, and eventually industrial gears and powerhouses. With its main plant in Milwaukee, the Falk Corporation pioneered the development and manufacture of the reversing gear in the middle of the twentieth century. In 1958, the Falk Corporation expanded their production to Wauwatosa with a new power transmission manufacturing plant. The Falk Corporation Plant #2, located at 12001 West Capitol Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity on the site. In 1968, Falk became a subsidiary of the Sundstrand Company and an additional warehouse was constructed on the site in 1973. The plant was renovated in 1985, and an additional warehouse and gatehouse were added to the Falk Corporation site. In 2005, Falk, recently purchased by Rexnord Corporation, relocated their transmission manufacturing back to their central Milwaukee location and sold the 290,000-square foot property at 12001 West Capitol Drive to Penzey's Spices for use as a warehouse and distribution center.[28]

Findley Adhesives Company

Findley Adhesives was founded by Frank Findley in Milwaukee in 1917 when he purchased the Wisconsin Paste Company. In 1956, the company relocated to Wauwatosa and constructed a large manufacturing and office building. The Findley Adhesive Company, located at 11320 West Watertown Plank Road, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Art Moderne style on an industrial building. The company developed a number of patents and processes for hot-melt adhesives during the second half of the twentieth century, many for labelling and packaging materials. The purpose-built plant was renovated in 1984. The F.G. Findley Company, also known as Findley Adhesives, was purchased by Bostik Inc., a French Adhesive Company, in 2000. The Wauwatosa location, serving both production and research and development purposes, was renovated again in 2005, including new windows along the main south-facing façade, and expanded in 2012.[29]



Findley Adhesives Company, 1956
11320 W. Watertown Plank Road



General Merchandise Company Distribution Center, 1958, 11800 W. Burleigh Street

General Merchandise Company Distribution Center

The General Merchandise Company Distribution Center was constructed at 11800 W. Burleigh Street in the rapidly growing industrial corridor on the west side of Wauwatosa in 1958. The thirteen-acre building was acquired by J.C. Penney for use as the J.C. Penney Catalog General Merchandise in 1963 and expanded. It was used as the primary Midwestern warehouse and distribution point for the national department store and catalog chain. The J.C. Penney's Catalog General Merchandise building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of Commerce. The building is presently operated as the J.C. Penney Furniture Outlet and Warehouse.[30]

Metal Products Industry

A.O. Smith Propeller Factory

A.O. Smith Company was incorporated in 1904 as a producer of automobile frames and proceeded to become the largest producer of automobile and airplane frames and water heaters in

the United States during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. They also produced small motors and metal farm silos. During World War II, the company played a large part in wartime manufacturing including establishing a large propeller manufacturing plant in what would become Wauwatosa in 1942. After the end of the war the plant was no longer needed and was sold to Harley-Davidson Motor Company in 1947 as the main machine shop site for the Milwaukee based motorcycle manufacturer. Harley Davidson expanded and renovated the plant numerous times in 1958, 1973, 1984, and 1997. In 2012, much of the former manufacturing plant was sold to U-Haul Self-Storage. The A.O. Propeller Plant, located at 11700 West Capitol Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places [31]



A.O. Smith Propeller Factory, 1942
11700 W. Capitol Drive



Briggs and Stratton Wauwatosa Plant, 1954
3300 N. 124th Street

Briggs and Stratton Wauwatosa Plant

Stephen Briggs and Harold Stratton partnered in 1908 to establish the Briggs and Stratton Company in Milwaukee. Initially, they produced automobile parts as a small tool and die manufacturer and later began producing small gasoline engines in the 1920s and 1930s. The company developed the lightweight aluminum engine in 1953 for lawn and garden work. In 1955, Briggs and Stratton constructed a new production facility for small engines in Wauwatosa. The Briggs and Stratton Wauwatosa Plant, located at 3300 North 124th Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Industry. The plant was expanded significantly in 1967 and again in 1974. The Wauwatosa Plant has continued to produce a wide variety of small engines and other machines since its introduction, along with added offices, warehouses, and research and development spaces.[32]

Grede Foundries Office

The Grede Foundry began operating when the older Liberty Iron Foundry site along State Street in Wauwatosa was purchased by William Grede. The foundry quickly expanded, adding more facilities to the Wauwatosa site in 1923, and again in 1930. Grede also purchased two other foundries in Milwaukee County and began expanding to Michigan and Illinois in the 1930s. An office building was constructed on the site of the Grede Foundry in 1971. The Grede Foundries

Office, located at 6332 West State Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. By the mid-1970s, Grede had grown to one of the largest foundry companies in the United States. In 2014, Grede merged with half a dozen other foundries to form MPG Casting Technologies, which still operates the foundry in Wauwatosa.[33]

Historic Resources Associated with Industry Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
3300 N. 124th Street	Briggs and Stratton Wauwatosa Plant	1954	Mansard	Eligible
11800 W. Burleigh Street	General Merchandise Company Distribution Center	1958	Contemporary	Eligible
11700 W. Capitol Drive	A.O. Smith Propeller Factory	1958	Production Shed	Surveyed
12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Plant #2	1958	Miesian	Surveyed
12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Water Tower	1958	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Gatehouse	1985	Contemporary	Surveyed
12009 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Warehouse	1985	Brutalist	Surveyed
12015 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Warehouse	1973	Production Shed	Surveyed
6332 W. State Street	Grede Foundries Office	1971	Late Modern	Surveyed
11320 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Findley Adhesives Company	1956	Art Moderne	Eligible

6

Transportation

Iron and Steel Truss Bridges

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Bridge

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad came to Wauwatosa in 1854, laying track from Milwaukee through the small community to the west, and constructed a non-extant depot and a non-extant wood truss railway bridge over the Menomonee River. Later in 1909, the wood truss bridge was replaced with a dual-track steel Warren Truss bridge at the same location near the crossing of what is now Harwood Avenue.[34] The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Bridge was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Chicago and North Western Railroad Bridge

In 1910, the Milwaukee, Sparta, and North Western Railway developed the large Butler railroad yard in what is now the northwest corner of the City of Wauwatosa. The yard and its approach, consisting of twenty-one tracks able to hold over fifteen hundred railroad cars, was intended to relieve congestion from downtown Milwaukee railyards as a spur to the west of the city. The approach to the yard from the south crossed Underwood Creek and an adjacent lower railway line.[35]

The Chicago and North Western Railroad Bridge, erected in 1912 and located near West Watertown Plank Road crossing Underwood Creek, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Engineering with local significance as an example of a steel overhead Parker Truss bridge and as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element of the potential Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District. The Milwaukee, Sparta, and North Western Railway was purchased by the Chicago and North Western Railroad in 1921, which proceeded to operate the rail line and yard in Wauwatosa for most of the twentieth century.



Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bridge, 1909
Menomonee River at Harwood Avenue



Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge, c.1910
Underwood Creek at W. Watertown Plank Road

Other Bridges

Across the Menomonee River and Underwood Creek, there are several railway and automobile traffic bridges. While some of these were constructed as a part of the original parkways in the 1930s, many have been replaced or added later as the City of Wauwatosa grew through the twentieth century.

There is one bridge included along the Underwood Creek Parkway that is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing structures of the potential Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District. This is the plate girder bridge at North 115th Street and Underwood Creek Parkway constructed in 1976.[36]

There are twelve bridges included along the Upper Menomonee River Parkway that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing structures of the potential Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District. These include the stone arch east and west bridges at West North Avenue and the Menomonee River constructed in 1934, the concrete beam railway bridge at North Swan Boulevard and Underwood Creek Parkway, the plate girder eastbound and westbound bridges at West Burleigh Street and the Menomonee River constructed in 1966, the concrete beam eastbound and westbound bridges on the east side of West Capital Drive and the Upper Menomonee River Parkway constructed in 1967, the concrete beam eastbound bridge on the west side of West Capitol Drive and the Upper Menomonee River Parkway constructed in 1967, the concrete beam northbound and southbound bridges at North Mayfair Road and the Upper Menomonee River Parkway constructed in 1968.[37]

For more information on the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District, Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District, and Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District, refer to Chapter 12 Planning & Landscape Architecture.

Historic Resources Associated with Transportation Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
Highway 45 at Underwood Creek	Highway 45 Southbound Bridge	1962	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
Highway 45 at Underwood Creek	Highway 45 Northbound Bridge	1962	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
N. 68th Street at Menomonee River	North 68th Street Bridge	2008	Concrete	Non-Contributing[B]
N. 70th Street at Menomonee River	North 70th Street Bridge	2010	Concrete	Non-Contributing[B]
N. 115th Street at Underwood Creek	North 115th Street Bridge	1976	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
W. Capitol Drive at Menomonee River Parkway	West Capitol Drive East Westbound Bridge	1967	Concrete	Contributing[C]
W. Capitol Drive at Menomonee River Parkway	West Capitol Drive East Eastbound Bridge	1967	Concrete	Contributing[C]
W. Capitol Drive at Menomonee River Parkway	West Capitol Drive West Westbound Bridge	2003	Concrete	Non-Contributing[C]
W. Capitol Drive at Menomonee River Parkway	West Capitol Drive West Eastbound Bridge	1967	Concrete	Contributing[C]
Harwood Avenue at Menomonee River	Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bridge	1909	Warren Truss	Surveyed
N. Mayfair Road at Underwood Creek	North Mayfair Road Bridge	1976	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
N. Mayfair Road at Upper Menomonee River	North Mayfair Road Southbound Bridge	1968	Concrete	Contributing[C]
N. Mayfair Road at Upper Menomonee River	North Mayfair Road Northbound Bridge	1968	Concrete	Contributing[C]
N. Menomonee River Parkway at Grantosa Creek	Menomonee River Parkway Bridge	1966	Concrete	Contributing[C]
W. North Avenue at Menomonee River	West North Avenue West Bridge	1934	Stone Arch	Contributing[C]
W. North Avenue at Menomonee River	West North Avenue East Bridge	1934	Stone Arch	Contributing[C]
N. Swan Boulevard at Menomonee River	Swan Boulevard Bridge	1978	Concrete	Non-Contributing[C]
N. Swan Boulevard at Underwood Creek Parkway	Railroad Bridge	c.1965	Concrete	Contributing[C]
W. Watertown Plank Road at Underwood Creek	West Watertown Plank Road Eastbound Bridge	1972	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
W. Watertown Plank Road at Underwood Creek	West Watertown Plank Road Westbound Bridge	1972	Steel Beam	Non-Contributing[A]
W. Watertown Plank Road at Underwood Creek	Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge	1912	Overhead Truss	Eligible[D]

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[C] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[D] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.

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7

Architecture

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. Wauwatosa's historic architecture stock is no different. Beginning with the Greek Revival style, most major architectural styles and forms of the nineteenth and twentieth century are seen in the City of Wauwatosa. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles, and vernacular building forms evident in the city followed by representative examples of that particular style which were included in the survey. A brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is also included along with listings of buildings which were included in the survey that are associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Romantic / Picturesque Styles (1820-1880)

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, several eclectic architectural fashions took shape, unlike the previous Colonial era when styles based solely on classical Greek and Roman precedents dominated American architecture. The impetus of this movement was the 1842 publication of the first American pattern book of house styles to have full-façade drawings, *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. For the first time, builders and their clients had distinct options. As the architectural profession was yet to be formalized in the United States, architects at this time were almost all self-trained. Many eventually wrote and published pattern books. These publications were the primary source for carpenters to increase knowledge to become a designer or architect.[38]

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was an architectural expression of the increased interest in classical Greek culture at the turn of the nineteenth century due to contemporaneous archeological investigations emphasizing Greece as the "Mother of Rome," American sympathy to the Greek War of Independence during the 1820s, and diminished British influence after the War of 1812. The style largely originated as a style for public buildings and grew to be the dominant architectural style in the country by the mid-nineteenth century, spread by booming westward settlement and the proliferation of carpenter's guides and pattern books promoting the style. As architecture was not yet an organized profession in the state, these published resources were vital to the local carpenters and builders who made Greek Revival the first national style to have a wide impact on buildings in Wisconsin, where it was popular from 1840 to 1870. The style was generally not an exact copy of historic precedents, but rather a reinterpretation that resulted in a

totally American architectural style that was easily adapted to local building variations. Wisconsin developed a brick, field stone, and quarried rock masonry tradition in the style in contrast to wood-framed, clapboard-clad versions more common in other regions. Greek Revival buildings typically have a low-pitched hipped or gabled roof form and cornice line emphasized by a wide band of trim representing a classical entablature. The style is characterized by adaptation of the classic Greek temple front as a full-width or entry porch with a triangular shaped, low-sloped pediment roof supported by a symmetrical arrangement of columns, which may be of the classical Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order. In simpler designs, the columns are translated into fluted pilaster corner boards, and the gabled roofline has returned eaves. Fenestration is arranged in a regular and symmetrical pattern. In some instances, first floor windows are tall and topped by a pediment-shaped window head while the second-floor windows or small attic windows are tied into or completely located with the large frieze board. The front entry door may be topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights.[39]



First Baptist Church, 1852
2445 North Wauwatosa Avenue

While likely a common architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, only one example of a non-residential Greek Revival style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	First Baptist Church	1852	Surveyed[A]

[A] Wauwatosa Cemetery as a whole should be evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B, which will require documentation that is beyond the scope of this survey to determine if it contains graves of persons of outstanding importance who made outstanding contributions to local history, whose activities determined the course of events in local history, or whose activities were especially important in reflecting significant cultural currents of the time.

Victorian Styles (1860-1900)

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, dramatic changes in American architecture and construction began in tandem with rapid industrialization and growth of the railroads. The most notable change was the advent of balloon framing, the first method of constructing buildings from light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, which replaced heavy-timber framing as the most common construction method. Due to this advancement, buildings could be more easily and affordably constructed with complex ground plans and massing. Also for the first time in history, building components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing could be mass produced and shipped across the country. Styles of the Victorian era clearly reflect these changes in their extensive use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, features previously limited to only the most expensive houses. Simultaneously, large strides were made in the areas of design education and discourse. The first formal architectural education programs were also established in the United States during this time and were located throughout the country by the end of the century. Also, the scale of publication and distribution of architectural design publications and journals increased, which began including larger illustrations, smaller-scaled architectural details, and features on American Colonial and European architectural history. While most Victorian styles were based on medieval precedents, intentions were less on precise historical copying and included an eclectic mix of details. This experimentation would lead to the first truly modern styles at the turn of the twentieth century.[40]

Gothic Revival

A Picturesque movement inspired by the romantic past began in England during the mid-eighteenth century in reaction to the formal classical architecture that had been fashionable for the previous two centuries. This movement included a revival of medieval Gothic architecture, which was popularized in the United States during the 1830s, especially for picturesque country houses. The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880 and is characterized by its picturesque form and massing, steeply pitched and most often cross gabled roof, decorated curvilinear verge boards, and Gothic pointed-arch openings. Windows and wall surface finishes typically extend into gable ends without termination by an eave or trim. Similarly, wall dormers and ornate, shaped chimneys with polygonal decorative chimney pots commonly project above the roofline. One-story porches are common, often supported by flattened Gothic arches. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood; cantilevered oriel and one-story bay windows are common. The style was constructed in both wood and masonry. However, wood frame "Carpenter Gothic" examples predominated, often clad with horizontal clapboards or vertical board-and-batten siding that contributed to the style's accentuated verticality. In its masonry form, the style was also a common religious style, often with a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance, and characterized by buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers.[41] There were no examples of the Gothic Revival style included in the survey; however, it serves as the basis for other architectural styles that are found in Wauwatosa.

High Victorian Gothic

Later, more eclectic examples of the Gothic Revival style are referred to as the High Victorian Gothic style. During the Victorian era, features of the earlier Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, and Second Empire were often combined to compose picturesque facades. Rare examples were constructed in Wisconsin, generally between 1865 and 1900. High Victorian Gothic buildings exhibit heavier detailing and more complex massing than the earlier examples of the Gothic Revival style. The most definitive element of this variation is a distinctive polychromatic effect achieved using materials of differing textures and colors, principally around windows and as horizontal bands on wall surfaces. This style was most commonly used for churches and public buildings.[42]



First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa, 1888
1853 North 75th Street



Jacobus Saloon, 1899
7610 West State Street

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, only three examples of a High Victorian Gothic style building were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1510 N. 70th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Church	1903	Surveyed
1853 N. 75th Street	First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa	1888	Eligible
7610 W. State Street	Jacobus Saloon	1899	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

High Victorian Italianate

During the Victorian era, features of the Second Empire style were often combined with elements of the earlier Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Romanesque styles to compose picturesque facades. These later, more eclectic examples of the Italianate Revival style are referred to as the High Victorian Italianate style; rare examples of which were constructed in Wisconsin, generally between 1865 and 1900. High Victorian Italianate buildings exhibit more heavily articulated detailing and more complex massing than the earlier examples of the Italianate style, most notably over-scaled cornice brackets and window moldings. This style was most commonly used for commercial buildings.[43]



Wauwatosa Water Works, 1897
7300 Blanchard Street

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, only one example of a High Victorian Italianate style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7300 Blanchard Street	Wauwatosa Water Works	1897	Eligible

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popularized during the late nineteenth century by a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name of the style is rather a misnomer, as it was based on the late medieval architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras rather than the formal Renaissance architecture of Queen Anne's reign. The initial British versions of the style relied heavily on half-timbering and patterned masonry, while a distinctly American interpretation grew around delicate spindle work and classical style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910 and is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include polygonal towers and turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.[44]



Greenwood Block, 1892
7600 Harwood Avenue



Dittmar Building, 1897
1409 Underwood Avenue

A very popular architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, two examples of Queen Anne style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7600 Harwood Avenue	Greenwood Block	1892	Contributing[A]
1409 Underwood Avenue	Dittmar Building	1897	Eligible[B]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.
[B] Individually Eligible and Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

Eclectic / Period Revival Styles (1880-1940)

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures of the preceding Victorian era, the turn of the twentieth century saw a new movement of eclecticism come to dominance that stressed relatively pure copying of traditional architecture across the full spectrum of Western architectural history – particularly Classical Greek and Roman as well as their Italian and French Renaissance interpretations, English and French medieval, and architecture from the early British and Spanish colonies. While beginning quietly in the last decades of the nineteenth century with European-trained architects, the trend gained momentum with the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 which stressed historically accurate architecture. This period of historicism was only briefly interrupted by the first wave of American modern architecture in the American Craftsman and Prairie styles. During this time, from about 1900 to 1920, eclectic styles were still popular but often incorporated aspects of those early modern styles, prominently broad roof overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches, and grouped windows. However, popular taste shifted back to the traditional revival styles after World War I, undoubtedly due to the millions of American soldiers returning from the war in Europe where they became familiar with the authentic precedents of these historic styles. While some architects of the time designed creative interpretations of the style, photographs of historic architecture were widely available to designers and their clients through a large number of architectural journals and illustrated books which allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy. Additionally, by the early 1920s, the technology of cladding buildings with a thin brick or stone veneer was perfected which revolutionized the design of small homes with the new affordability of masonry exteriors. It had been previously difficult to closely copy European styles, which were most often built of solid masonry and decorated with

stone or brickwork patterns. Although the Great Depression led to simplification of buildings with less architectural detail, the Period Revival styles remained the most dominant architectural styles until the end of World War II.[45]

Neoclassical Revival

The Neoclassical Revival style was a revival of classical Greek and Roman architecture. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935, largely as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style especially became known as the architecture of monumental public, commercial, and institutional buildings. Examples of the Neoclassical style feature symmetrical façades with a central entry that is clearly defined by a full height porch with pediment supported by classical columns and pilasters and often constructed of smooth or polished stone masonry articulated with a rusticated base, middle, and top. Detailing is generally simple, limited often to dentils or modillions beneath boxed eaves, a wide frieze band, a roofline balustrade, and an elaborate entry door surround. Window openings are typically large; bay windows, paired windows, triple windows, and transom windows may be present. Arches and enriched moldings are rare. Columns in early examples are often fluted with Ionic or Corinthian capitals; examples built after 1925 often have more slender, unfluted, and often square columns without capitals. Later examples also more commonly feature Chinese Chippendale railing motifs.[46]



Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Admin. Building, 1915, 10437 Innovation Drive



Hawthorne Junior High School, 1931 7700 Portland Avenue

A common architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, six examples of Neoclassical style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7610 Harwood Avenue	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1911	Non-Contributing[C]
7754 Harwood Avenue	Tully Brothers Garage	1924	Surveyed
10437 Innovation Drive	Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Admin. Bldg.	1915	Contributing[B]
8932 W. North Avenue	Lang Service Station	1941	Surveyed
7700 Portland Avenue	Hawthorne Junior High School	1931	Eligible
1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School	1921	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.

[B] Contributing to the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex.
[C] Non-Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

Colonial Revival

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American Colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, during the early twentieth century renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style was popular from 1880 through the 1960s, largely but not exclusively as a residential style. Examples are generally rectangular in plan, typically two stories in height, and covered by a moderately pitched gabled roof. The style characteristically features a symmetrical façade with windows balanced on both sides of a central front door commonly with fanlight and sidelights and accentuated with either a decorative crown, pediment, or entry porch supported by simple pilasters or slender columns. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing in just the top or both sashes; windows are often in adjacent pairs. Other common elements include roof dormers, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Exterior cladding may include clapboards, brick, stone, or a combination of masonry on the first floor with clapboard siding above.[47]

The inherent simplicity and regularity of the style lent itself well to standardization, which allowed for the style's continued popularity through the changing building practices brought on by the Great Depression and World War II as well through the postwar changes in taste and architectural fashion. Later residential examples are occasionally asymmetrical L-shaped forms, to accommodate a breezeway and semi-attached garage, or most often shallower pitched side-gabled forms with simplified door surrounds, cornices, and other details, if present, that merely suggest their Colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them. There has hardly been a gap in time when Colonial inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s. A dramatic drop in popularity during the late 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of a transition from these simplified interpretations of the style to a renewed interest in architectural accuracy and Colonial-inspired buildings of the subsequent "New Traditional" era that continues to this day.[48]



Nativity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1955
6905 W. Bluemound Road



Wauwatosa Recreation Building, 1940
7300 W. Chestnut Street



Milwaukee Sanitarium Apartment Building, c.1925
1220 Dewey Avenue



Christ King Catholic Church Rectory, 1950
2604 N. Swan Boulevard

A very popular architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 20 examples of Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Colonial Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
6905 W. Bluemound Road	Nativity Evangelical Lutheran Church	1955	Surveyed
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1940	Eligible[A]
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Apartment Building	c.1925	Surveyed
8707 W. North Avenue	Hummert Real Estate & Insurance Office	1946	Surveyed
2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church Rectory	1950	Contributing[B]

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Christ King Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.

Georgian Revival

Because of their reference to the more formal early American architecture of the Georgian and Federal styles, some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more specifically referred to as the Georgian Revival style. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, these tend to be structures larger in scale and more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. Characteristic

of the Georgian Revival style are formal symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical embellishments including denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns. Largely a residential style, the Georgian Revival style was also popular for churches during the early twentieth century, especially with Protestant congregations. Churches of this style exhibit the characteristic symmetry and classical detailing, as well as a prominent steeple.[49]



Milwaukee Sanitarium Colonial Hall, 1924
1220 Dewey Avenue



First Church of Christ Scientist, 1934
7728 Milwaukee Avenue



Christ King Catholic Church, 1955
2604 N. Swan Boulevard



Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246, 1918
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue

A common non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, five examples of Georgian Revival style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Colonial Hall	1924	Surveyed
7728 Milwaukee Avenue	First Church of Christ Scientist	1934	Eligible
2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church	1955	Contributing[A]
2646 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic School	1940	Contributing[A]
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Eligible[B]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Christ King Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.
[B] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.

Regency

Some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more properly referred to as Regency style, as they are more closely based on the style of English precedents rather than American. The Regency style, generally a more simplified version of Colonial Revival, was most popular during the 1930s and relies more heavily on classical proportions and lines rather than decorative embellishments. Simplified colonial door surrounds, quoins, plain roof-wall junctures, and octagonal accent windows are typical. Some examples feature low-parapeted roof-wall junctures or a delicate ironwork entry porch covered by a minimal canopy roof. The exterior of Regency style buildings is commonly brick, stucco, or painted plaster.[50]



Selzer-Ornst Company, 1929
6222 W. State Street

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa, and Wisconsin in general, during its time, only one example of a Regency style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
6222 W. State Street	Selzer-Ornst Company	1929	Surveyed

Tudor Revival

The turn of the twentieth century saw a rise in interest of Medieval and early Renaissance English residential architecture which became known as the Tudor Revival style, representing a broad range of precedent building traditions from small folk cottages to grand manors. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, the style is typified by a steeply pitched roof dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, a feature atypical of many English prototypes yet the most universally present dominate feature of American examples. Irregular plan and asymmetrical massing are typical. Other characteristic elements include tall, narrow, and multi-paned windows in multiple groups; oriel windows; one- or two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows; round or flattened "Tudor" arches; overhanging gables and second stories; decorative strapwork; wide, ornamental verge boards; and massive chimneys commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco, often with informal patterned stone or brickwork accents. Therefore, the style exploded in popularity during the 1920s, when the development of masonry veneering methods allowed the style's characteristic masonry exterior to become affordable on even the

most modest of residences. A hallmark of the style is decorative half timbering, generally on the second floor or gable ends, infilled with stucco or brick. Porches under the main roof, often to the side, and arcaded wing walls are common. Rare examples attempt to mimic the picturesque thatch roofs of rural England by rolling roofing materials around the building's eaves and rakes.[51]

The earliest examples of the style tended to be formal, architect-designed landmark houses that closely copied detailing from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. This variation is therefore often referred to by the contracted name Jacobethan. Examples are generally of stone masonry or brick with stone detailing. They characteristically feature raised parapet walls on the principal gables, often in shaped Flemish gables. Flat-roofed towers and bays with battlements or castellated parapets, and Gothic or Renaissance-inspired elaborate detailing are common; half-timbering is rare on these Jacobethan examples of the Tudor Revival style.[52]



St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Rectory, 1954
734 N. Glenview Avenue



Jacobus Building, 1924
7700 Harwood Ave



Pinelawn Memorial Park Office, 1923
10700 W. Capitol Drive



Blue Mound Country Club, 1926
10122 W. North Avenue

A very common architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 12 examples of Tudor Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Tudor Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10700 W. Capitol Drive	Pinelawn Memorial Park Office	1923	Surveyed
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Rectory	1954	Contributing[A]
822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Convent	1954	Contributing[A]
7700 Harwood Avenue	Jacobus Building	1924	Contributing[D]
6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park Pavilion	1936	Contributing[B]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Contributing[C]

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church & School Historic District.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[C] Contributing to the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex.
[D] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic Complex.

Neogothic Revival

The Neogothic Revival is a twentieth-century extension of the earlier Gothic Revival style and is especially subdued in comparison to the polychromy and heavy detailing of the High Victorian Gothic style. The style was considered particularly appropriate for religious and educational uses. The Neogothic Revival style is characterized by a lack of color contrast in its typically random ashlar masonry construction. Examples generally feature irregular form and massing and steeply pitched roofs. Typical Gothic hallmarks such as Gothic pointed-arch openings, buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers remained. Other common elements included terra cotta tracery and "grotesqueries" and bronze canopies, lamps, and screens. The inherent verticality of Gothic architecture also lent the style for use on early tall office buildings. The Jacobean and English Baroque styles commonly influenced detailing on commercial buildings.[53]



St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1929
7809 Harwood Avenue



Underwood Memorial Baptist Church, 1953
1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue

A very common religious architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, eight examples of Neogothic Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Neogothic Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
6817 W. Center Street	Pilgrim Lutheran Church	1949	Surveyed
7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929	Eligible

1529 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923	Eligible[A]
1615 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church	1949	Contributing[B]
1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Underwood Memorial Baptist Church	1953	Eligible[C]

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[B] Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[C] Individually eligible. Non-contributing to the listed Wauwatosa Avenue Residential Historic District

Collegiate Gothic

The Collegiate Gothic style is a sub-category of the Neogothic Revival style emulating the buildings of medieval English universities. The style was popularly applied to college campuses, high schools, and elementary school buildings throughout the early twentieth century. Elementary and secondary schools typically exhibited a looser interpretation of Gothic style and often feature a central "keep-like" entrance, battlements, finials, and other period ornament. Other characteristic details include masonry construction, pointed Gothic and flattened point Tudor arches, crenellated parapets, numerous steep and pinnacled gables, and heavily mullioned windows.[54]



Wisconsin Telephone Company, 1930
6812 Aetna Court



Wilson Elementary School 1929
1060 N. Glenview Avenue

A common educational architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, three examples of Collegiate Gothic Revival style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
6812 Aetna Court	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1930	Eligible
800 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School	1929	Contributing[A]
1060 N. Glenview Avenue	Wilson Elementary School	1929	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.

Mediterranean Revival

While the architecture of the Italian renaissance served as a precedent for several earlier American architecture styles, the turn of the twentieth century saw a renewed interest in more accurate copies than the earlier free interpretations of the Italianate style. Popular throughout the

country from 1890 to 1930, the Mediterranean Revival style was relatively rare in Wisconsin. Examples of this style are most often architect-designed. They are characteristically clad with brick veneer or stucco with stone trim and feature low-pitched hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. Openings may be straight or arched, often round arched on the first floor with smaller and less elaborate windows on the upper floors. Mediterranean Revival style houses are often planned around a courtyard and exhibit flat wall surfaces broken by arcading terra cotta, plaster, tile or other ornamentation sometimes drawing on classical motifs. Stone balconies and porch railings, quoins, belt courses, pedimented windows, classical door surrounds, molded cornices, roof-line balustrades, and red clay tile roofs are also common details.[55]



Washington Elementary School, 1921
2166 N. 68th Street



Swidler Block, 1928
1460 Underwood Avenue



Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse, 1915
10457 W. Watertown Plank Road



Behling Company Plumbers & Electricians, 1924
6734 W. Wells Street

A fairly rare commercial architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 11 examples of Mediterranean Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Mediterranean Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2166 N. 68th Street	Washington Elementary School	1921	Eligible
7416 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Building	1930	Surveyed
6119 W. North Avenue	Mid-Century Tailors & Cleaners	1930	Surveyed
6600 W. North Avenue	George Irasek Bakery	1928	Surveyed

6831 W. North Avenue	West Lawn Park Grocery	1923	Surveyed
6318 W. State Street	KW Construction Company	1928	Surveyed
1460 Underwood Avenue	Swidler Block	1928	Eligible
10457 W. Watertown Plank Road	Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse	1915	Contributing[B]
6734 W. Wells Street	Behling Company Plumbers & Electricians	1924	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed North 68th & West Wells Streets Commercial Historic District.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex.

Spanish Colonial Revival

While the earliest Period Revival buildings based on Hispanic precedents reflected the simple Spanish missions of the southwestern United States, the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego introduced to this country the more elaborate Spanish influenced architecture found in Latin American countries. This exposition inspired architects to look directly to the architecture of Spain for precedent. Concurrently, architects wishing to study in Europe began concentrating on Spain while much of the continent was ensued in World War I. There they found a diverse range of architecture, from highly decorative detailing to vernacular dwellings whose simplicity emphasized their massing rather than ornamentation. While most popular from 1915 to 1940 in southwestern states and Florida, the Spanish Colonial Revival style was rarely used in Wisconsin. The style is characterized by asymmetrical facades, stucco wall surfaces, and low-pitched gabled and hipped roofs with little or no eave overhang. Roofs are characteristically covered with half-cylinder Mission tiles or S-shaped Spanish tiles. Examples typically feature round arches above doors, beneath porch roofs, and at least one principal focal window, which is commonly triple-arched or parabolic in shape, and is commonly filled with stained glass. Other common details include wrought iron balconies and porch railings, cantilevered balconies, dramatically carved doors emphasized by adjacent spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework, patterned tiles, and other decorative details of Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance influence. Some examples of the style can have a very rustic demeanor and include mission-style elements such as less elaborate heavy wood entrance doors, vigas, wood or iron grillwork, and shaped gables. Round or square towers, arcaded walkways usually leading to a rear garden, walled entry courtyards, and fountains are also common.[56]



Patterson Drugs Building, 1920
805 N. 68th Street



7609 Harwood Avenue, 1925
Jewelers Building

A fairly rare architectural style in Wauwatosa, during its time, eight examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
805 N. 68th Street	Patterson Drugs Building	1920	Contributing[A]
7609 Harwood Avenue	Jewelers Building	1925	Contributing[B]
6526 W. North Avenue	Saevke-Laas Radio Company	1929	Surveyed
7200 W. North Avenue	Hasenmiller Rexall Drug Store	1927	Surveyed
2544 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Gridley Dairy Division Distribution Center	1925	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed North 68th & West Wells Streets Commercial Historic District.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

Early Modern Styles / Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1950)

The first wave of American architecture that was not based on historic precedent occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and was led by Frank Lloyd Wright's pioneering of the Prairie Style and the American Craftsman interpretation of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Early modern styles incorporated new concepts of free-flowing interior spaces, new spatial effects, and a new vocabulary of ornament that did not mimic historic forms. Eventually, more futuristic modern styles developed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, still retaining some ornamentation.[57]

American Craftsman

The American Craftsman style, descending from the English Arts and Crafts movement in the nineteenth century, was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Typically, American Craftsman style buildings in Wisconsin are two and one-half stories in height and constructed of brick, stucco, or stone with contrasting wood bands. The style is characterized by quality construction and simple exterior and interior detailing such as low-pitched, broad gable or hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, large front dormers, decorative brackets, decorative (often false) beams, porches, prominent chimneys, and simple sashes. Porches are most often supported by the style's distinctive tapered square columns and heavy piers that continue to the ground without breaking at the porch floor level. Glazed sun porches or open wood pergolas are common.[58]



Hyde Park Barber Shop, 1915
800 N. 68th Street



Stockinger Meats, 1910
812 N. 68th Street

A rare commercial architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, four examples of American Craftsman style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
800 N. 68th Street	Hyde Park Barber Shop	1915	Contributing[A]
812 N. 68th Street	Stockinger Meats	1910	Contributing[A]
820 N. 68th Street	Jahnke Brothers Grocery	1929	Contributing[A]
7405 Harwood Avenue	Wisconsin Telephone Company Exchange	1912	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed North 68th & West Wells Streets Commercial Historic District.

Art Deco

Named for the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris, the Art Deco style was a futuristic movement in architectural design and the fine and decorative arts that celebrated the possibilities of advancing technology and industrialization. The Art Deco style was popular in Wisconsin from 1925 to 1940, primarily for public and commercial buildings as well as residential apartments. Characterized by hard angular edges that suggested machine precision, examples of the style feature clean, smooth surfaces and geometrical massing with a stepped or setback façade. The style's verticality is commonly emphasized by towers or projections above the roof. These buildings are adorned with low-relief decorative elements such as fluted columns, muted polychromy, and stylized sunrise, zigzag, or chevron patterns. This ornamentation is typically made of metals, glazed bricks, or mosaic tiles and used at openings, spandrels, or parapets. Granite and terra cotta were popular materials for exterior cladding. Windows and doors are often metal.[59]



McKinley Elementary School, 1929
2435 N. 89th Street



Wauwatosa High School, 1928
7500 Milwaukee Avenue

A less common architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, six examples of Art Deco style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Art Deco style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929	Eligible
7500 Milwaukee Avenue	Wauwatosa High School	1928	Contributing[A]
6823 W. North Avenue	Tosa Theatre	1931	Surveyed
6228 W. State Street	Safway Steel Products	1933	Surveyed
1442 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Post Office	1933	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.

Art Moderne / Streamline Moderne

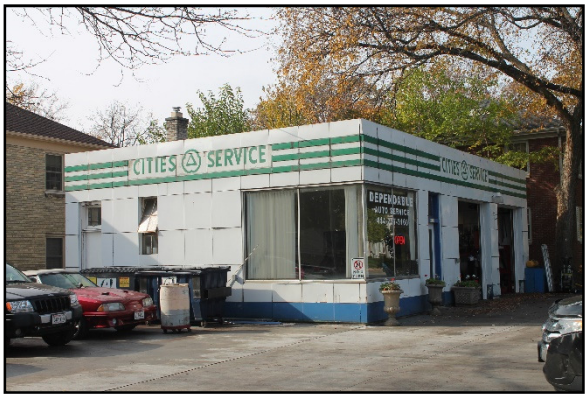
Related to the Art Deco, the Art Moderne was also a futuristic movement celebrating the advancement of technology and industrialism, however, more volumetric, streamlined, and totally devoid of historic references. The Art Moderne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1950. The style is characterized by smooth wall finishes, round corners, and emphasized horizontality, for which it is often also referred to as Streamline Moderne. Examples are typically constructed of concrete and feature flat roofs, narrow bands of windows often continuing around corners, windows or entire walls of glass block, mirrored panels, horizontal banding, circular elements, and little to no surface decoration. What decoration did exist was focused at doorways and windows and consisted of metal or structural glass panels or trim. Aluminum and stainless steel were widely used materials in this style for doors, windows, railings, and balusters.[60]



North 64th Street Pumping Station, 1926
2630 N. 64th Street



Max Poeltzig Dentist Office, 1948
7303 W. Center Street



Cities Service Station, 1941
8107 W. North Avenue



Findley Adhesives Company, 1956
11320 W. Watertown Plank Road

A less common architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, ten examples of Art Moderne style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Art Moderne style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2630 N. 64th Street	North 64th Street Pumping Station	1926	Surveyed
11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959	Eligible
7303 W. Center Street	Max Poeltzig Dentist Office	1948	Surveyed
6204 W. North Avenue	Ted's Home Made Ice Cream	1948	Surveyed
6902 W. North Avenue	West Lawn Filling Station	1926	Surveyed
8107 W. North Avenue	Cities Service Station	1941	Eligible
9250 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Central Power Plant	1954	Surveyed
11320 W. Watertown Plank Road	Findley Adhesives Company	1956	Eligible

Bankers Modern Styles (1935-1975)

While residential architecture was dominated through the first decades of the twentieth century by the eclectic Period Revival styles, the economic necessity for small, affordable houses during the Great Depression and changing architectural fashions after World War II led a major shift toward modern residential styles. New Federal Housing Administration (FHA) policies after World War II that were aimed at helping every returning veteran own their own home exerted a monumental influence on the subsequent, vast construction of single-family suburban neighborhoods across the country. Averse to financing more dramatic modern architecture for houses, the banks providing FHA-insured loans preferred and promoted more conservative modern styles, primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch. For this reason, these styles are now commonly referred to as "Bankers" Modern styles. Ranch style houses dominated residential architecture into the 1970s.[61] While relatively rare, non-residential buildings were occasionally constructed in residential architectural styles when located within or near residential neighborhoods during this era.

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest, and was spread across the country by California-based Sunset Magazine with its 1946 publication Western Ranch Houses. Other residential housing magazines soon joined the trend in promoting the style and the casual family-oriented lifestyle it well suited. They often described the style as "middle of the road modern" and "modern inside, traditional outside." As the automobile became the principal means of transportation in the country after World War II, the standard narrow urban lot style of development was replaced by a form with wider sprawling lots, and the Ranch style became the dominant architectural style for single-family residences throughout the United States, particularly in large suburban tract developments.[62]

Ranches, popular from 1935 to 1975, are typically broad, single story houses with emphasized horizontality, built low to the ground, and generally rectangular, L-, or U-shaped in plan with asymmetrical façades. Roofs are low-pitched and often hipped or gabled, commonly with moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A garage is attached to the main façade facing the street, side, or rear. Typically, the front entrance is located off center, almost always sheltered under the main roof of the house, and often recessed. Single or paired entry doors are common and may range from a simple, plain flush door to having heavily decorative, curvilinear, or square panels with a single or matching sidelights or side panels. Entry or partial width porches, also almost always contained under the main roof of the house, can be found. When present, porch supports are most often simple wood posts or patterned wrought iron. As a remarkable range of pre-manufactured windows were available during the era, most Ranch houses feature a variety of different size and types of windows in either metal or wood with horizontal or multi-pane light patterns. One or more large picture windows are almost universally present, commonly with operable sections; however, in later examples, groups of tall fixed vertical panes were often used instead of a large single picture window. Very short windows are often grouped into ribbons placed high in the wall, often in bedrooms to allow light and ventilation without loss of privacy and

to accommodate flexibility in furniture arrangement. Corner windows with a corner support, sliding glass doors, and jalousie windows are common. Exterior elaborations are common, including built-in planters, emphasized heavy chimneys, masonry screen walls, rear covered verandas, and rear patios often with built-in or free-standing masonry grills. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination with the entry area differentiated from the main body of the house. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch era, more heavily styled Ranches are classified as "Styled Ranches" of the "New Traditional" era where built later.[63]



Unity West Church, 1977
4750 N. Mayfair Road

A rare non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, three examples of Ranch style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Ranch style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10815 W. Fiebrantz Street	Redemption Ev. Lutheran Church Pars.	1950	Surveyed
4750 N. Mayfair Road	Unity West Church	1977	Surveyed

New Traditional Styles (1935-present)

While some Period Revival styles continued to be built into the 1960s, architecture during the period from 1950 to 1970 was dominated by modern forms and styles. However, some modern style buildings were constructed with traditional detailing in the form of the Styled Ranch styles. By the late 1960s, a new period began reviving the popularity of traditional forms and detailing, especially for residential architecture. New Traditional styles and a renewed taste for traditional architectural details came to dominate residential architecture during the 1970s, nurtured by nostalgia inspired by the United States' Bicentennial anniversary in 1975 and the growing historic preservation movement. Early examples of these styles showed little attempt at closely copying historic precedents, rather applying historic details such as Tudor half-timbering, Georgian doorways, Second Empire mansard roofs, or Queen Anne spindlework onto one-story Ranch, Split-Level, or two-story contemporary forms. As the end of the twentieth century neared and home building boomed, preferences changed to more accurate interpretations of historic styles with simple roof forms and unified stylistic detailing. This era soon became the

period with buildings designed in the broadest range of architecture styles ever constructed at the same time, including revivals of almost every style found in American architectural history.[64]

Styled Ranch

Soon after the development of the Ranch style in California during the mid-1930s and its spread across the country by during the 1940s, it became the dominant residential housing style of the mid-twentieth century. While one side of the Ranch style's popularity was its modern attributes, some still preferred references to historic styles. This resulted in the application of traditional style detailing creating variations that are now referred to as Styled Ranches, which were popular during the Ranch era from 1935 to 1975 but continued to dominate one-story house design through 1985. Styled Ranches retain many of the characteristic Ranch elements including the generally broad rectangular L- or U-shaped plans and horizontal emphasis. However, they often lack the low-pitched roofs with broad overhanging eaves, short windows, and picture windows while featuring slightly higher pitched roofs, prominent entries, and multi-paned windows. One-story or one-and-one-half story Ranch and Split-Level forms are both found. Ranch forms met the demise of their popularity in the late 1980s, when changing tastes, desires for larger homes, and rising land prices began to favor two-story houses.[65] While relatively rare, non-residential buildings were occasionally constructed in these residential styles when located within or near residential neighborhoods during this era.

Colonial Revival Styled Ranch

Colonial Revival Styled Ranches evolved from the Minimal Traditional style and Cape Cod subtype of the Colonial Revival style homes of the 1940s. Colonial Revival Styled Ranches are often symmetrical or include a symmetrical main block with a side-gabled or hipped roof. They are most often clad in red brick veneer or wood siding with wings in a secondary material. Characteristic elements include a prominent and often centered front door with Colonial Revival surround or entry porch, dormers, and other Colonial Revival details. [66]



Hart Park Administration & Athletic Bldg., 1968
7300 W. Chestnut Street



Wisconsin Avenue Park Pavilion, 1948
10300 W. Wisconsin Avenue

A rare non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, two examples of Colonial Revival Styled Ranch style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Administration & Athletic Bldg.	1968	Contributing[A]
10300 W. Wisconsin Avenue	Wisconsin Avenue Park Pavilion	1948	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex.

Tudor Styled Ranch

Tudor Styled Ranches were most popular during the 1970s and 1980s and are typified by exterior decorative wood half-timbering most often infilled with stucco, which appears on almost all examples of the style. Other characteristic elements include full gable, clipped gable, and cross-gable roofs; combinations of exterior wall materials, most often brick veneer, wood siding, and stucco; casement windows, sometimes with diamond-shaped muntin patterns; and decorative garage doors.[67]



Gordon Stover Dentist Office, 1970
10225 W. Capitol Drive

A rare non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, only one example of a Tudor Styled Ranch style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10225 W. Capitol Drive	Gordon Stover Dentist Office	1970	Surveyed

Mansard

At a time when residential architecture was dominated by the modern and more informal Ranch and Contemporary styles, the Mansard style was one of the sole traditional and formal residential styles still built as it could meet many zoning ordinances or deed restrictions that only allowed one-story houses or low roof heights in many new subdivisions from the 1940s through the 1970s, as a full story of living space could fit under its characteristic massive mansard roof. With the top floor's exterior clad in roofing material, the style was relatively inexpensive to build with the substantial saving on masonry wall veneer. As such, the style became popular for small scale commercial buildings and apartments in addition to single family homes. Popular from 1940 to 1985, the Mansard style is characterized by its namesake roof which is typically covered

with shingles or decorative roofing materials and may feature flared eaves. Examples are most often one- or two-stories in height, with the mansard roof typically forming the walls of the second story and containing dormer windows on its steep lower slope. Exterior walls on the lower levels are most often clad with brick veneer. A segmental arch over the entry door, windows, or dormers are common. Other common elements include double doors with curvilinear or circular patterns, entry door often recessed, masonry wall chimneys, and quoins. Later examples commonly feature round arches, projecting central or side wings, a projecting ledge at the top or bottom of mansard, and windows that interrupt the roof's cornice line. [68]



Briggs & Stratton Wauwatosa Plant, 1954
3300 N. 124th Street



Mandarin Restaurant, 1977
11120 W. Bluemound Road

A common non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, seven examples of Mansard style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
3300 N. 124th Street	Briggs & Stratton Wauwatosa Plant	1954	Eligible
11120 W. Bluemound Road	Mandarin Restaurant	1977	Surveyed
11525 W. North Avenue	Awe Furniture Ski Shop Building	1970	Surveyed
11707 W. North Avenue	Flanagan, Sendik & Fahl Law Office Bldg.	1983	Surveyed
12308 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	1971	Non-Contributing[A]

[A] Non-Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.

New Traditional Colonial

While the Colonial Revival style remained popular through the 1950s, later examples were more simply detailed and limited to a small number of forms. By the 1970s, a new revival began which has become known as the New Traditional Colonial style inspired by the full range of English and Colonial precedents. While early examples of the New Traditional Colonial style were free adaptations of historic precedent and often oddly proportioned, better proportioned and often architect-designed houses began being built by the 1980s. Characteristic elements remain similar to the earlier Colonial Revival style. [69]



First Federal Savings & Loan Association, 1976
2645 N. Mayfair Road

A less common architectural style in Wauwatosa, only one example of a New Traditional Colonial style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2645 N. Mayfair Road	First Federal Savings & Loan Association	1976	Surveyed

New Traditional Classical

A renewed interest in Classical architecture inspired by the American Bicentennial saw an emulation of the earlier Neoclassical and Georgian Revival styles in the New Traditional Classical style. Like its precedents, the style is typified by a porch with full height columns or pilasters on the main façade. While early examples of the New Traditional Classical style saw these elements freely applied to a variety of building forms with little concern for historically accurate detailing, better proportioned and detailed buildings more closely modeled after historic classical precedents began being built. [70]



Sheahan Building, 1973
2380 N. 124th Street



Gerber Funeral Home, 1954
10121 W. North Avenue

A less common architectural style in Wauwatosa, four examples of New Traditional Classical style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2380 N. 124th Street	Sheahan Building	1973	Surveyed
6324 W. North Avenue	Brendel & Fiorenza Law Office	1963	Surveyed
10121 W. North Avenue	Gerber Funeral Home	1954	Surveyed

Modern Styles (1920-present)

As many of the most elite European architects fled Europe during World War II, their austere International Style swept the United States from the 1930s to 1950s, especially in its influence of commercial architecture. These early styles were the impetus to the development of numerous veins of modern architecture through present day. Architectural historians and architects are now identifying names for many of these theories of architecture as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance per National Register of Historic Places criterion. [71]

Miesian

The Miesian style was inspired by the work of German architect, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, particularly his work after immigrating to the United States in 1938 after which he developed a personal style distinguishable from the International Style that he helped define and pioneer during his early career in Germany. Mies' work focused on exploiting the freedom of plan and elevation allowed by skeletal frame construction. He regarded the structural frame as a design constraint within which expressiveness could be achieved through refinement of proportion and detail. While the International Style often catered individualized spaces to functional requirements, Mies gravitated to regularized plans with relatively low evaluation of use that were intended to be "universal" or adaptable to various functions – for both residential and commercial buildings. The Miesian style is characterized by strictly regular and precise rectangular forms, over-all symmetry, and modular patterns established by the building's structural frame. Glass curtain walls are a hallmark of the style, occassionally combined with massive roof and floor slabs so that these forms appear to be floating. While not exclusive to high-rise residential and office buildings, the Miesian style became the dominate influence on the design of these building types during the mid-twentieth century.[72]



Mayfair Bank Tower, 1975
2300 N. Mayfair Road



Falk Corporation Plant #2, 1958
12001 W. Capitol Drive



Vanity Fair Shopping Center, 1963
1417 N. Wauwatosa Avenue



Lincoln Elementary School Annex, 1958
1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 11 examples of Miesian style buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Plant #2	1958	Surveyed
11100 W. Center Street	Old Wauwatosa West High School	1961	Surveyed
9925 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Elementary School	1958	Surveyed
6927 Maple Terrace	Jefferson Elementary School	1958	Eligible
2300 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair Bank Tower	1975	Surveyed
2600 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair North Tower	1977	Surveyed
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center & Lib.	1957	Eligible
1417 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Vanity Fair Shopping Center	1963	Surveyed
1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School Annex	1958	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.

Wrightian

The Wrightian style, inspired by the work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright during his years at Taliesin (1914-1959), was popular in Wisconsin between 1930 and 1960. Related to his Prairie School and other Modernist designs, the Wrightian style is marked by a concern with pure and organic geometric forms. Plans are often imitated in the design of elevations and may conform to one of the varied modes favored by Wright – rectangular, polygonal (often hexagonal), or circular. Wrightian buildings are often predominately horizontal with unique forms. The roof is most often a character-giving feature, whether a flat, pitched, or complex form. Angled or battered walls, tapering piers and other structural elements, outward-inclining parapets, contrasting textures, and natural materials, such as horizonatl weathered wood boards, stone imitating natural stratification, brick, and smooth finished or plastered and painted concrete are frequently employed. When used in combination, materials are often strongly contrasted. The Wrightian style is most commonly found in residential architecture, though there are exceptions.[73]



City First Credit Union, 1983
3600 N. 124th Street



Harwood Furniture Company, 1952
7400 Harwood Avenue

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, two examples of Wrightian style buildings were included in the survey. It should be noted that while the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church designed in 1956 by Frank Lloyd Wright is located in Wauwatosa at 9400 W. Congress Street, it was not included in the survey as it is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
3600 N. 124th Street	City First Credit Union	1983	Surveyed
7400 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Furniture Company	1952	Surveyed

Contemporary / Mid-Century Modern

The Contemporary style was the most popular architectural style among American architects from 1945 to 1965. The style was largely influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and his small, affordable Usonian houses that he began designing in the late 1930s which were constructed of natural materials, built low to the ground, had broad sheltering roof overhangs, and featured open plan interiors with significant spatial and visual connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. It took until the early 1950s for Wright's ideas to enter and eventually sweep mainstream American architectural design. The Contemporary style is often also referred more generally as Mid-Century Modern. The style is characterized by its use of natural cladding materials, especially wood, stone, and brick, as well as low-pitched gabled roofs with widely overhanging eaves, commonly exposed roof beams, and windows generally present in the gable ends or just below the roof line on non-gabled façades. Flat, slant, and butterfly roofs are also common, as well as openings in the roof to allow natural light.[74]

Contemporary style buildings may look completely different from one side to another. Front façades may reveal little about the building itself, with broad expanses of uninterrupted wall surface typical as well as recessed or obscured entry doors. Rear and side façades are often window walls composed of sections of large, mostly fixed, single panes of glass; this indoor-outdoor connection is further enhanced by floor and ceiling materials and roof beams that continue from the inside out, making the glass wall seem to disappear. Exposed timbers and beams, low broad chimneys, and carports are other common elements.[75] Residential examples of the style can often be more elaborately detailed than non-residential examples.



St. Bernard Catholic Church, 1963
7474 Harwood Avenue



Longfellow Middle School, 1956
7600 W. North Avenue



Kohl's, 1950
8616 W. North Avenue



Milwaukee County Children's Court Center, 1961
10201 W. Watertown Plank Road

The most popular non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 89 examples of Contemporary style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Contemporary style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1717 N. 73rd Street	West Suburban YMCA	1958	Eligible
11040 W. Bluemound Road	Superior Enterprises Building	1962	Surveyed
11400 W. Bluemound Road	Hoffmann Building	1969	Surveyed
12320 W. Bluemound Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1960	Surveyed
11800 W. Burleigh Street	General Merchandise Co. Distribution Ctr.	1963	Eligible
1707 Church Street	Trinity Episcopal Church	1950	Surveyed
9800 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Park Bathhouse	1968	Surveyed
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church	1957	Contributing[A]
7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contributing[B]
1441 N. Mayfair Road	Thurner Heat Treating Corp.	1969	Surveyed
7600 W. North Avenue	Longfellow Middle School	1956	Eligible
8616 W. North Avenue	Kohl's	1950	Surveyed
10025 W. North Avenue	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church & School	1967	Surveyed

9201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex	1968	Eligible
10201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Children's Court Center	1961	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.
[B] Contributing to the proposed St. Bernard Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.

New Formalism

New Formalism, popular during the 1950s through 1970s, is a ceremonial modern style that uses the building materials and technologies of modern architecture to update or convey classical forms. Compared to the International Style, the most predominant non-residential style of the time, examples are generally monumental, rather than minimalist. The New Formalist style is characterized by typically self-contained, free-standing block forms with symmetrical façades often set upon a concrete block-like structure or plinth, columnar arch supports, and heavy projecting flat slab roofs. Smooth, unadorned wall surfaces are often glossy and commonly clad with natural or artificial materials including stone, brick, or marble. Other common elements may include ornamental concrete or metal patterned screens, slender and attenuated or full and modeled columns, and courtyards. Arches may appear in a variety of shapes. The New Formalist style was primarily a civic and commercial style. [76]



10701 W. North Avenue, 1967
Menomonee River at Harwood Avenue



Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church, 1967, 2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue

A less common non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, seven examples of New Formalist style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of New Formalist style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
4315 N. 92nd Street	H.L. Palmer Masonic Lodge No. 301	1962	Surveyed
2222 N. Mayfair Road	American Mutual Insurance Company	1964	Surveyed
2835 N. Mayfair Road	Bradley Building	1967	Surveyed
10701 W. North Avenue	North Brook Executive Center	1967	Surveyed
2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church	1967	Eligible[A]

[A] Individually eligible. Non-contributing to the listed Wauwatosa Avenue Residential Historic District

Neo-Expressionism

An Expressionist architectural movement began in Europe during the 1910s, of which American architecture remained largely unaffected. It wasn't until the mid-1950s that the movement took hold in the United States. This mid-century movement was not a revival in the traditional sense of the term, meaning an adoption of forms from a past style, but instead a modern embodiment of the earlier Expressionist belief that architectural forms should derive uniquely from the architect's individual sensibility in response to a building's intended program. Architectural forms are intended to represent the architect expressing the essence of the program as he or she conceives of it. This is sometimes achieved through the use of representational forms associated with the building's use or a related association; for example, imitation of the form of optical instruments in the design of an observatory or the form of a bird in flight for the design of an airport. Examples of the Neo-Expressionist style exhibit a great sculptural quality. Unique forms are often constructed utilizing concrete shell vaults, catenary curved suspended steel-cable roofs, and sprayed concrete or 'gunite' over a metal armature. The style was largely, but not exclusively, used for religious buildings.[77]



Golden Chicken Restaurant, 1960
10707 W. Capitol Drive

A rare architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, only one example of a Neo-Expressionist style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10707 W. Capitol Drive	Golden Chicken Restaurant	1960	Eligible

Brutalism

The Brutalist style grew during the 1950s from an aesthetic preference to expose the building materials, especially rough concrete and structural supports, to a monumental architectural style defined by utilizing materials in a direct and visible way. The style was named for the French term for raw concrete, "béton brut," and remained popular through the 1970s. In opposition to the glass curtain wall of the International Style, Brutalism favors bulky and angular forms with few visible glass surfaces, or theoretically a low ratio of void to solid surface. Characteristic features include bulky angular exteriors, unornamented façades, recessed windows treated as holes in the walls or as voids or vertical slits in a solid wall, exposed ductwork, deep-shadowed penetrations of the building mass, "egg crate" effects, and exposed concrete, brick, stucco, and very rarely wood. A hallmark of the style is concrete formed with small ridges broken off in an

affect closely resembling corduroy. Examples most often exude a feeling of weight and massiveness. The style was most often utilized for civic and institutional buildings. [78]



Wisconsin Eye Institute, 1976
925 N. 87th Street



Eisenhower Elementary School, 1970
11600 W. Center Street



St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1970
12130 W. Center Street



National Savings & Loan Association, 1979
2675 N. Mayfair Road

A common non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 24 examples of Brutalist style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Brutalist style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
925 N. 87th Street	Wisconsin Eye Institute	1976	Surveyed
1000 N. 92nd Street	Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital Office Building	c.1980	Surveyed
2969 N. 114th Street	Burgmeier Household Furnishings	1978	Surveyed
11400 W. Center Street	Wauwatosa West High School	1970	Surveyed
11600 W. Center Street	Eisenhower Elementary School	1970	Surveyed
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1970	Contributing[A]
2323 N. Mayfair Road	Heritage Bank	1973	Surveyed
2675 N. Mayfair Road	National Savings & Loan Association	1979	Surveyed
9501 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Child & Adolescent Treatment Center	1974	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Joseph Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.

Late Modernism

By the 1950s, the International Style developed beyond its origins in rationality into veins of rhetorical experimentation with exaggeration of, repetition, and paradox into a style of Late Modernism that continued through the end of the twentieth century. Architects of the mid- and late twentieth century were thoroughly familiar with the monuments of early modernism through coffee table books and college art history courses, and many executed designs that continued to promote form over function but were much more complications than imitations of their precedents, which had fundamental simplicity. Unlike the earlier International Style, Late Modernism embraced the exaggeration of structure, repetition of a single architectural element insomuch that the individual part becomes indistinguishable from an overall pattern, and paradoxes such as a building clad in all glass that yet appears to have no windows. Whereas examples of the International Style indicate their scale by the arrangement and detailing of their openings, the scale of Late Modernist buildings may be highly ambiguous. This was largely due to the style's exploration of the potential of glass and its characteristic employment of curtain walls – particularly glass curtain walls that do not articulate the location of floor levels behind them. With the development of new curtain wall assembly technologies leading to the disappearance of mullions and transoms, exterior cladding took on the character of a flexible skin; thus, facilitating volumetric effects as opposed to effects of mass characteristic of the International Style. Curved forms, which were used occasionally as elements of contrast in the International Style, may constitute major portions of the building or comprise its total form. Reflective glass and glazed barrel vaults are common. Poured-in-place or tilt-up pre-cast concrete are other common wall materials. One building type particularly common to the style, large office buildings, presented design challenges that Late Modernism architects sought to resolve – alternative forms for the skyscraper to replace the "upended shoe box" forms utilized in Miesian style towers of the 1950s and 1960s as well as the treatment of the top of a tower. Resultant forms included towers with trapezoidal and other polygonal shapes, staggered silhouettes, beveled setbacks, and cantilevers. Gables, angled geometries, and shaped voids or cut-outs at the tops of buildings can all be found at the top of Late Modern style buildings. Late Modern style houses based on the white stucco clad International Style houses, however with more complex forms and façades with a far greater percentage of glass, became popular in the 1970s and continue to be built to this day.[79]



The Forum, 1972
3333 N. Mayfair Road



Grede Foundries Office, 1971
6332 W. State Street

A common non-residential architectural style in Wauwatosa during its time, 11 examples of Late Modern style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Late Modern style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10721 W. Capitol Drive	Maycourt Building	1961	Surveyed
4500 Harley Davidson Avenue	Centerpoint	1974	Surveyed
2655 N. Mayfair Road	Hydrite Chemical Company	1979	Surveyed
3333 N. Mayfair Road	The Forum	1972	Surveyed
6332 W. State Street	Grede Foundries Office	1971	Surveyed

Postmodernism

The Postmodern style developed during the late 1960s as a reaction to Modern architecture unrelated to past precedent and remains popular to this day. Postmodernist design promotes incorporating or imitating traditional styles in new forms and materials to create a feeling of something both original and familiar. Examples commonly reference, combine, and juxtapose several different historic styles, periods, or regional elements within a single design, often in ironic ways. Traditional elements are often exaggerated, manipulated, or distorted. [80]



Wauwatosa Savings Bank, 1970
7500 W. State Street

A less common architectural style in Wauwatosa, only one example of a Postmodern style building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7500 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Savings Bank	1970	Surveyed

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a "backdrop" to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories.[81]

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-one-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-one-half story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof. Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower in width than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch, uncovered stoop, or full porch with shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels, turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.[82]



Dr. Levi C. Halsted Building, 1854
7720 Harwood Avenue

While likely a common architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, only one example of a non-residential front gable building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7720 Harwood Avenue	Dr. Levi C. Halsted Building	1854	Surveyed

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first-floor storefront may be reminiscent of a period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned

with a decorative corbelled cornice. Early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood, but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone.[83]



Wauwatosa Fire Station & City Hall, 1899
1430 Underwood Avenue



Luetzow Building, 1895
7605 West State Street

While likely a common architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, only two examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings were included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7605 W. State Street	Luetzow Building	1895	Surveyed
1430 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Fire Station & City Hall	1899	Surveyed

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not fully represent any of the high architectural styles. These are simple buildings with little architectural detailing.[84] They may have elements of Period Revival or early 20th Century American modern styles but not enough to categorize them as that style.



Wauwatosa Electric Company, 1915
7515 Harwood Avenue



Haertl Dry Goods, 1928
6413 W. North Avenue



Niemann's Chocolate Shop, 1922
1409 N. Wauwatosa Avenue



A.W. Glawe Building, 1913
7528 W. State Street

A common architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, 20 examples of Twentieth Century Commercial buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Twentieth Century Commercial buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7505 Harwood Avenue	Hoyt Building	1909	Contributing[A]
7515 Harwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Electric Company	1915	Contributing[A]
6413 W. North Avenue	Haertl Dry Goods	1928	Surveyed
7528 W. State Street	A.W. Glawe Building	1913	Contributing[A]
7532 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Building & Loan Association	1914	Contributing[A]
7602 W. State Street	Kissinger Meat Market	1914	Contributing[A]
1409 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Niemann's Chocolate Shop	1922	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

Industrial Loft

The industrial loft building type is a multi-story building erected to house manufacturing operations, popular during the late eighteenth through early twentieth century. The term 'loft' came into use during the mid-nineteenth century to describe large, unpartitioned industrial buildings with low levels of finish. The term also commonly referred specifically to late nineteenth century multistory buildings erected in urban areas to house a single or multiple commercial or industrial tenants. These buildings were developed to provide two or more stories with open work space intruded upon as little as possible by vertical circulation and other service areas. The industrial loft building type and its program remained consistent despite variations over time due to height, size, and methods of construction. [85]

From their late eighteenth century inception and through the late nineteenth century, these buildings were most often erected of stone or brick masonry exterior walls with an interior wood frame; however, they were also framed of wood and clad in wood board siding or shingles. Paper mills, especially, were constructed of masonry in order to sustain heavy vibrating loads and for fire protection, as the destruction of paper mills by fire was a frequent occurrence. By the early twentieth century, construction of most industrial lofts, including paper mills, transitioned to iron or steel frame or reinforced concrete construction with exterior masonry walls. By that time, as

they were generally large structures housing highly technical uses, these buildings were most often designed by trained industrial engineers and architects.[86]

The exterior of industrial lofts reflected the utilitarian nature of their functions and were often articulated predominately by a regular pattern of windows, for the functions of daylighting and ventilation. Windows commonly increased in area at the top story; skylights or roof monitors often provided additional lighting and ventilation. Other functional exterior features could include raised loading platforms, sometimes sheltered with awnings; loading bays with vehicular access doors; hoist ways; and occasionally exterior fire escapes, stair towers, power transmission belts, or utilities to keep floor areas unobstructed and limit the spread of fire. However, prominent architectural elements occasionally received architectural embellishments, such as decorative window detailing or ornamental stonework.[87]

The size of industrial lofts were heavily defined by the need to provide daylight to the interiors, especially for light manufacturing and finishing operations. Average buildings were 30 to 40 feet in width; increasing to up to 60 feet wide if higher ceilings were provided for light penetration to the center. A loft building's length was further determined by the size of the operation it was to house, the limitations of mechanical power distribution at the time, and the extent of the area that could be effectively supervised. By the mid-nineteenth century, industrial lofts were commonly several hundred feet in length, gradually becoming even longer.[88] Industrial lofts were commonly covered by a flat or low-pitched roof, often with enclosed or exposed rooftop water tanks and elevator bulkheads. As companies grew, their facilities often gained additions or consisted of numerous connected or adjacent industrial lofts. Mill complexes frequently featured tall smokestacks and hydro-electric or steam turbine powerhouses. [89]

By the late nineteenth century, industrial loft layouts began to reflect a desire for proximity of related operations for direct communication between departments, greater ease in materials handling, and more efficient production flow. This desire led to more open layouts housed in large examples of the single-story "production shed" building type, possible due to technological advances in electric drive, the powered crane, and the steel frame. This change to consolidate operations on one floor was prompted by the use of heavier machinery that operated at faster speeds. However, in wide-open and connected shop areas, separate rooms continued to be used for certain operations in order to contain dust and heat.[90]



Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department, 1936, 1150 N 68th Street

A rare architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, as the city historically contained few industrial concerns, one example of an Industrial Loft building was included in the survey.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department	1936	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Historic Complex.

Production Shed

The production shed building type is a single story industrial building erected to produce and assemble specific, and especially large or heavy, items such as structural steel, metal castings automobiles, manufactured goods, or railway cars and engines. In contrast to the Industrial Loft industrial building type, the Production Shed is typically a single story, though the height of this story varies considerably based on the function and product of the building. The often long and low form is also suitable to manufacturing processes that require a high volume of ventilation due to heat or chemical requirements. The building type is usually arranged in a long rectangular plan, with the process of manufacture or assembly following a distinct direction along the long length of the shed building. Monitors and saw-tooth roof lines are common to provide light into the center of the otherwise large open spaces. Mezzanines or side bays can also be found along with adjacent production shed additions. The structure of production sheds is often visible steel to address the wide-open span and large open spaces required for the building type. Likewise, the exterior is usually clad simply with materials such as metal panels or brick veneer, and has a large percentage of glazing for light.[91]



Davis & Thompson Co. Tool Manufacturers, 1942
4460 N. 124th Street



A.O. Smith Propeller Factory, 1942
11700 W. Capitol Drive

A rare architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, as the city historically contained few industrial concerns, three examples of Production Shed buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Production Shed buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
4460 N. 124th Street	Davis & Thompson Co. Tool Manufacturers	1942	Surveyed
11700 W. Capitol Drive	A.O. Smith Propeller Factory	1942	Surveyed

Quonset

The Quonset is a contemporary folk architectural form that reflects the need for basic, economic shelter without concern for fashionable stylistic design or detailing. The form has been commonly used for residential and other uses in Wisconsin since 1940. Surviving examples of Quonset residences are extremely rare today.[92]



Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Dept. Shed, 1948, 1150 N. 68th Street



Hein Equipment Company, 1950 238 N. 121st Street

A rare architectural form in Wauwatosa during its time, four examples of Quonset style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Quonset style buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
238 N. 121st Street	Hein Equipment Company	1950	Surveyed
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Shed	1948	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Historic Complex.

Astylistic Utilitarian

The term Astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail and their form dictated by functional requirements.



Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plant, 1961
11100 W. Walnut Road



Riek Garage, c.1940
11605 W. Watertown Plank Road

24 examples of Astylistic Utilitarian buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Astylistic Utilitarian buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
6130 W. Martin Drive	Willard Scharmer Contractor	1949	Surveyed
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Chemical Storage Shed	1963	Contributing[A]
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plant	1961	Surveyed
11605 W. Watertown Plank Road	Riek Garage	c.1940	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in Wisconsin. Wood has been used for residential construction in the form of studs, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Wauwatosa's older historic buildings were originally sided with wood clapboard.



Dr. Levi C. Halstead Building, 1854
7720 Harwood Avenue



Hansen Park Golf Course Clubhouse, 1954
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway

Representative examples of historic wood buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Office	1957	Contributing[A]
7720 Harwood Avenue	Dr. Levi C. Halstead Building	1854	Surveyed
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1954	Contributing[B]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Service Complex.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.

Stone

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high end houses. A wide variety of masonry construction techniques and stone types were used throughout Wauwatosa, including uncoursed fieldstone, uncoursed ledgerock, uncoursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. While there are a few examples of more refined, smooth cut stone facades, a majority of stone buildings in Wauwatosa have rusticated stone facades with rectangular or square building stones having a rough or rock face.

Limestone was quarried locally in eastern Wisconsin; and during the period of much Wauwatosa's development during the late nineteenth and turn of the twentieth centuries, it was considered one of the best materials for foundations and was also used extensively for window sills and other decorative trim on masonry buildings. Marble and granite can also be found less commonly on building exteriors in Wauwatosa, due to their higher cost and general rarity.

During the twentieth century, stone was popularly used as a veneer on many of Wauwatosa's public, religious, and institutional buildings.



St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1929
7809 Harwood Avenue



National Tea Company, 1922, addition 1978
7601 Harwood Avenue



Underwood Creek Parkway Pavilion, 1940
10300 Block W. Underwood Creek Parkway



First Church of Christ Scientist, 1934
7728 Milwaukee Avenue

Representative examples of historic stone buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1970	Contributing[A]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1940	Contributing[B]
7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929	Eligible
7728 Milwaukee Avenue	First Church of Christ Scientist	1934	Eligible
10300 Block W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Pavilion	1940	Contributing[C]
9201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex	1968	Eligible
1529 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923	Eligible[D]
7601 Harwood Avenue	National Tea Company	1922	Contributing[E]
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center & Library	1957	Eligible
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Contributing[F]

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Joseph Church & School Complex.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex
[C] Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.
[D] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[E] Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.
[F] Contributing to the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Complex.

Brick

Historically, brick was a very popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in industrial buildings and in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent for constructing churches, schools, and houses. During the early twentieth century, it became especially popular as a veneer, especially on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in Wauwatosa include common bond, herringbone, and basket weave patterns and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



Mid-Century Tailors & Cleaners, 1930
6119 W. North Avenue



Our Redeemer Lutheran Church & School, 1967
10025 W. North Avenue



National Savings & Loan Association, 1979
2675 N. Mayfair Road



Harwood Building, 1930
7416 Harwood Avenue

Representative examples of historic brick buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department	1936	Contributing[A]
2166 N. 68th Street	Washington Elementary School	1921	Eligible
2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929	Eligible
6812 Aetna Court	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1930	Eligible
12320 W. Bluemound Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1960	Surveyed
7416 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Building	1930	Surveyed
7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contributing[B]
6927 Maple Terrace	Jefferson Elementary School	1958	Eligible
2675 N. Mayfair Road	National Savings & Loan Association	1979	Surveyed
6119 W. North Avenue	Mid-Century Tailors & Cleaners	1930	Surveyed
6226 W. North Avenue	Mews Bakery	1929	Surveyed
6831 W. North Avenue	West Lawn Park Grocery	1923	Surveyed
7600 W. North Avenue	Longfellow Middle School	1956	Eligible
10025 W. North Avenue	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church & School	1967	Surveyed
6318 W. State Street	KW Construction Company	1928	Surveyed
2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church Rectory	1950	Contributing[C]
1460 Underwood Avenue	Swidler Block	1928	Eligible

1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Eligible[D]
6734 W. Wells Street	Behling Company Plumbers and Electricians	1924	Contributing[E]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Service Complex.
[B] Contributing to the proposed St. Bernard Church & School Complex.
[C] Contributing to the proposed Christ King Church & School Complex.
[D] Individually Eligible and Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[E] Contributing to the proposed North 68th & West Wells Streets Historic District.

Concrete

An experimental building material during the first decades of the twentieth century, historically, concrete was rarely used as an exterior finish material in Wisconsin. However, it eventually became a popular material characteristic of several modern architectural styles.



Wisconsin Eye Institute, 1976
925 N. 87th Street



Burgmeier Household Furnishings Inc., 1978
2969 N. 114th Street



Madison Park Bathhouse, 1968
9800 W. Glendale Avenue



Heritage Bank, 1973
2323 N. Mayfair Road

Representative examples of historic concrete buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
925 N. 87th Street	Wisconsin Eye Institute	1976	Surveyed
2969 N. 114th Street	Burgmeier Household Furnishings Inc.	1978	Surveyed

11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959	Eligible
2323 N. Mayfair Road	Heritage Bank	1973	Surveyed
9800 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Park Bathhouse	1968	Surveyed
6332 W. State Street	Grede Foundries Office	1971	Surveyed

Stucco

Stucco was commonly used as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many vernacular, Bungalow, Period Revival, and International Style residences and commonly coupled with half-timber on Craftsman and Tudor Revival style buildings.



Milwaukee Sanitarium Director's House, 1929
1220 Dewey Avenue



Thurner Heat Treating Corp., 1969
1441 N. Mayfair Road

Representative examples of historic stucco buildings in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Director's House	1929	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Office Building	c.1925	Surveyed
1441 N. Mayfair Road	Thurner Heat Treating Corp.	1969	Surveyed

Architects and Designers

Van Grossman and Associates

Fritz Van Grossman and associates worked in the Milwaukee County area from the late 1940s to 1959, when Van Grossman joined what would be become Architecture 360 Inc. The office, whether known as Van Grossman and Associates or Architecture 360, worked on a wide range of projects including churches, libraries, office buildings, and amusement venues. The firm designed the Bowlero Bowling Lanes in Wauwatosa in 1959, and later worked on the Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church. Most of Van Grossman's work appears to be in the modernist Contemporary style.[93] Little else is known at the present time about the career of Fritz Van Grossman except for the following buildings included in the survey:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959	Eligible
2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox	1967	Eligible

Birch, Grisa, & Phillips

In 1961, John Birch established a consulting engineering firm in the Town of Butler and was joined by fellow engineer, Frank Grisa, and architect, Donald Philips. The office quickly expanded its scope from structural engineering to building design and industrial development. Birch, Grisa, and Phillips were responsible for the design and construction of over two hundred factories, office and research buildings, warehouse facilities, and restaurants in the Milwaukee area. The office later moved to Brookfield and began working in municipal engineering as well. In 1967, the Megal Development Corporation hired Birch, Grisa, and Philips to design a three-story office building at 2929 North Mayfair Road. The Mayview Building was constructed in two identical phases, the second one in 1970.[94] Little else is known at the present time about the career of Birch, Grisa, and Phillips except for the following buildings included in the survey:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2929 N. Mayfair Road	Mayview Building	1967	Surveyed

Brust & Brust
Brust-Zimmerman

In 1906, established Milwaukee architect, Peter Brust, partnered with Richard Philipp and established the firm of Brust and Philipp. By the 1920s, the firm was one the largest in the state of Wisconsin, producing a wide variety of work. In 1938, Brust left the company and began his own practice with his two sons, John and Paul Brust. Peter Brust died in 1946, leaving the architectural business to his sons. Peter Brust's designs were heavily influenced by English precedents in the Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts styles, which were popular during most of his career. Notable works of Brust and Philipp and Brust and Brust include St. Joseph's Chapel and the South Branch Library in Milwaukee, the LaCrosse State Teachers College Training School, and the Kohler Company Factory Complex. The St. Bernard Catholic Church in Wauwatosa was designed by Brust and Brust in 1963.[95] The Brust brothers incorporated the firm in 1973 with Gary Zimmerman as the president of the new company, renamed Brust-Zimmerman. The firm grew rapidly, adding engineering, landscape, and planning services and working almost exclusively on large institutional and corporate projects during the 1970s and 1980s. Renamed Zimmerman Architect in the 1980s, the firm had its offices at 7707 Harwood Avenue in Wauwatosa. 7707 Harwood Avenue was not included in the survey. Both the Mayfair Bank Tower, completed in 1975, and the nearly identical Mayfair North Tower, completed in 1977, were designed by Brust-Zimmerman.[96] Buildings associated with Brust and Brust and Brust-Zimmerman in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contributing[A]
2300 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair Bank Tower	1975	Surveyed
2600 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair North Tower	1977	Surveyed

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Bernard Catholic Church & School Historic Complex.

Greeley & Hansen Engineers

Samuel Greely was born in Chicago in 1882 and attended Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied civil engineering. Greeley returned to Chicago in 1908, where he worked in the engineering office of Rudolph Hering, specializing in refuse disposal projects. In 1912, he worked for the Sanitary District of Chicago and in 1914 Greeley started his own engineering firm. In 1920, Greely was joined by Paul Hansen, a fellow MIT engineering graduate. The pair published the industry's first comprehensive study 'The Collection and Disposal of Municipal Refuse' in 1921. Hansen died in 1944, and Greely died in 1968, though the firm maintained their names. The firm continued to specialize in master planning, waste disposal, and wastewater treatment facilities. Greeley and Hansen designed the Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plant and other related facilities for the City of Wauwatosa in 1961. Greeley and Hansen is presently an active environmental and civil engineering firm with offices across the country.[97] Buildings associated with Greeley and Hansen Engineers in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plant	1961	Surveyed

Grellinger-Rose Associates
Kirchoff & Rose

Kirchoff and Rose was established in Milwaukee in 1894 by Charles Kirchoff, the son of a German immigrant architect and contractor, and Thomas Rose, who was raised in New York City and studied architecture in the office of James Egan. Charles Kirchoff died in 1915 and was replaced in the partnership by his son, Roger Kirchoff, who had recently completed studying architecture at the University of Illinois. Kirchoff and Rose designed many notable buildings in the City of Milwaukee including the Second Ward Savings Bank, Schlitz's Palm Garden, the Majestic Theatre, the Uihlein House, the Pawling and Harnischfeger's Plant, and other prominent homes, commercial blocks, and churches. In 1926, Kirchoff and Rose designed and completed the clubhouse for the Blue Mound Country Club in Wauwatosa. Thomas Rose died in 1935 and Roger Kirchoff left the company shortly after. The office was reorganized in 1938 as Brimeyer, Grellinger, and Rose.[98]

Ferdinand Brimeyer, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, joined the architecture firm Kirchoff and Rose in 1927. Alvin Grellinger worked as draftsman with Kirchoff and Rose in the late 1920s, earned his degree from the University of Illinois after that, and return to the office in 1932. Likewise, Francis Rose, the son of Thomas Rose, attended the University of Illinois and graduated in 1932, when he began working as a draftsman in his father's office. In 1938, the firm reorganized and changed its name to Brimeyer, Grellinger, and Rose and produced notable projects during this period such as additions to the Schlitz Brewing Company, the libraries of Marquette University, and the bacteriology laboratory building at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The company was again reorganized in 1954 after Brimeyer's retirement as Grellinger and Rose. The new office designed the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Wauwatosa in 1960, and later their own office space along North 121st Street in 1968.[99] Buildings associated with Kirchoff and Rose or Grellinger-Rose Associates in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
330 N. 121st Street	Grellinger-Rose Architectural Engineering	1968	Surveyed
12320 W. Bluemound Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1960	Surveyed
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Complex.

Herbst & Kuenzli

William Herbst was born in Milwaukee in 1885 and was trained as an architect at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, graduating in 1903. He returned to Milwaukee to work in the office of Kirchoff and Rose before starting his own practice in 1911. The following year he partnered with architect William Hufschmidt. William Hufschmidt died only a few years later, and Herbst formed a new partnership with Edwin Kuenzli, a resident of Wauwatosa, in 1918. Herbst and Kuenzli lasted until Kuenzli's retirement in 1942. Notable school designs in the 1920s include the Marquette University High School, Shorewood High School, and Mount Mary College. Herbst and Kuenzli designed the nearly identical McKinley Elementary School and Roosevelt Elementary School in Wauwatosa in 1929. The same year, they also designed the St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School. Two years later, the architecture firm also designed the Hawthorne Junior High School in Wauwatosa, loosely based on Independence Hall in Philadelphia. William Herbst subsequently formed a partnership with his son, Roger, renaming the office William Herbst and Associates. Roger Herbst continued to practice in Milwaukee until 1992.[100] Buildings associated with Herbst and Kuenzli in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
2535 N. 73rd Street	Roosevelt Elementary School	1929	Surveyed
2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929	Eligible
800 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School	1929	Contributing[A]
7700 Portland Avenue	Hawthorne Junior High School	1932	Eligible

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Jude Church and School Complex.

Hugo Haeuser

Hugo Haeuser was born in Milwaukee in 1882. Haeuser was responsible for the design of a large number of houses, retail buildings, and churches in a wide variety of architectural styles on the west side of Milwaukee and in Waukesha and Wauwatosa from the 1920s to the 1940s. He was especially known for the designs of Neogothic Revival style churches including the St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church constructed in Wauwatosa in 1929. Hugo Haeuser died in 1951.[101] Little else is known at the present time about the career of Hugo Haeuser except for the following buildings included in the survey:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929	Eligible

Leenhouts & Guthrie

Cornelius Leenhouts was born in Milwaukee in 1865 where he apprenticed as a draftsman for several architects including H.W. Parker, H.C. Koch, James, Douglas, and Edward Townsend Mix. In 1897, Leenhouts formed a partnership with Frank Voit, though Voit died only two years later. In 1900, Leenhouts formed another partnership, this time with the Scottish immigrant Hugh Guthrie. The two had previously worked together in the office of Edward Townsend Mix. Leenhouts specialized in architectural design while Guthrie was the business manager of the office. The firm was known for the design of large revival style apartments, the Milwaukee YMCA, the Milwaukee House of Corrections, and the Kenwood Masonic Temple. In 1918, Leenhouts and Guthrie designed the Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge. Both Cornelius Leenhouts and Hugh Guthrie were active masons. In 1930, the firm became Leenhouts, Guthrie, and Leenhouts when Cornelius' son, Willis Leenhouts, joined the firm as an architect. Cornelius Leenhouts died in 1935, and Hugh Guthrie died in 1945.[102] Buildings associated with Leenhouts and Guthrie in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Eligible[A]

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.

Mark Pfaller

The architecture firm of Backes and Pfaller was established in Milwaukee in 1915. By 1922, Mark Pfaller worked on his own, primarily on church and theater projects. His work includes restorations of St. Stanislaus and the Pabst Theater in Milwaukee, and St. Rita's Church in West Allis. In 1949, the firm was renamed Mark Pfaller and Associates and moved to Elm Grove. The Underwood Memorial Baptist Church was designed by Pfaller in 1953, and in 1954, he also designed the rectory and convent for the St. Jude the Apostle Catholic parish in Wauwatosa. Still active into the 1980s, Pfaller's office was one of the oldest active architecture firms in the state of Wisconsin at the time.[103] Little else is known at the present time about the career of Mark Pfaller except for the following buildings included in the survey:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Rectory	1954	Contributing[A]
822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Convent	1954	Contributing[A]
1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Underwood Memorial Baptist Church	1953	Eligible

[A] Contributing to the proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex.

Robert Messmer

Robert Messmer, the son of the architect Henry Messmer, was born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1870. Robert and his brother quickly joined their father's office, and it was renamed Henry Messmer and Sons and later Robert Messmer and Brother. The architects produced numerous designs for residences, churches, public buildings, and especially hospitals at the turn of the twentieth century. In 1913, the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors hired Messmer to design the Muirdale Sanatorium on the county grounds as a modern tuberculosis hospital. The

design was produced in conjunction with Dr. Hoyt Dearholt, the executive secretary of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and produced a large, open building – an unusual and progressive solution for the design of a sanatorium at the time. The building served as a model for similar medical buildings designed later. Messmer was also responsible for the design of the adjacent cottages and power plant on the Sanatorium site. Other notable buildings designed by Robert Messmer include the Washington State Hospital for the Insane, 325 East Chicago Street, Tripoli Shrine Temple, the Pulaski Theater in Milwaukee, and the buildings of the Wisconsin Memorial Park.[104] Buildings associated with Robert Messmer in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10437 Innovation Drive	Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Admin. Bldg.	1915	Contributing[A]
10457 W. Watertown Plank Road	Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse	1915	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex.

Tannenbaum & Koehnen

Primarily responsible for the designs of a variety of modern apartment buildings and commercial storefronts during the 1960s, the architects Tannenbaum and Koehnen designed the Golden Chicken Restaurant, located at 10707 West Capitol Drive, in 1960. Little else is known at the present time about the career of Tannenbaum and Koehnen.[105] Buildings associated with Tannenbaum & Koehnen in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10707 W. Capitol Drive	Golden Chicken Restaurant	1960	Eligible

Walter Domann

Walter Domann was born in 1908 and worked as an architect in Elm Grove for many years. During the 1930s, he worked closely with the Works Progress Administration on a number of architectural projects in Milwaukee County, including the Recreation Building in Hart Park, constructed in 1940 and located at 7300 West Chestnut Street. Little else is known at the present time about the career of Walter Domann.[106] Buildings associated with Walter Domann in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1940	Eligible[A]

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex.

Seth Raynor

Seth Raynor was born in 1874 on Long Island, New York. He graduated from Princeton University in 1898 with a degree in civil engineering and worked in the field until he met Charles Blair MacDonald in 1908. Raynor was educated in golf course design by MacDonald, the Scottish influential golf course design pioneer and golf booster in America. Raynor's first course design was completed in 1914 after MacDonald referred most his work to his protégé.

Raynor, unusually, did not play golf or even discuss or write about the pastime. However, he did propose that all golf course holes must have multiple strategies for completing them. Responsible for the design and construction of over a hundred golf courses over the relatively short career of approximately twenty years, Raynor is considered one of the originators of American golf course design. A notable example of his work came in 1921, when he was hired to renovate the Chicago Golf Club, the first eighteen-hole layout in the United States. Blue Mound Country Club in Wauwatosa hired Raynor to design the new golf course, which was competed in 1926, the same year that Raynor died.[107] Sites associated with Seth Raynor in the survey include the following:

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Class*
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Golf Course	1926	Contributing[A]

[A] Contributing to the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Complex.

8

Education

Primary Education

Christ King Catholic School

The Christ King Catholic School completed in 1940. Christ King Catholic School, located at 2646 Swan Boulevard, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element of the Christ King Church and School Complex under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Religion and under Criterion C for Architecture with local significance as an example of the Georgian Revival style. In 1946, the school was expanded, and a small chapel was constructed at ground level adjacent to Christ King School. A large addition to the school was completed in 1950, and the large Church was completed much later in 1955. For more information on the Christ King Catholic Church, refer to Chapter 10 Religion. The Christ King's ground is organized with the school at the north end, the rectory, small chapel, and office spaces in the middle, and the church at the south end of the property along Swan Boulevard. Several additions, including a large gymnasium for the school, were made to the complex in 1964.[108]

Eisenhower Elementary School

Eisenhower Elementary School, located at 11600 West Center Street on the west side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1970. The Eisenhower Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its age. However, due to the school's notable architecture, the resource, along with the neighboring West High School, should be re-evaluated at a later time. The school presently has 410 students.[109]

Fisher Elementary School

Fisher Elementary School, located at 12121 West North Avenue on the west side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1957. The Fisher Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The school was closed in 1982, and the building has since served as the Wauwatosa School District Administrative Offices, the Wauwatosa Recreation Department, the Tosa School of the Trades, and more recently, the Wauwatosa Montessori School. The Fisher School was renovated in 2011.[110]

Jefferson Elementary School

Jefferson Elementary School was constructed in 1958. Jefferson Elementary, located at 6927 Maple Terrace on the south side of Wauwatosa, is eligible for listing in the National Register of

Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Contemporary style. The school presently has 281 students.[111]



Christ King Catholic School, 1940
2646 Swan Boulevard



Jefferson Elementary School, 1958
6927 Maple Terrace

Lincoln Elementary School and Annex

Lincoln Elementary School, located at 1741 North Wauwatosa Avenue, was constructed in 1921 and expanded in 1925. The school was expanded again with a large annex building to the south in 1958. The Lincoln Elementary School, and Lincoln Elementary School Annex, are both eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Religion, Education, and Culture. The school presently has 314 students.[112]

Madison Elementary School

Madison Elementary School, located at 9925 West Glendale Avenue on the north side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1958. The Madison Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The school presently has 339 students.[113]

McKinley Elementary School

McKinley Elementary School was constructed in 1929 and designed by Herbst and Kuenzli Architects. For more information on Herbst and Kuenzli, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. McKinley Elementary, located at 2435 North 89th Street on the east side of Wauwatosa, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Art Deco style. The school presently has 416 students.[114] McKinley Elementary School is nearly identical in design to Roosevelt Elementary School; however, McKinley School possesses a higher degree of architectural integrity.

Roosevelt Elementary School

Roosevelt Elementary School, located at 2535 North 73rd Street on the north side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1929 and designed by Herbst and Kuenzli Architects. For more information on Herbst and Kuenzli, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Roosevelt Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The school had a significant addition constructed in 1949, and again in 1994. The school presently has 393 students.[115] Roosevelt Elementary School is nearly identical in design to McKinley Elementary School; however, McKinley School possesses a higher degree of architectural integrity due the presence of a large contemporary gymnasium addition on Roosevelt School.

St. Bernard Catholic School

The St. Bernard Catholic parish, formally organized in 1911, was the first catholic parish in the City of Wauwatosa. The Church was completed in 1918 and the school constructed in 1919. For more information on St. Bernard's Catholic Church and related resources refer to Chapter 14, Religion. A new contemporary school, complete with twelve classrooms, gymnasium, and cafeteria, replaced the old one in 1955. St. Bernard Catholic School, located at 7440 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Joseph Church and School Complex under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary style. A series of renovations in the 1980s and 1990s affected the interior of the school and in 2010, Wauwatosa Catholic, a new elementary school, was organized in conjunction with the St. Pius X congregation.[116]



McKinley Elementary School, 1929
2435 North 89th Street



Lincoln Elementary School Annex, 1958
1741 North Wauwatosa Avenue

St. Joseph Catholic School

The St. Joseph Catholic School was completed in 1963. The school served as the chapel for services until the church was completed a few year later. For more information on the St. Joseph Catholic Church refer to Chapter 10 Religion. The St. Joseph Catholic School, located at 2750 North 122nd Street on the west side of Wauwatosa, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Joseph Church and School Complex under

Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary style. In 1995, a Parish Activity Center Addition was constructed with remodeled classrooms, administrative area, a day-care, a gymnasium, and extensive renovations to the school building.[117]

St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School

St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School was constructed in 1929 and staffed by the Sisters of St. Agnes, and an auditorium that served as St. Jude's chapel. The building was designed by Herbst and Kuenzli Architects. For more information on Herbst and Kuenzli, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The school was expanded with an addition of more classrooms in 1955, and the chapel location was moved to a new downstairs gymnasium. The St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School, located at 800 North Glenview Avenue on the south side Wauwatosa, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Jude Church and School Complex under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style. For more information on St. Jude the Apostle Church, refer to Chapter 10 Religion. In 1990, an addition to the school added more classrooms, a library, and meeting areas; and in 2003, a new gymnasium and activity area was constructed.[118]

Underwood Elementary School

Underwood Elementary School, located at 11132 West Potter Road on the west side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1939. The Underwood Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. Underwood Elementary School had a large addition and renovation completed in 1965. The school presently has 274 students.[119]

Washington Elementary School

Washington Elementary School, located at 2166 North 68th Street on the north side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1921. The Washington Elementary School, located at 2166 North 68th Street on the north side of Wauwatosa, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Mediterranean Revival style. A large addition to the school was constructed in 1994. The school presently has 362 students.[120]

Wilson Elementary School

Wilson Elementary School, located at 1060 North Glenview Avenue on the south side of Wauwatosa, was constructed in 1929. The Wilson Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The school presently has 256 students.[121]

Secondary Education

Hawthorne Junior High School

Hawthorne Junior High School was constructed in 1931 and designed by Herbst and Kuenzli Architects. The large school featured an approximate replica of the tower on Independence Hall in Philadelphia and a non-extant swimming pool, which was one of the first pools associated with a school in Milwaukee County. Hawthorne Junior High School, located at 7700 Portland Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Georgian Revival style. The school was remodeled in 1958 with an addition constructed at the northeast corner of the original school building. The school was eventually closed in 1981. The building was purchased, remodeled, and expanded to double its original size in 1982 as the Hawthorne Terrace Apartments.[122]

Longfellow Middle School

The first Longfellow school was a Junior High School built in 1928 on the present site of the Wauwatosa High School on the east side of Wauwatosa. The high school expanded and incorporated the junior high school in 1931, but the junior remained a part of the school building until the 1950s. Longfellow Middle School was constructed in 1956. Longfellow School, located at 7600 West North Avenue on the east side of Wauwatosa at the intersection with Wauwatosa Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Contemporary style. Longfellow Middle School was original constructed with two extant auditoriums, two gymnasiums, and a swimming pool. The school presently has 833 students.[123]



Hawthorne Junior High School, 1932
7700 Portland Avenue



Wauwatosa High School, 1931
1752 North Wauwatosa Avenue

Old Wauwatosa West High School

The old Wauwatosa West High School was constructed in 1961. Wauwatosa West High School, located at 11100 West Center Street, was included in this survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The old West Wauwatosa High School soon became insufficient for the rapidly growing population on the west side of Wauwatosa in the 1960s and

was closed and converted into Whitman Junior High School in 1970. A new West High School was constructed just to the west at 11400 West Center Street the same year. The school presently has 589 students.[124]

Wauwatosa High School

The Wauwatosa High School was constructed in 1931.[125] The school incorporated the existing building of the old Longfellow Junior High School, constructed in 1928. The Wauwatosa High School, located at 1752 North Wauwatosa Avenue or 7500 Milwaukee Avenue, was included in the survey but is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the school is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of religion, education, and culture.

The Art Deco style school was expanded with a large addition in 1937 and a gymnasium addition in 1939. In 1961, the Wauwatosa School district expanded significantly in the recently annexed western half of the city with a new West Side School, and the Wauwatosa High School was renamed the Wauwatosa East High School. From 1973 to 1975, the school was further altered with extensive renovations, the removal of the prominent tower, window replacement and removal, and a large classroom and athletic addition on the east side of the building. The school presently has 1,173 students.[126]

Wauwatosa West High School

Wauwatosa West High School was constructed in 1970 to replace the obsolete old Wauwatosa West High School located at 11100 West Center Street just east of the new school. Wauwatosa West High School, located at 11400 West Center Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to its age. However, due to the school's notable architecture, the resource, along with the neighboring Eisenhower Elementary School, should be re-evaluated at a later time. The school presently has 1,033 students.[127]

Libraries

Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library

The first public circulating library was established in Wauwatosa in the late 1880s and had its first permanent home in a non-extant building, located at the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Harwood Avenue, constructed in 1896. The Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library was constructed in 1957 at the southwest corner of North Avenue and Wauwatosa Avenue on the former site of the house of Frederick Underwood. For more information on Frederick Underwood, refer to Chapter 14 Notable People. The new Miesian style complex contained all the city's government functions, meeting rooms, a war memorial center, and a large public library. For more information on the Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library's other functions, refer to Chapter 4 Government. The Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library, located at 7725 West North Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of government. In 1969, the contemporary style

library had an addition constructed on the north and east facades facing the prominent intersection, and another expansion in 1992.[128]

Historic Resources Associated with Education Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
2166 N. 68th Street	Washington Elementary School	1921	Mediterranean Revival	Eligible
2535 N. 73rd Street	Roosevelt Elementary School	1929	Art Deco	Surveyed
2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929	Art Deco	Eligible
2750 N. 122nd Street	St. Joseph Catholic School	1967	Contemporary	Contributing[D]
11100 W. Center Street	Old Wauwatosa West High School	1961	Miesian	Surveyed
11400 W. Center Street	Wauwatosa West High School	1970	Contemporary	Surveyed
11600 W. Center Street	Eisenhower Elementary School	1970	Contemporary	Surveyed
9925 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Elementary School	1968	Miesian	Surveyed
800 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School	1929	Collegiate Gothic	Contributing[C]
1060 N. Glenview Avenue	Wilson Elementary School	1929	Collegiate Gothic	Surveyed
7440 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic School	1955	Contemporary	Contributing[E]
6927 Maple Terrace	Jefferson Elementary School	1958	Miesian	Eligible
7500 Milwaukee Avenue	Wauwatosa High School	1931	Art Deco	Contributing[B]
7600 W. North Avenue	Longfellow Middle School	1956	Art Moderne	Eligible
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center and Library	1957	Miesian	Eligible
12121 W. North Avenue	Fisher Elementary School	1957	Contemporary	Surveyed
7700 Portland Avenue	Hawthorne Junior High School	1932	Neoclassical Revival	Eligible
11132 W. Potter Road	Underwood Elementary School	1954	Contemporary	Surveyed
2646 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic School	1940	Georgian Revival	Contributing[A]
1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School	1919	Neoclassical Revival	Contributing[B]
1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School Annex	1958	Miesian	Contributing[B]

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Christ King Church and School Complex.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[C] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Jude Church and School Complex.
[D] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex.
[E] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex.

9

Social & Political Movements

Fraternal Organizations

Masonic Lodge No. 246

The Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246 of the Free and Accepted Masons was organized in 1869 and met in variety of houses and meeting halls through the nineteenth century. In 1918, the masons constructed a large Georgian Revival lodge designed by the architects Leenhouts and Guthrie. For more information on Leenhouts and Guthrie, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246, located at 1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of religion, education, and culture. The Masonic Lodge is also potentially eligible individually under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Georgian Revival style. At its peak, lodge membership reached over nine hundred masons. The building was sold in 1998, and the masonic lodged merged with the West Allis Lodge No. 267. The Milwaukee Irish Fest organization purchased the building for use as a headquarters and the location of the J.J. Ward Irish Music Archives, and the interior was renovated, with many of the details and iconography of the Masonic Lodge removed.[129]



Masonic Lodge No. 246, 1918
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue



Masonic Lodge No. 301, 1962
4315 N. 92nd Street

Masonic Lodge No. 301

The Henry L. Palmer Masonic Lodge No. 301 of the Free and Accepted Masons was organized in Milwaukee in 1913. The masons constructed a non-extant lodge at 2640-2650 North 1st Street in Milwaukee the same year and named it after Henry Palmer, a masonic leader, president of the Wisconsin Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of the Wisconsin State

Assembly and Senate during the late nineteenth century. Lodge No. 301 occupied the building in Milwaukee through 1959, when the building was demolished. The lodge constructed a new contemporary lodge, which features architectural elements of the previous lodge buildings, in Wauwatosa in 1962.[130] The Henry L. Palmer Masonic Lodge No. 301, located at 4315 North 92nd Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.

Service and Social Groups

West Suburban YMCA

The West Suburban YMCA was constructed in 1958 as a small community building, lacking the athletic facilities of many post-war YMCA facilities. The West Suburban YMCA, located at 1717 North 73rd Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary style. The YMCA building was sold in 1972 when the institution moved to 2420 North 124th Street in Wauwatosa. The building was purchased by the Unity Church of Christianity in 1973. The interior rooms were remodeled and a chapel installed in the former meeting room. The church changed its name to Unity Church of Milwaukee in 1994.[131]

Health Services

County Child Adolescent Treatment Center

The County Child Adolescent Treatment Center, located adjacent to the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex to the east, was constructed in 1974 as a Brutalist style central building and three satellite buildings. The County Child Adolescent Treatment Center, located at 9501 West Watertown Plank Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its age. The buildings have subsequently had a number of tenants in sections A through E including the Milwaukee Academy, Milwaukee County Cooperative, The University of Wisconsin Extension, Milwaukee County EMS, the CATC Auditorium, CESA Turning Point Elementary School and Plank Road School.[132]

Froedtert Hospital and Medical College

The Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons was established in 1893 and the Milwaukee Medical College in 1894. In 1907, Marquette University absorbed the Milwaukee Medical College creating the Marquette University Department of Medicine and Milwaukee Medical College. Marquette University purchased the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1913, creating a separate institution known as the Marquette University School of Medicine and combining the major medical institutions of Milwaukee. After World War II, the Marquette University School of Medicine affiliated with Milwaukee's VA Medical Center. In 1967, the Heil Commission Report recommended a major public and private comprehensive regional medical center combined with the regional medical schools. In 1954, Kurtis Froedtert, the prominent Milwaukee industrialist and owner of the Froedtert Malting Company, bequeathed his

estate to the establishment of a teaching hospital, which would become Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital and the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center (MRMC).[133]

The medical school, removed from its relationship with Marquette University in 1967, changed its name to the Medical College of Wisconsin in 1970. The Medical College of Wisconsin moved to new facilities on the campus of the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center in 1978, including the Wisconsin Eye Institute and Curative Rehabilitation Services among others.[134] The Wisconsin Eye Institute, constructed in 1976 and located at 925 North 87th Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its age. Likewise, the Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital Office Building, occupied by the Curative Care Network, was constructed circa 1980 and located at 1000 North 92nd Street, was also included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its age. The medical campus continued to expand rapidly in the 1990s and 2000s. New facilities have included the MACC Fund Research Center, the Medical College Clinics at Froedtert, the Medical Education Building, the Medical College Cancer Center, and the Health Research Center.[135]



West Suburban YMCA, 1958
1717 N. 73rd Street



Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex, 1968
9201 W. Watertown Plank Road

Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex

The Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex was established in 1962 to replace the older Milwaukee County Asylum on the county grounds in Wauwatosa. A 130,000-square foot sprawling complex was constructed in 1968 with offices and care facilities as a day hospital, treating patients on site and then sending them home overnight. The first, eastern-most, section of the complex, located at 9201 West Watertown Plank Road, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary style. A large subsequent addition, the main building of the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex located at 9455 West Watertown Plank Road, was constructed adjacent to the west in 1973 and further expanded in 1978. The other portions of the complex were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to their age and lack of architectural integrity. The complex, which has had a fraught history, was renamed the Charles W. Landis Mental Health Center and Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Complex.[136]

Muirdale Tuberculosis Sanatorium

The Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors authorized the construction of a modern tuberculosis hospital in 1913 to be located on the county grounds in Wauwatosa. The Muirdale Sanatorium, an isolated treatment hospital for tuberculosis patients, was constructed in the county grounds in Wauwatosa in 1915. The sanatorium was designed by architect Robert Messmer and was named after the notable Wisconsin naturalist, John Muir. Messmer and Brothers architects consulted with Dr. Hoyt Dearholt, the executive secretary of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, on the design of the sanatorium as a large three-story administration building in contrast with previous sanatorium designs that were generally a collection of cottages. The first of its kind, the Muirdale Sanatorium design became the model for future Sanatorium designs. For more information on Robert Messmer, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. During the same year, a steam power plant was constructed to the east of the administration building. The Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Administration Building and the Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse, located at 10437 Innovation Drive and 10457 West Watertown Plank Road respectively, are both eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Medicine.[137]

Additional non-extant cottages, outbuildings, and a Children's Cottage were constructed on the same site over the following decade. Demand for more treatment and operating space at the sanatorium led to an additional two stories being constructed on top of the administration building in 1935. At its peak, the hospital housed up to seven hundred patients. As the treatment of tuberculosis improved with the introduction of antibiotics and chemotherapy, incidences of the diseases declined dramatically after World War II, and the Sanatorium closed in 1970. The large administration building later housed the Milwaukee Nursing Home while many of the smaller outbuildings and cottages were demolished. The facility permanently closed in 1978 and was vacant when slatted for destruction in 1992. The Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Administration Building was saved due to historic preservation efforts and has since been part of the Milwaukee County Research Park. The smaller Muirdale Powerhouse is likewise a part of the Milwaukee County Research Park as a WE Energies Training Facility.[138]



Muirdale Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1915
10437 Innovation Drive



Milwaukee Sanitarium Colonial Hall, 1924
1220 Dewey Avenue

Milwaukee Sanitarium

The Milwaukee Sanitarium was established by Dr. James McBride in Wauwatosa in 1884 as a replacement for the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane on the county grounds in Wauwatosa. The first site was a non-extant farmhouse on a fifteen-acre site along the south bank of the Menomonee River acquired from Oliver Harwood. In 1895, a non-extant three story building was constructed for the hospital. The same year, the cottage system, developed by Dr. Richard Dewey, was introduced. This system emphasizes self-contained and natural spaces, such as homes and wildlife, as aids to recovery, therapy, and development.[139]

The private institution, renamed the Milwaukee Sanitarium, grew to cover a 36-acre site in the same location, and in 1924, a central hall was constructed. During the following five years, a laboratory, an office building, two apartment buildings, a nurses' house, two cottages, and director's house were constructed. Three other non-extant buildings were also constructed during the same period. By 1940, a Billings House and Medical Director's Residence were added to the hospital complex. The Milwaukee Sanitarium was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The cottage system, as well as other innovations in care such as hydro-therapy and training programs for attendants, made the Milwaukee Sanitarium an influential success.[140]

In 1954, the Milwaukee Sanitarium Foundation was established as a non-profit enterprise, and the Kradwell School, focused on psychiatric education for patients, was established on the site in 1963. The entire facility changed its name to the Milwaukee Psychiatric Hospital in 1964. The facility was then affiliated with Marquette University School of Medicine and Froedtert Hospital. The Dewey Center, a new building to the east of the central Colonial Hall, was constructed as an addition shortly after. A large inpatient addition was completed in the center of the site in 1984, and three smaller cottages were demolished. There were originally fourteen units in the 'cottage' plan of the 1920s, of which eleven remain. The facility became affiliated with Aurora Health Care in 1993, and an addition to the Dewey Center was completed within a few years. Present plans call for another extensive renovation and addition to the complex in the coming years.[141]

Historic Resources Associated with Social & Political Movements Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
925 N. 87th Street	Wisconsin Eye Institute	1976	Brutalist	Surveyed
1000 N. 92nd Street	Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital Office Building	c.1980	Brutalist	Surveyed
4315 N. 92nd Street	Masonic Lodge No. 301	1962	New Formalist	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Colonial Hall	1924	Georgian Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Dewey House	c.1925	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Laboratory	c.1925	Mediterranean Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Nurses' House	c.1925	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Office Building	c.1925	Tudor Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Apartment Bldg.	c.1925	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Apartment Bldg.	c.1925	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Cottage	c.1925	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Director's House	1929	Tudor Revival	Surveyed
1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Billings House	c.1940	Colonial Revival	Surveyed

1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Medical Director's Residence	c.1940	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
10437 Innovation Drive	Muirdale Sanatorium Hospital Administration Building	1915	Neoclassical Revival	Contributing[B]
9201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex (East)	1968	Contemporary	Eligible
9201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex Garage	1968	Contemporary	Surveyed
9455 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex (West)	1972	Brutalist	Surveyed
9501 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Child & Adolescent Treatment Center	1974	Brutalist	Surveyed
10457 W. Watertown Plank Road	Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse	1915	Mediterranean Revival	Contributing[B]
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Georgian Revival	Eligible[A]

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[B] Contributing to the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex.

10

Religion

Baptist

First Baptist Church

The first Baptist church in Wauwatosa was organized in 1845 and held services in parishioner's homes and a non-extant schoolhouse. Under the leadership of the first minister, Reverend Enoch Underwood, the parish constructed a Greek Revival church, then located at the southwest corner of the present Wauwatosa Avenue and West North Avenue, in 1852. The congregation moved to the First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa constructed at the southwest corner of 75th Street and Hillcrest Drive in 1888, and the old church building was donated for use as an armory. The building's bell tower, windows, and interior were removed at that time. The church building was closed in 1914 and moved to Wauwatosa Cemetery for use as a chapel.[142] For more information on Wauwatosa Cemetery, refer to Chapter 12 Planning and Landscape Architecture. The First Baptist Church, located in Wauwatosa Cemetery at 2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue, was included in this survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity as either its original form as a Baptist church, or as a cemetery chapel.

Wauwatosa Cemetery as a whole should be evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B, which will require documentation that is beyond the scope of this survey to determine if it contains graves of persons of outstanding importance who made outstanding contributions to local history, whose activities determined the course of events in local history, or whose activities were especially important in reflecting significant cultural currents of the time.



First Baptist Church, 1852
2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue



First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa, 1888
1853 N. 75th Street

First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa

The First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa was constructed in 1888 as a replacement for the smaller First Baptist Church, which was eventually moved to Wauwatosa Cemetery for use as a chapel. The First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa, located at 1853 North 75th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Religion and under Criterion C for Architecture with local significance as an example of the High Victorian Gothic style. The church is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District. The congregation grew and renamed their church the Underwood Memorial Baptist Church, after the influential and first Wauwatosa minister, in 1907. The Baptist congregation moved in 1953 to a new church located nearby at the intersection of Hillcrest Drive and Wauwatosa Avenue. The church building remained empty for a few years when, in 1961, it was purchased by the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church. The new congregation renovated the church in 1979.[143]

Underwood Memorial Baptist Church

The Underwood Memorial Baptist Church was constructed in 1953 for the existing Baptist congregation that had occupied two other churches along Wauwatosa Avenue previously. The church was designed by architect Mark Pfaller. For more information on Mark Pfaller, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Underwood Memorial Baptist Church, located at 1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue, was included as a non-contributing resource in the existing Wauwatosa Avenue Residential Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is likely individually eligible for listing under Criterion C for Architecture with local significance as an example of the Neogothic style. The congregation still occupies the church.[144]

Catholic

Christ King Catholic Church

Eighteen lots were purchased at the southeast corner of Swan Boulevard and Center Street by the Catholic diocese in 1930 with the intention of developing the area for a new Catholic congregation. In 1936, Christ King congregation was established, though no services were held until 1939, when Mount Mary College was used as the location for a chapel. A Colonial Revival style school, rectory, and boiler house were completed in 1940, and a room in the school was used as a chapel. In 1946, the school was expanded, and a small chapel was constructed at ground level adjacent to Christ King School. A large addition to the school was completed in 1950, and the large Church was completed much later in 1955.[145] Christ King Catholic Church and the Christ King Catholic Church Convent, located at 2604 to 2626 Swan Boulevard, were both included in the survey and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements of the Christ King Church and School Complex under Criterion C for Architecture with local significance as an example of the Colonial Revival style.

The new church was the most expensive one completed in Wauwatosa at its time and was connected to the parish house and school via a series of tunnels. The Christ King's ground are organized with the school at the north end; the rectory, small chapel, and office spaces in the

middle; and the church at the south end of the property along Swan Boulevard. The congregation grew to be the largest in Wauwatosa at the time, serving 1,600 families in 1957. A number of additions, including a large gymnasium for the school, were made to the complex in 1964. In 1995, renovations including interior finishes, marble cleaning, a new roof, and repairs, and in 2006 the parish buildings were altered to make them accessible.[146]

Carmelite Sisters Home for Boys

The Carmelite Home for Boys, operated by the Carmelite Sisters of the Divine Heart of Jesus, was established in Milwaukee in 1916 and constructed a home for orphan and homeless boys in Wauwatosa in 1917. In 1936, a new building was constructed to house up to forty rooms. The Carmelite Sisters Home for Boys, located at 1214 Kavanaugh Place, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The orphanage has been expanded and altered considerably since its construction, notably in 1967, when the building doubled in sized with a large contemporary addition and a residential treatment center for adolescents. Operating as an orphanage for all ages of boys, the institution switched to focus on treatment in the 1970s.



Christ King Catholic Church, 1955
2604 Swan Boulevard



St. Bernard Catholic Church, 1963
7474 Harwood Avenue

St. Bernard Catholic Church

The St. Bernard Catholic parish, formally organized in 1911, was the first Catholic parish in the City of Wauwatosa. Services were initially held at the site of the future church along Harwood Avenue in a house. Planned in 1916 and completed in 1918, a new church was constructed on the site. An adjacent school, under the direction of the Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa, was completed in 1919. A convent was completed in 1922. A new school, complete with twelve classrooms, gymnasium, and cafeteria, replaced the old one in 1955. A new contemporary style church and rectory, designed by the architecture firm Brust and Brust, was completed in 1963.[147] The St. Bernard Catholic Church, located at 7474 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Joseph Church and School Complex under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary style.

In 1980, the Tosa Community Food Pantry was established, and in 1991, the Sinsinawa Dominicans sisters left the school. The rectory was relocated to a property behind the church and school at 7517 Lincoln Place in 2000, and extensive renovations, including new offices, gymnasium, and elevator, were undertaken the same year. The former rectory and convent building were demolished. In 2010, Wauwatosa Catholic, a new elementary school, was organized in conjunction with the St. Pius X congregation.[148] For more information on Wauwatosa Catholic, refer to Chapter 12 Education.

St. Joseph Catholic Church

The St. Joseph Catholic Church was initially established as the fourth Catholic congregation in the City of Milwaukee at the corner of 11th Street and Cherry Street. The original church was replaced with a large non-extant stone building in 1883. St. Joseph Catholic Church was demolished in 1962 and the land given to the expressway commission for the construction of Interstate 43 in Milwaukee. A ten-acre site in Wauwatosa at the intersection of 120th Street and Center Street was purchased for the congregation at the same time. A new Contemporary style school for the congregation, located at 2750 North 122nd Street, was completed in 1963, and the adjacent Contemporary style St. Joseph Catholic Convent, located at 12130 West Center Street, was completed in 1964. The school served as the chapel for services until the church was completed a few years later. The congregation also purchased an adjacent ranch house, located at 12130 West Hadley Street and constructed in 1961, for use as the St. Joseph Rectory, though it is not included as a part of the complex.[149]

In 1970, the Brutalist style St. Joseph Catholic Church was completed along with a separate bell tower. The St. Joseph Catholic Church, School, Convent, and Rectory, located at 12130 West Center Street, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Joseph Church and School Complex under Criterion C for local significance as a complex of the Contemporary style. In 1995, a Parish Activity Center Addition was constructed with remodeled classrooms, administrative area, a day care, a gymnasium, and extensive renovations to the school building.[150]



St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1963
2750 North 122nd Street



St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church, 1957
734 North Glenview Avenue

St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church

The St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church's congregation was established in 1928 on the south side of the Menomonee River as a distinctly Irish Catholic congregation, separate from the established German Catholic congregations already present in Wauwatosa. Services were initially held in a house to the south of the present St. Jude site. In 1929, the congregation constructed a school, staffed by the Sisters of St. Agnes, and an auditorium that served as St. Jude's chapel. The church lacked funds during the 1920s and 1930s, and the auditorium would serve as the place of worship for the congregation until the church was built decades later. By 1945, the parish had grown and served over 300 families. In 1954, a Tudor Revival style rectory and convent building were constructed along North Glenview Avenue, both designed by architect Mark Pfaller. For more information on Mark Pfaller, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The school was expanded with an addition of more classrooms in 1955, and the chapel location was moved to a new downstairs gymnasium.[151]

A new contemporary style church, adjacent to the school, was constructed in 1957. The St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church, School, Convent, and Rectory, located at 734 to 822 North Glenview Avenue, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources of the St. Jude Church and School Complex under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Contemporary and Tudor Revival style. A successful thrift shop was established 1977 by the Women of St. Jude volunteers. In 1990, an addition to the school added more classrooms, a library, and meeting areas, and in 2003, a new gymnasium and activity area were constructed.[152]

Church of Christ, Scientist

The Church of Christ, Scientist established four churches in the City of Milwaukee in the early twentieth century. The Second Church of Christ Scientist relocated to Wauwatosa in 1922 and established a reading room and services held at the Wauwatosa Woman's Club on Wauwatosa Avenue. The reading room was reorganized as a church in 1929, and in 1934 the church constructed a building and was renamed. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, located at 7728 Milwaukee Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Georgian Revival style. The Church was expanded in 1974 with an additional reading room, offices, and a Sunday school.[153]

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was constructed in 1960 and designed by the architects Grellinger-Rose Associates. For more information on Grellinger-Rose Associates, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Contemporary style Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, located at 12320 West Bluemound Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The church building changed ownership to the Community of Christ Church in 2001.[154]



First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1922
7728 Milwaukee Avenue



St. Paul's Evangelical Church, 1903
1510 North 70th Street

Episcopal Church

Trinity Episcopal Church

The Trinity Episcopalian parish was organized in 1887 and constructed their first non-extant, wood frame church at the corner of Church Street and Milwaukee Avenue in 1889. In 1939, a rectory was constructed at 7828 Milwaukee Avenue, adjacent to the church. In 1950, a new contemporary style masonry church was constructed on the same site as the first Trinity Episcopal Church. The Trinity Episcopal Church, located at 1707 Church Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. The church has undergone a series of additions and alterations including the addition of a Parish Hall in 1955, and a chapel, part of the original plans, was completed in 1964. New windows, roof structure, and pipe organs were added in 1971, and a large-scale renovation in 1993 altered much of the interior and added a library.[155]

Evangelical

St. Paul Evangelical Church

The St. Paul Evangelical Church was constructed in 1903. The St. Paul Evangelical Church, located at 1510 North 70th Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. Also, known as the German Evangelical Church, the congregation left the Gothic Revival style church in 1950 and was replaced by the Apostolic Christian Church. The Old Roman Catholic Church occupied the building in the late 1970s and renamed it Holy Angels Orthodox Catholic Church. Also, referred to as a cathedral, the church was used by the small congregation until recently.[156]

Greek Orthodox

Sts. Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church

The first Greek Orthodox Church in Wauwatosa was established in 1922 and purchased a converted Jewish Synagogue, located at 1432 North 5th Street, for services in 1924. The congregation constructed a new Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church in 1967. The church is already listed as a non-contributing resource in the 2012 Wauwatosa Avenue Residential Historic District because the church is not a residential resource. Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, located at 2155 North Wauwatosa Avenue, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the New Formalist style. Though the church was designed in the Contemporary style, it consciously maintains the traditional sequence of Exonarthex, Esinarthex, Nave, and Sanctuary for an Orthodox church. A large addition of a meeting hall, classrooms, and offices was constructed to the south in 1973.[157]

Lutheran

Our Redeemer Lutheran Church

Our Redeemer Lutheran Church constructed a Neogothic Revival church in 1951. The Old Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, located at 9200 West North Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. In 1967, Our Redeemer moved to a new location further west along North Avenue and sold the old church building. Subsequently, the old building was renamed the Bell Tower Office Building and has served as office space and various banks since.[158]

Our Redeemer Lutheran Church constructed a new Brutalist style Church and School in 1967. Our Redeemer Lutheran Church and School was also included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The congregation later added a significant addition to the building in 1988.[159]



Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church, 1963, 2155 North Wauwatosa Avenue



St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1929 7809 Harwood Avenue

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church

The St. John Evangelical Lutheran congregation was established in Wauwatosa in 1882 as a predominately German church. A non-extant church and school were constructed at the intersection of Harwood Avenue and Dewey Avenue in 1888. In 1929, a larger church was constructed, designed by architect Hugo Haeuser. For more information on Hugo Haeuser, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at 7809 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Neogothic Revival style. The church has operated a school since its formation. A new large school was constructed across the street to the east in 1957 along with a small contemporary addition to the church. The church continued to hold services in the German language until 1965.[160]

St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church

The St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in 1920 as an English-speaking Lutheran congregation in Wauwatosa. The following year a small parish house was constructed at the corner of Wauwatosa Avenue and Milwaukee Avenue that served as the church. William Niebling served as the congregation's first pastor. The church and congregation grew rapidly, hosting the Wisconsin State Luther League convention in 1925, and adding new pews, flooring, and an organ from 1937 to 1942. In 1949, a new church was constructed to accommodate the large congregation. The new Neogothic Revival church featured T.C. Esser stained glass windows and a large organ. That same year the adjacent Northwestern Conservatory of Music, located at 7525 Milwaukee Avenue, was purchased by the church and converted into a Sunday school.[161] The St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at 1615 N. Wauwatosa Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Religion, Education, and Culture.

The church continued to grow with a chapel and lounge added in 1954 and a large educational building completed in 1964. The rear parking lot was constructed in 1976 and an extensive remodeling effort was undertaken in 1978. Further building projects, including a new entrance, staircases, elevator, accessibility ramps, a new library, and remodeled offices were completed in 1988. Further extensive remodeling was completed in 2000. The church is now known as St. Matthew Lutheran Church.[162]

Methodist

Methodist Episcopal Church

The first Methodist congregation in Wauwatosa was established in 1848 and constructed their first non-extant church on North Wauwatosa Avenue in 1870. The church as destroyed by fire in 1919, and a new building was constructed on the same site in 1923.[163] The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 1529 North Wauwatosa Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance as an example of the Neogothic Revival style and is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing

resource in the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Religion, Education, and Culture.

A house to the south of the church was purchased for use as a parsonage in 1946, and in 1949, a large addition of offices and a school was constructed to the north of the church. In 1953, the church sanctuary was lengthened, and large stained glass windows were installed. In 1957, a small chapel, Wesley Hall, and a Sunday school were constructed as another addition to the north. By this time, the congregation was one of the largest in Wauwatosa with over 2,500 members. A parking lot was completed in 1967 and in 1969, the Methodist Episcopal Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to form the Wauwatosa Avenue United Methodist Church. Two neighboring houses to the west were purchased and demolished to make room for additional surface parking. Interior renovations of the church and hall were completed in 2011.[164]



St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1949
1615 North Wauwatosa Avenue



Methodist Episcopal Church, 1923
1529 North Wauwatosa Avenue

Historic Resources Associated with Religion Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
1025 N. 70th Street	Bethel Tabernacle	1963	Contemporary	Surveyed
1510 N. 70th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Church	1903	High Victorian Gothic	Surveyed
1853 N. 75th Street	First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa	1888	High Victorian Gothic	Eligible
2366 N. 80th Street	Wauwatosa Presbyterian Church	c.1950	Contemporary	Surveyed
6905 W. Bluemound Road	Nativity Evangelical Lutheran Church	c.1950	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
12320 W. Bluemound Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1960	Contemporary	Surveyed
6817 W. Center Street	Pilgrim Lutheran Church	1949	Neogothic Revival	Surveyed
7265 W. Center Street	Wauwatosa Evangelical United Brethren Church	1930	Neogothic Revival	Surveyed
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Bell Tower	1970	Object	Contributing[A]
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1970	Brutalist	Contributing[A]
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic School Convent	1967	Contemporary	Contributing[A]
1707 Church Street	Trinity Episcopal Church	1950	Contemporary	Surveyed
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church	1957	Contemporary	Contributing[D]
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church Rectory	1954	Tudor Revival	Contributing[D]

822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School Convent	1954	Tudor Revival	Contributing[D]
7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contemporary	Contributing[E]
7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929	Neogothic Revival	Eligible
1214 Kavanaugh Place	Carmelite Sisters of the Divine Heart of Jesus Provincial Motherhouse	1936	Miesian	Surveyed
4057 N. Mayfair Road	Redemption Evangelical Lutheran Church	1956	Neo-Expressionist	Surveyed
4515 N. Mayfair Road	Calvary Memorial Reformed Church	1954	Neogothic Revival	Surveyed
4750 N. Mayfair Road	Unity West Church	1977	Ranch	Surveyed
7728 Milwaukee Avenue	First Church of Christ Scientist	1934	Georgian Revival	Eligible
9200 W. North Avenue	Old Our Redeemer Lutheran Church	1951	Neogothic Revival	Surveyed
10025 W. North Avenue	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church & School	1967	Brutalist	Surveyed
12012 W. North Avenue	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church & School	1958	Contemporary	Surveyed
2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church	1955	Georgian Revival	Contributing[C]
2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church Rectory	1940	Colonial Revival	Contributing[C]
2626 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church Convent	1950	Colonial Revival	Contributing[C]
1505 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church Rectory	1946	Colonial Revival	Contributing[B]
1529 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923	Neogothic Revival	Contributing[B]
1615 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church	1949	Neogothic Revival	Contributing[B]
1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Underwood Memorial Baptist Church	1953	Neogothic Revival	Eligible
2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church	1967	New Formalist	Eligible
2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	First Baptist Church	1852	Greek Revival	Surveyed

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District.
[C] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex.
[D] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex.
[E] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex.

11

Commerce

Retail Businesses

Behling Co. Plumbers and Electricians

The Mediterranean Revival style single story commercial building for the Behling Company Plumbers and Electricians was constructed in 1924.[165] The Behling Company Plumbers and Electricians building, located at 6734 West Wells Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.



Dittmar Building, 1897
1409 Underwood Avenue



Greenwood Block, 1892
7600 Harwood Avenue

Dittmar Building

The John F. Dittmar Building, constructed in 1897, replaced Dittmar's earlier blacksmith shop located on the same site. Located at the five-point intersection of Harwood Avenue, Underwood Avenue, and State Street, the Queen Anne style hardware store features cream city brick masonry construction and a hand-operated wooden freight elevator produced by Milwaukee's Kiekhefer Elevator Company. While the architect is unknown, the masonry contractor was Fred Yahle. For more information on Fred Yahle, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture.[166] The Dittmar Building, located at 1409 Underwood Avenue, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the commercial Queen Anne style. The Dittmar Building is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

The first tenant of the Dittmar Building was the Smith's Brother's hardware store. The name changed to the Smith-Russel Company in 1902, the same year the upper floors became rental apartments. The upper floors had been previously occupied for a few years by the Wauwatosa Free and Accepted Masons and the Town Hall. A 25-foot addition, occupied by the Diedrich brother's automobile repair shop, was constructed on the northwest side of the building in 1910. The same year, the name of the store was changed to the Wauwatosa Hardware Store. In 1918, the hardware store was purchased by James Robertson, who formed a partnership with his sons to establish the Robertson Hardware Company. Eventually the store would become the Robertson Ace Hardware Store and remained a hardware store for most of the twentieth century.[167]

Elmer-Nagle Office

The Contemporary style single story commercial building for the Elmer-Nagle Office was constructed in 1949.[168] The Elmer-Nagle Office, located at 822 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Glawe Building

The 20th Century Commercial style A.W. Glawe Building was constructed in 1913. The A.W. Glawe Company, which provided plumbing services and water softeners, occupied the building from 1913 to 1961.[169] The Glawe Building, located at 7528 West State Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Greenwood Block

The Queen Anne style Greenwood Commercial Block was constructed in 1892 and is the only pre-fire of 1895 building remaining in downtown Wauwatosa. J.W. Greenwood owned the building from its construction to 1915. Other tenants have included Greenwood's Drug Store, Emerson Hoyt's Wauwatosa Realty Company, the First National Bank of Wauwatosa, and Jessen's Cloth Cleaners.[170] The Greenwood Block, located at 7600 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Dr. Levi Halstead Building

The Front Gabled style Dr. Levi C. Halstead Building, otherwise known as the little red store, was constructed in 1854 at the intersection of the Plank Road, Menomonee River, and the new railroad line. Intended as a dwelling for Dr. Halstead, the building was quickly adapted as the local railway depot and post office. The Dr. Levi Halstead Building, located at 7720 Harwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Halstead Building was purchased by Thomas Riddle and used as a grocery in addition to its postal and railway functions by 1856. The building was sold again to Lysander

Gridley in 1873, who operated a small circulatory library from the location. At one time the small building served as a general store, express office, library, local Republican Party headquarters, harness shop, grocery, and plumbing shop in the late nineteenth century. Dr. Levi Halstead later returned to live in the building and use it as a doctor's office in the 1870s and 1880s.[171]

The Wauwatosa Fuel and Supply Company, owned by D.C. Jacobus, purchased the building to improve access to their nearby property and moved the building from its site a short distance to the west in 1950. The small building was also renovated at this time. The building was acquired by the City of Wauwatosa in 2005, and extensively renovated the following year.[172] The building is operate and maintained by the Wauwatosa Historical Society.

Harwood Building

The Mediterranean Revival Harwood Building, also known as the Underwood Hotel, was constructed in 1930. The Harwood Building, located at 7416 Harwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The hotel, named after Wauwatosa pioneer, William O. Underwood, featured a dining room and dance hall on the first floor. A third-floor addition was completed in 1937. The building was converted into the Underwood Apartments in 1953.[173]

Hasenmiller Rexall Drug Store

The two story Hasenmiller's Rexall Drug Store building was constructed in 1927 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The Hasenmiller Rexall Drug Store, located at 7200 West North Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Hasenmiller drug store had previously been an established business in Wauwatosa and continued in this location until 1962, when the building was remodeled as a restaurant and tavern.[174]



Dr. Levi Halstead Building, 1854
7720 Harwood Avenue



Jacobus Building, 1924
7700 Harwood Avenue

Hemsing Building

Henry Hemsing constructed a Colonial Revival style three-story commercial block building in 1910. The Hemsing Building, located at 7677 West State Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building had many early tenants including the Hawks Nursery Company from 1910 to 1949, several drug stores during the same period, the Wauwatosa State Bank in the 1920s, and the Town of Wauwatosa Works Progress Administration Offices from 1936 to 1940. A fire destroyed the upper floor of the building in 1949, and it was replaced with a pitched roof with dormer windows. The building has undergone a series of significant renovations since.[175]

Hoyt Building

The Twentieth Century Commercial style Hoyt Building was constructed in 1909. The Hoyt Building, located at 7505 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. Two of the first tenants were the Wauwatosa Dairy in 1915, then the Gridley Dairy took over in 1919. The Gridley Dairy, part of a larger creamery business, moved to a new distribution center on North Wauwatosa Avenue in 1925. For more information on the Gridley Dairy West Division Distribution Center, refer to Chapter 5 Industry. The second floor served as the Wauwatosa City Hall from 1916 to 1936. After that the upper floor served as apartments. Samuel Hoyt owned the building until 1926, when it was sold to the A & P Grocery chain. In 1939, the building was expanded to the north with a large addition. A & P operated in the building until 1949.[176]

Hyde Park Barber Shop

The Craftsman style commercial building for the Hyde Park Barber Shop was constructed in 1915.[177] The Hyde Park Baber Shop building, located at 800 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Jacobus Building

The Jacobus Building, constructed in 1924, was initially a single-story building constructed over the slope down to the Menomonee River to the south. The building was built by the Jacobus family to accommodate the Wauwatosa Fuel and Supply Company that provided fuel oil and furnaces. The Jacobus Building, located at 7707 West State Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture. A second story addition was added to the building in 1933. From 1936 to 1940, the building contained city offices as well. The Jacobus business continued to expand through the 1940s and 1950s, constructing additional buildings, tanks, and warehouses on the opposite or south side of the Menomonee River. The Wauwatosa Fuel and Supply Company became known as the Jacobus Quickflash Company in the 1960s.[178]

Jahnke Bros. Grocery

The Craftsman style Jahnke Brothers' Grocery was constructed in 1929. The Jahnke Brothers' Grocery, located at 820 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.[179]

Jewelers Building

The Spanish Colonial Revival style Jewelers Building was constructed in 1925 and was occupied by jewelers, from Herbert Ruenzel to Henry Wandt to Charles Benz, from 1925 to 1961. The Jewelers Building, located at 7609 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.[180]

Kissinger Meat Market

The Twentieth Century Commercial style Kissinger Meat Marker was constructed in 1914. The Kissinger Meat Market, located at 7602 West State Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. The Meat Market was operated by Henry Hausch by 1936 and was later a Montgomery Ward Mail Order Outlet and a Pinkerton's National Detective Agency office.[181]

Kohl's

In 1946, Maxwell Kohl constructed his first supermarket at 4623 West Burleigh Street in the City of Milwaukee. However, in 1950 the first prototypical arched design of a Kohl's supermarket was constructed along North Avenue in Wauwatosa. Kohl's Supermarket, located at 8616 West North Avenue, was included in this survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, further research on Kohl's is needed, especially regarding the building's architectural integrity considering the possibility of significant alterations to the building and the potential lack of integrity. A study of other Kohl's grocery store building in Milwaukee would also be necessary for the sake of comparison, which is outside the scope of this survey. Similar to the prototypical Kohl's Grocery, the first of the arched type along North Avenue does lack the later floor-to-ceiling glass, textured brick, and Kohl's channel lettering. However, it does retain the original pylon, but not the original Kohl's channel lettering. Not all Kohl's constructed in the 1950s and 1960s were identical, though they did share the arched roofed element. The Kohl's on North Avenue was remodeled in 1960.[182]

Kohl's became a pioneer of the modern supermarket trend in the 1950s with its large buildings, modern architecture, automatic doors, on-site parking, interior mezzanines, and the inclusion of a deli and bakery within the store. By 1972, there were fifty Kohl's supermarkets in southeastern Wisconsin, and it was the largest grocery chain in Milwaukee County. Kohl's stores were eventually sold to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A&P) in 1983, though it retained the Kohl's name and branding. In 2003, the grocery stores were sold again, and the company

dissolved. The building is presently occupied by Sendik's Food Market and remodeled. It is notable that it is still used as a grocery store.[183]

National Tea Company

The Contemporary style National Tea Company was constructed in 1922. The National Tea Company building, located at 7601 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. The tea company remained in the building until the late 1930s, when it was replaced the B & M Supply Company store. Other tenants include the Al Pfeil's Decorating Center. The prominent Contemporary style stone veneer on the storefront was added in 1978, when the building was joined with its neighboring building to the south at 7605 Harwood Avenue.[184]



Kohl's, 1950
8616 West North Avenue



Patterson Drugs, 1920
805 North 68th Street

Niemann's Chocolate Shop

Niemann's Chocolate Shop was established in Milwaukee in 1919 and moved to downtown Wauwatosa three years later. The Twentieth Century Commercial style Niemann's Chocolate Shop was constructed in 1922. Frederick Niemann's Chocolate Shop, located at 1409 North Wauwatosa Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. The Chocolate Shop remained at the location until 1932, when it was replaced with the Village Supermarket, which remained at the address until the late 1940s, with professional offices on the second floor. The building was remodeled with a Perma-stone cement façade in 1948, and again in 1961.[185]

Patterson Drugs

The Spanish Colonial Revival style single story corner building for Patterson Drugs was constructed in 1920. The commercial building also initially contained retail space for the Ludington Flower Shop, the Food Shop, and Erschen Meats.[186] Patterson Drugs, located at 805 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing

resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Max Poeltzig Dentist

The Art Moderne style Max Poeltzig Dentist office building was constructed in 1948. The Max Poeltzig Dentist building, located at 7303 West Center Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural significance. In 1985, the small building was occupied by Jonathon Luebner's SurroundInSoundStudio, an Emmy Award winning and Grammy nominated audio engineering studio.[187]

Mews Bakery

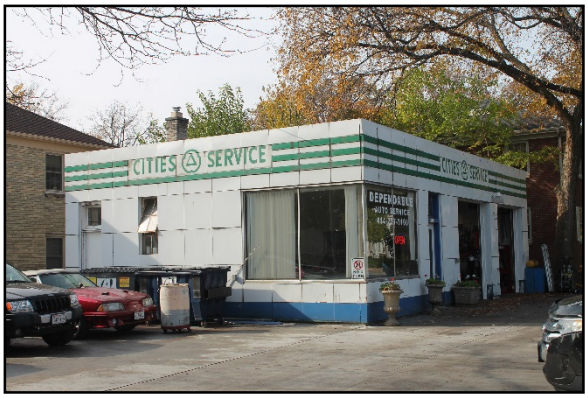
The Tudor Revival style Mews Bakery building was constructed in 1929. Mews Bakery, located at 6226 West North Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural significance. The Mews Bakery changed its name to the Tosa Bake Shop in 1936, and it remained in this location until 1964.[188]

Stockinger Meats

The Craftsman style Stockinger Meats building was constructed in 1910.[189] Stockinger Meats, located at 812 North 68th Street, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture.

Swidler Block

L.D. Swidler constructed a commercial block of four storefronts and second floor apartments speculatively in 1928. The Swidler Block, located at 1460 Underwood Avenue, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. By 1935, the property was owned by the Prudential Insurance Company, presumably because Swidler was unable to maintain the building financially. One of the long-term tenants was Frederick Niemann, a confectioner and chocolate maker who had previously worked from the Niemann Chocolate Shop building at 1409 North Wauwatosa Avenue, and who operated from the Swidler Block from 1936 to 1961.[190]



Cities Service, 1941
8107 West North Avenue



Mews Bakery, 1929
6226 West North Avenue

Service Stations

Cities Service

The Art Moderne style Cities Service station was constructed in 1941.[191] Cities Service, located at 8107 West North Avenue, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Art Moderne style. The service station became a part of the Citgo chain in 1965 and has been a repair garage since 1971.

Restaurants and Taverns

Golden Chicken Restaurant

The Golden Chicken Restaurant on West Capitol Drive was constructed in 1960 and designed by the architects Tannenbaum and Koehnen. For more information on Tannenbaum and Koehnen, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. Golden Chicken Restaurant, located at 10707 West Capitol Drive, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Neo-Expressionist style. Golden Chicken was a popular chain restaurant and diner in the suburbs of Milwaukee during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. A few of their restaurant buildings were known for their modern architectural design.[192]

Jacobus Saloon

The High Victorian Gothic style Jacobus Saloon, also known as the Pabst Building, was constructed in 1899 at the corner of State Street and Harwood Avenue. Owned by Charles Jacobus, the building also contained additional retail space occupied by a grocery store, clothing store, and the Wauwatosa exchange for the local telephone company. The telephone company would move to a new location at 7405 Harwood Avenue in 1912. The Pabst Brewery affiliated saloon was in direct competition with the neighboring Miller Brewery tied house located at the

Luetzow Building. The building was constructed by the mason, Fred Yahle, who also worked on the nearby Dittmar Building.

The Jacobus Saloon, located at 7610 West State Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. A large addition for a U.S. Post Office was added to the rear of the building with an additional storefront facing State Street in 1902. The building was remodeled in 1907. Prohibition closed the saloon in 1920, and the building was occupied by Klumb's Pharmacy from 1926 to 1939, the Paulus Pharmacy from 1949 to 1961, the Wisconsin College of Music from 1926 to 1933, and the Post Office until 1955.[193]



Golden Chicken Restaurant, 1960
10707 West Capitol Drive



Jacobus Saloon, 1902
7606 West State Street

Luetzow Building

The Luetzow Building was constructed in 1895 as a tied house for the Miller Brewing Company, affiliated with the products of the brewery and prominently displaying the affiliation in its architecture. Located opposite the rival Pabst affiliated Jacobus Saloon, the upper floors of the Luetzow Building also served as a Knights of Pythias Hall. The Luetzow Building, located at 7605 West State Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building had an addition constructed in 1913, and the saloon in the building closed in 1920 due to prohibition. The Luetzow Building was significantly remodeled in 1977.[194]

Van Gemert Restaurant

The Contemporary style Van Gemert Restaurant was constructed in 1950 to replace a non-extant filling station. Established by Wauwatosa native, Phyllis Van Gemert, the Van Gemert Restaurant, located at 7603 West State Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity.[195] Today, it is occupied by the Little Read Book store.

Office Buildings

The Forum

The International style Forum building was constructed in 1972 with a distinct asymmetrical interior multiple courtyard plan. The Forum office center, located at 3333 North Mayfair Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the age of the building.[196]

Mayview Building

The New Formalist style Mayview Building was constructed in two phases in 1967 and 1970. The building was designed by architects Birch, Grisa, and Phillips as a pair of two three-story offices. For more information on Birch, Grisa, and Phillips, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Mayview Building, located at 2929 North Mayfair Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the age of the building.[197]

Banks

First National Bank of Wauwatosa

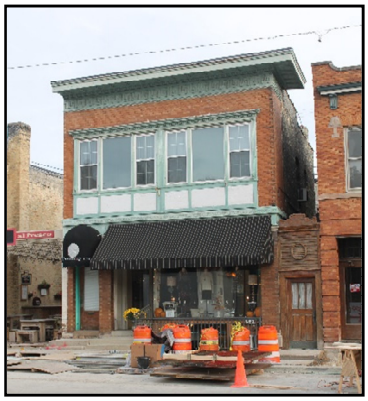
The First National Bank of Wauwatosa initially occupied the Greenwood Block, located at 7600 Harwood Avenue, in 1907 as the first bank in the City of Wauwatosa. The first president of the bank was Emerson Hoyt, who also served as the first mayor of the city. In 1911, the bank purchased a lot and constructed a new Neoclassical Revival Bank building. The First National Bank of Wauwatosa, located at 7610 Harwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National register of Historic Places; however, it is within the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District as a non-contributing resource because it lacks architectural integrity. A rear addition was added in 1919 and the main façade completely remodeled in 1935. The bank left the Harwood Avenue location in 1955 for a new building on State Street.[198]

Mayfair Bank Tower

The Mayfair Bank Tower was constructed in 1975 as one of the first tall International style office towers in Wauwatosa and the suburbs of Milwaukee. The building was constructed by the Froedtert-Mayfair Company as the third phase of the Mayfair Mall project and was designed by architects Brust-Zimmerman, Inc. For more information on Brust-Zimmerman, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The tower's construction was paired with the expansion and enclosure of the mall. The tower is located at the southwest corner of the Mayfair Shopping Mall site and was intended to have a large bank on the first floor and professional offices above. The Mayfair Bank Tower, located at 2300 North Mayfair Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the age of the building.[199]



Mayfair Bank Tower, 1973
2300 North Mayfair Road



Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association, 1914
7532 West State Street

Mayfair North Tower

The Mayfair North Tower was constructed in 1977 in the International style. The Mayfair North Tower, located at 2600 North Mayfair Road, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the age of the building. Strikingly similar in design to the earlier Mayfair Bank Tower, the Mayfair North Tower was completed at the northwest corner of the Mayfair Shopping Mall site opposite the Mayfair Bank Tower located at the southwest corner. The tower was also designed by architects Brust-Zimmerman, Inc. as a part of the third phase of the Mayfair mall development project conducted by Froedtert-Mayfair, Inc. For more information on Brust-Zimmerman, Inc., refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. However, the Mayfair North Tower has less architectural integrity on its first-floor lobby and bank areas than the Mayfair Bank Tower. The final phase of the Mayfair Mall project called for two more similar office towers to be constructed on the site, which was never realized. [200]

Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association

The Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association was constructed in 1914. The Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association, located at 7532 West State Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to the Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. The Building and Loan Association was organized in 1921 by prominent Wauwatosa residents L.L. Gridley, Charles Jacobus, and Edward Geske. Geske's insurance office was also a tenant in the building. The Building and Loan remained until 1949, when the property was occupied by the Wauwatosa Savings Bank. The Wauwatosa Savings Bank constructed a new postmodern style bank nearby at 7500 West State Street in 1970. The Wauwatosa Savings Bank was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.[201]

Utilities

Wauwatosa Electric Company

The Wauwatosa Electric Company constructed a Twentieth Century Commercial style building in 1915. The Electric Company, and co-tenant Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, occupied the building until 1936. The Wauwatosa Electric Company, located at 7515 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture. The building has had many tenants since, most notably a women's clothing store until 1955.[202]

Wauwatosa Water Works

The City of Wauwatosa, in the wake of the fire of 1895 that destroyed much of the commercial center of the village, constructed its own water system and artesian wells in 1897. That same year, the newly formed city constructed the Wauwatosa Water Works. Located at 7300 Blanchard Street, the Wauwatosa Water Works is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Engineering as a locally significant example of a public water utility facility.[203]

The High Victorian Italianate style water works project was designed and supervised by Charles Lapham, Wauwatosa's first city engineer. Also known as the Blanchard Street Station, the facility contained two, one-hundred horsepower boilers for twin pumps that produced a flow of 450,000 gallons a day. The City of Wauwatosa added five more wells by 1935 and had over seven and one half miles of water mains laid. Since 1959, Wauwatosa has drawn its water from Lake Michigan via the neighboring City of Milwaukee.[204]



Wauwatosa Water Works, 1897
7300 Blanchard Street



Wisconsin Telephone Company, 1920
6812 Aetna Court

Wisconsin Telephone Company

Originally located in the Jacobus Saloon building, a Wisconsin Telephone Company exchange building, was completed in 1912 on the north side of the Menomonee River. The Craftsman style Wisconsin Telephone Company Exchange, located at 7405 Harwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. The demand for telephone service and operators grew, and the Wisconsin Telephone Company constructed a larger Collegiate Gothic style office building in 1930 on the south side of Wauwatosa. The Wisconsin Telephone Company building, located at 6812 Aetna Court, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the commercial Collegiate Gothic style. The Aetna Court building is currently owned by AT&T.[205]

Historic Resources Associated with Commerce Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
800 N. 68th Street	Hyde Park Barber Shop	1915	Craftsman	Contributing[B]
805 N. 68th Street	Patterson Drugs	1920	Spanish Colonial Revival	Contributing[B]
812 N. 68th Street	Stockinger Meats	1910	Craftsman	Contributing[B]
820 N. 68th Street	Jahnke Bros. Grocery	1929	Craftsman	Contributing[B]
822 N. 68th Street	Elmer-Nagle Office	1949	Contemporary	Contributing[B]
6812 Aetna Court	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1930	Collegiate Gothic	Eligible
7300 Blanchard Street	Wauwatosa Water Works	1897	High Victorian Italianate	Eligible
10707 W. Capitol Drive	Golden Chicken Restaurant	1960	Neo-Expressionist	Eligible
7303 W. Center Street	Max Poeltzig Dentist	1948	Art Moderne	Surveyed
7405 Harwood Avenue	Wisconsin Telephone Company Exchange	1912	Craftsman	Surveyed
7416 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Building	1930	Mediterranean Revival	Surveyed
7505 Harwood Avenue	Hoyt Building	1909	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
7515 Harwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Electric Company	1915	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
7600 Harwood Avenue	Greenwood Block	1892	Queen Anne	Contributing[A]
7601 Harwood Avenue	National Tea Company	1922	Contemporary	Contributing[A]
7609 Harwood Avenue	Jewelers Building	1925	Spanish Colonial Revival	Contributing[A]
7610 Harwood Avenue	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1911	Neoclassical Revival	Non-Contributing[A]
7700 Harwood Avenue	Jacobus Building	1924	Tudor Revival	Contributing[A]
7720 Harwood Avenue	Dr. Levi Halstead Building	1854	Front Gabled	Surveyed
2300 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair Bank Tower	1975	Miesian	Surveyed
2600 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair North Tower	1977	Miesian	Surveyed
2929 N. Mayfair Road	Mayview Building	1967	New Formalist	Surveyed
3333 N. Mayfair Road	The Forum	1972	International Style	Surveyed
6226 W. North Avenue	Mews Bakery	1929	Tudor Revival	Surveyed
7200 W. North Avenue	Hasenmiller Rexall Drug Store	1927	Spanish Colonial Revival	Surveyed
8107 W. North Avenue	Cities Service	1941	Art Moderne	Eligible
8616 W. North Avenue	Kohl's	1950	Contemporary	Surveyed
7528 W. State Street	Glawe Building	1913	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
7532 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association	1914	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
7602 W. State Street	Kissinger Meat Market	1914	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
7603 W. State Street	Van Gemert Restaurant	1950	Contemporary	Surveyed

7605 W. State Street	Luetzow Building	1895	Commercial Vernacular	Surveyed
7610 W. State Street	Jacobus Saloon	1902	High Victorian Gothic	Contributing[A]
7677 W. State Street	Hemsing Building	1910	Colonial Revival	Surveyed
1409 Underwood Avenue	Dittmar Building	1897	Queen Anne	Eligible[C]
1460 Underwood Avenue	Swidler Block	1928	Mediterranean Revival	Eligible
1409 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Niemann's Chocolate Shop	1922	20th Century Commercial	Contributing[A]
6734 W. Wells Street	Behling Co. Plumbers and Electricians	1925	Mediterranean Revival	Contributing[B]

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District.
[C] Individually Eligible and Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

12

Planning & Landscape Architecture

Urban Parks and Planning

Currie Park

Currie Park, established in 1919 by Milwaukee County, pre-dates the development of the later parkway plans and was eventually incorporated into the Upper Menominee River Parkway. The park originally served as Milwaukee County's first airport, but was replaced in 1927 by the Currie Park Golf Course. For more information on the Currie Park Golf Course, refer to Chapter 13 Recreation & Entertainment. By 1936, CCC workers completed pedestrian paths, a Pump-house, mechanical shelters, recreational areas, stonework, and golf course clubhouse in the park.[206] Currie Park, located at 3535 North Mayfair Road, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development.

Hart Park

In 1921, Wauwatosa purchased 19.5 acres of land along the north shore of the Menomonee River and informally named it City Park. A curling facility, playing fields, tennis courts, and skating rink were established in the park by 1926. In 1929, a field house and football field were constructed in the park. The Works Progress Administration actively improved the park with extensive stone walls along the river, an addition to the fieldhouse, offices for the WPA, a new football field, bleachers, plantings, and a parking lot. In 1938, a new indoor curling rink was constructed by the WPA along with a refrigeration plant supported by the Wauwatosa Curling Club. A clubhouse and recreation building, designed by Walter Domann, was completed in 1940.[207] For more information on the architect Walter Domann, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture. The Wauwatosa Recreation Building, located at 7300 West Chestnut Street, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Colonial Revival style. The Wauwatosa Recreation Building, along with the other resources within Hart Park, are also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development as the Hart Park Historic Complex.

The park continued to be improved with a roller rink and baseball fields completed in 1942. The parking lot was expanded, and the area between the recreation building and the adjacent garages was enclosed and referred to as the annex in 1958. The park was renamed Charles Hart Park, in commemoration of Wauwatosa's 125th Anniversary, after Wauwatosa's founder. The football field and other playing fields were used by Wauwatosa High School, and new bleachers and a

press box were constructed in 1967. A new park administration and athletic building was constructed near the recreation building in 1968. The recreation building was named after Howard Muellner, the park superintendent for the previous 48 years, in 1974.[208]



Wauwatosa Recreation Building, 1939
7300 W. Chestnut Street



Hoyt Park Pedestrian Bridge, 1939
1800 N. Swan Boulevard

Hoyt Park

Hoyt Park was established by Milwaukee County as a part of the Upper Menomonee River Parkway in 1926. The 34-acre facility was purchased by the City of Wauwatosa in 1928 and renamed Emerson D. Hoyt Park. A non-extant public pool was constructed on the site in 1931. The park was transferred back to the Milwaukee Park Commission in 1936, and the Civilian Conservation Corp constructed a larger concrete pool with an accompanying filtration and purification plant, which opened in 1939. For more information on the Hoyt Park Bathhouse and Swimming Pool, refer to Chapter 13 Recreation & Entertainment. A suspension bridge and a Swan Boulevard automobile traffic bridge were constructed in 1939. Hoyt Park, located at 1800 Swan Boulevard, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The pool was removed and reconstructed in 2010, and the bathhouse was remodeled the same year.[209]

Lower Menomonee River Parkway

The first plans for a series of Milwaukee County parkways was developed in 1923, illustrating a number of curvilinear drives along the waterways of Wauwatosa. In 1932, the parkway was connected with the adjacent Honey Creek Parkway, already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1933, the county began constructing the parkway and drive with Civilian Conservation Corp laborers conducting most of the work including constructing a pavilion, street grading, masonry work, construction of concrete bridges, and excavating lagoons. Between 1935 and 1942, WPA-employed workers constructed additional retaining walls along the Menominee River. In the 1950s, a comfort station and storage building were also constructed.[210]

The Lower Menomonee River Parkway and the resources within it, covering 58 acres from 70th Street to Hawley Road, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The

Lower Menominee River Parkway, which includes Sholes Park, also known as Jacobus Park, has a drive that follows the river closely in a curvilinear path meant as a pleasure drive. The parkway includes many small-scale elements including retaining walls, lagoons, bridges, lighting, and signage.[211]

Sholes Park

Sholes Park, established in 1923 and named after Christopher Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter and a two term Wisconsin State senator, occupied 31 acres adjacent to the Honey Creek Parkway. In 1932, the park was renamed Jacobus Park after Charles C. Jacobus, a former county supervisor from Wauwatosa. The park, like other locations along the parkway system in Wauwatosa, benefited from depression era relief programs and considerable site work, and in 1936, a pavilion was constructed.[212] Sholes Park, located at 6501 Hillside Lane, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. Likewise, the Tudor Revival style Sholes Park Pavilion, located at 6501 Hillside Lane, is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The pavilion overlooks a small lagoon.

A garage, along with other park improvements, were constructed in Jacobus Park in 1968. The Jacobus Park Garage, located at 6501 Hillside Lane, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. A bathhouse and pool were also constructed in the late 1960s.[213] For more information on the Jacobus Park Bathhouse and wading pool, refer to Chapter 13 Recreation and Entertainment.



Sholes Park Pavilion, 1936
6501 Hillside Lane



Menomonee River, 1930
Lower Menomonee River Parkway

Underwood Creek Parkway

The first plans for a series of Milwaukee County parkways was developed in 1923, illustrating a number of curvilinear drives along the waterways of Wauwatosa. The first parkway plans were

produced by landscape, architect Phelps Wyman, in 1925. The land was purchased in 1935, and in 1936 the county began constructing the parkway and drive with Civilian Conservation Corp laborers conducting most of the work including street grading, masonry work, construction of concrete bridges, and the construction of a small comfort station building. In the 1950s, more bridges were added to the Upper Menomonee River Parkway.[214]

The Underwood Creek Parkway and the resources within it, covering 205 acres from Mayfair Road to Swan Boulevard, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The Underwood Creek Parkway, which includes Hansen Golf Course, has a drive that follows the river closely in a curvilinear path meant as a pleasure drive. The parkway includes many small-scale elements including a comfort station, pedestrian bridges, signage, and lighting. The parkway is also bisected by two railroads, the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Chicago & North Western Railroad.[215]

Upper Menomonee River Parkway

The first plans for a series of Milwaukee County parkways was developed in 1923, illustrating a number of curvilinear drives along the waterways of Wauwatosa. Portions of the eventual Upper Menomonee River Parkway were purchased in 1926, with additional property added through the 1930s. In 1935, the county began constructing the parkway and drive with Civilian Conservation Corp laborers conducting most of the work including moving the river channel, excavating lagoons, street grading, masonry work, construction of concrete bridges, and the construction of a small comfort station building. In the 1950s more bridges were added to the Upper Menomonee River Parkway.[216]

The Upper Menomonee River Parkway and the resources within it, covering 555 acres from Harmonee Avenue to Congress Street, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The Upper Menominee River Parkway, which includes Currie Park and Golf Course and Hoyt Park, has a drive that follows the river closely in a curvilinear path meant as a pleasure drive. The parkway includes many small-scale elements including retaining walls, bridge piers, bollards, bridges, lighting, and signage. The largest of these are the WPA built retaining walls constructed along the parkway.[217]



Upper Menomonee River Parkway Drive, 1929
1600 N. Menomonee River Parkway



Pinelawn Memorial Park Office, 1923
10700 W. Capitol Drive

Cemeteries

Milwaukee County Grounds Cemeteries

Milwaukee County established a series of cemeteries for the burial of the poor and destitute from 1872 to 1874 on the county grounds on the south side of the Menomonee River. Two of these unmarked cemeteries were located north of Wisconsin Avenue around North 87th Street, used from 1872 to 1925, and two others north of Watertown Plank Road, also near North 87th Street, used from 1925 to 1974. The cemeteries potentially interned as many as 6,000 people. However, there is presently no physical marking of the cemeteries, also known as Potter's Field.[218] No resources related to the Milwaukee County Grounds Cemeteries were identified in the survey.

Oak Hill Cemetery

Oak Hill Cemetery was established in 1853 by the Oak Hill Burying Association on land sold by Clark Brookins to the east of the Town of Butler. The land had previously been used as an unofficial local cemetery on a one acre plot used by German immigrant farmers. Cemetery records were destroyed by fire in 1912.[219] The last record of internment was in 1951. The small cemetery is presently sited adjacent to Interstate 41 on the north side Capital Drive. No resources related to Oak Hill Cemetery were identified in the survey.

Pinelawn Memorial Cemetery

Pinelawn Cemetery was established in 1922 by the Pinelawn Cemetery Company, primarily owned by T.C. Esser, a prominent Milwaukee businessman. The Tudor revival style Pinelawn Memorial Park Office, located at 10700 West Capitol Drive, was constructed in 1923 and included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. The owners of Badger Paint Company, Jacobi and Erdman, purchased the cemetery in 1940. The 105 acres of cemetery grounds include a crematorium, war memorial, and park offices. The cemetery was sold again to Harold Tosen in 1952 and renamed Pinelawn Memorial Park and Mausoleum Corporation. A greenhouse and schoolhouse on adjacent land were purchased in the early 1960s and incorporated into the cemetery grounds, and the cemetery took on the role as a memorial park as well. The cemetery

has remained with the Tosen family for three generations to the present and is the only family owned and operated memorial park in the State of Wisconsin.[220]

Wauwatosa Cemetery

Charles Hart established the first non-extant cemetery in Wauwatosa near the village center along Wauwatosa Avenue when his wife Sarah died in 1841. In 1854, a cemetery association was established, and in 1866, a larger cemetery plot, one mile north along Wauwatosa Avenue, was established as Wauwatosa Cemetery. Enoch Underwood donated the land for the cemetery. Burials were relocated to the new cemetery, and the original cemetery land sold. The First Baptist Church was moved to the cemetery for use as chapel in 1914. For more information on the First Baptist Church, refer to Chapter 10 Religion. The cemetery served as the primary location for burials in Wauwatosa throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century.[221]

Wauwatosa Cemetery as a whole should be evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B, which will require documentation that is beyond the scope of this survey to determine if it contains graves of persons of outstanding importance who made outstanding contributions to local history, whose activities determined the course of events in local history, or whose activities were especially important in reflecting significant cultural currents of the time.

Historic Resources Associated with Planning & Landscape Architecture Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
10700 W. Capitol Drive	Pinelawn Memorial Park Office	1923	Tudor Revival	Surveyed
7000 Block of W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Utility Shed	c.1970	N/A	Non-Contributing[C]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1939	Colonial Revival	Eligible[A]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park	1936	N/A	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Stadium	1936	N/A	Non-Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Administration & Athletic Building	1968	Styled Ranch-Colonial	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Toilet Building	c.1960	Contemporary	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Storage Building	c.1936	Colonial Revival	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Garage	c.1936	Colonial Revival	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Maintenance Garage	c.1936	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[B]
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	Non-Contributing[C]
6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park	1923	N/A	Contributing[C]
6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park Pavilion	1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing[C]
6501 Hillside Lane	Jacobus Park Garage	1968	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[C]
Honey Creek	Honey Creek Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	Non-Contributing[C]
6200 W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1930	N/A	Contributing[C]
6300 Block of W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Culvert	1935	N/A	Contributing[C]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Chemical Storage Shed	1963	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[D]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1935	N/A	Contributing[D]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1935	N/A	Contributing[D]

3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park	1918	N/A	Contributing[D]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Maintenance Building	1965	Contemporary	Contributing[D]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	Non-Contributing[D]
6100 Block of Menomonee Drive	Jacobus Park Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary	Contributing[C]
Menomonee River	Lower Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A	Contributing[C]
Menomonee River	Upper Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A	Contributing[D]
Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Pavilion	c.1935	Colonial Revival	Contributing[D]
1600 N. Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1929	N/A	Contributing[D]
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park	1926	N/A	Contributing[D]
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Pedestrian Bridge	1939	N/A	Contributing[D]
Underwood Creek	Underwood Creek Parkway	1935	N/A	Contributing[E]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Drive	c.1935	N/A	Contributing[E]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park	c.1940	N/A	Contributing[E]
10300 Block of W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Pavilion	1940	Tudor Revival	Contributing[E]
12308 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District Building	1971	Mansard	Non-Contributing[E]
2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	First Baptist Church	1852	Greek Revival	Surveyed

[A] Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex.
[C] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[D] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[E] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.

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13

Recreation & Entertainment

Golf Courses

Blue Mound Country Club

The Blue Mound Country Club was established in 1903 when 93 members arranged for a golf club west of the City of Milwaukee. They initially leased Jacob Wellauer's 70-acre farm for land and constructed a small frame clubhouse in 1905. In 1923, the golf club purchased two adjoining farms, the Swan Farm and the Gilbert Farm. The members hired the architect Kirchoff and Rose to design the new clubhouse, the Oeflein Construction Company as the contractor, and the notable 1920s course designer, Seth Raynor, a colleague of Charles McDonald. The clubhouse and course opened in the summer of 1926. For more information on Kirchoff and Rose and Seth Raynor, refer to Chapter 7 Architecture.[222] The resources of the Blue Mound Country Club, including the clubhouse, pro-shop, entry piers, two maintenance buildings, a shed, and the course itself, located at 10122 West North Avenue, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements of the Blue Mound Country Club Complex under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development, and are also eligible under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Tudor Revival style.

The old Blue Mound course was operated as a free public course to the east and the new 18-hole one became a popular and successful destination for residents of Wauwatosa and Milwaukee. The golf course went bankrupt in 1933 and operated on a lease, incorporating in 1936 with the new name 'Blue Mound and Country Club.' The club hosted the PGA Championship in 1933, as well as the 1940 Women's Western Open and the 1955 Miller High Life Open. The clubhouse and course remained largely unchanged in the post-war period with the addition of a few maintenance outbuildings. In the late 1990s, the course was restored by Renaissance Design in partnership with architect Bruce Hepner.[223]

Currie Park Golf Course

The Currie Park Golf Course was established in 1927 on land formally used as the first small public airport in Milwaukee County. The 18-hole course was designed by George Hansen. The clubhouse and other buildings on the course were constructed in 1955.[224] The resources of the Currie Park Golf Course, including the clubhouse, a shed, and the course itself, located at 3535 North Mayfair Road, are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements of the Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Blue Mound Country Club, 1926
10122 W. North Avenue



Madison Park Bathhouse, 1968
9800 W. Glendale Avenue

Hansen Park Golf Course

The Hansen Park Golf Course was established in 1952 as a public course within the Underwood Creek Parkway. The small 18-hole course crosses both Underwood Creek and the Menomonee River.[225] The resources of the Hansen Park Golf Course were completed from 1952 to the late 1970s and include the clubhouse, constructed in 1954, a maintenance building, maintenance garage, four sheds, a couple of pedestrian bridges, pedestrian tunnel, and the course itself. Located at 9800 West Underwood Creek parkway, the resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements of the Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development.

Swimming Pools

Madison Park Bathhouse

The Contemporary style Madison Park Bathhouse was constructed along with a public pool in the County's Madison Park in 1968. The Madison Park Bathhouse, located at 9800 West Glendale Avenue in Madison Park, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the lack of an extant accompanying pool. The accompanying swimming pool has since been demolished and replaced with a shallow splash pad.[226]

Hoyt Park Swimming Pool

The Hoyt Park Bathhouse and Swimming Pool, presently known as Tosa Pool, was first constructed in 1938 as a part of the development of Hoyt Park on the south side of the Menomonee River. For more information on Hoyt Park, refer to Chapter 12 Planning & Landscape Architecture. The Colonial Revival Hoyt Park Bathhouse, located at 1800 North Swan Boulevard is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The Hoyt Park

Swimming Pool was also included in the survey as a non-contributing resource in the Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District because of the age of the resource. The Bathhouse has since been remodeled considerably, and the swimming pool was re-constructed in 2010.[227]

Jacobus Park Bathhouse

The Jacobus Park Bathhouse was constructed in 1968 as a part of contemporary improvements to the former Sholes Park. For more information on Sholes Park, refer to Chapter 12 Planning & Landscape Architecture. The bathhouse originally accompanied a non-extant wading pool and now serves a shallow splash pad.[228] The Jacobus Park Bathhouse, located along the 6100 block of Menomonee Drive, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Menomonee River Parkway Historic District under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Bowlero Bowling Alleys, 1959
11737 W. Burleigh Street



Tosa Theatre, 1931
6823 W. North Avenue

Bowling

Bowlero Bowling Lanes

The Bowler Bowling Lanes, designed by architects Van Grossman and Associates and constructed in 1959, contains 72 bowling lanes, a bar, restaurant, and other facilities. The Bowlero Bowling Lanes, located at 11737 West Burleigh Street, is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Recreation and under Criterion C for local significance in the area of Architecture as an example of the Contemporary style.

The bowling alleys are contained within three identical large wide-span buildings. The facility had a non-extant swimming pool and was a popular destination in Wauwatosa and the surrounding region in the 1960s and 1970s as Milwaukee County is considered a center for bowling as a pastime. The number of alleys were expanded in 1967. One of the largest bowling alleys in the country, the Bowlero Bowling Lanes have hosted a large number of professional bowling competitions. Though there was once another equally large bowling facility in Milwaukee, the Celebrity Lanes, located at 5727 South 27th Street, it closed in 1994 while

Bowlero remains in operation. The interior was renovated in 2000 and the lanes are presently owned by AMF, American Recreation Centers.[229]

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

Tosa Theatre

The Tosa Theatre, constructed in the Art Deco style, was opened by Ross Baldwin in 1931. The Tosa Theatre, located at 6823 West North Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The theater was sold to the Marcus Cinemas chain in 1940, which owned and operated the theater until 1999. At some point during this time, the main marquee was removed. The building has had two owners since and is presently named the Rosebud Cinema.[230]

Historic Resources Associated with Recreation & Entertainment Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959	Art Moderne	Eligible
9800 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Park Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary	Surveyed
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1955	Contemporary	Contributing[C]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Shed	c.1955	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[C]
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course	1927	N/A	Contributing[C]
6100 Block of Menomonee Drive	Jacobus Park Wading Pool Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary	Contributing[D]
6823 W. North Avenue	Tosa Theatre	1931	Art Deco	Surveyed
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Tudor Revival	Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Golf Course	1926	N/A	Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Pro Shop	c.1940	Tudor Revival	Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Entry Piers	1929	N/A	Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Shed	c.1950	Tudor Revival	Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Maintenance Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian	Non-Contributing[A]
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Maintenance Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian	Non-Contributing[A]
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Bathhouse	1938	Colonial Revival	Contributing[C]
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Swimming Pool	2010	N/A	Non-Contributing[C]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course	1952	N/A	Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1954	Contemporary	Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Maintenance Building	1965	Contemporary	Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Maintenance Garage	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian	Non-Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Tunnel	1979	N/A	Non-Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[B]
9800 W. Underwood Creek	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[B]

Parkway				
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing[B]

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Complex.
[B] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District.
[C] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.
[D] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District.

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14

Notable People

Introduction

The list of "notable people" includes people who have helped to shape the City of Wauwatosa's non-residential resources. These people range from entrepreneurs, industrialists, politicians, craftsmen, and professionals. Most of these people can be connected with a historic event or building. Any historic resources associated with these persons are listed after their short biographies. More research may unearth additional persons and resources.

William Grede

William Grede was born in Milwaukee in 1897 and worked in his father's carriage shop as a boy. In 1917, he moved to Decatur, Illinois to work in the small foundry of his family friend, Albert Wagner. William (Bill) was able to purchase the Liberty Foundry, located along State Street in Wauwatosa, with the help of investors in 1920 at the age of 23. He became the proprietor of the small foundry with forty employees. Grede proceeded to increase the efficiency and profitability of the foundry quickly while shortening work hours and providing life insurance for his employees. A pension plan and health insurance were also added in the 1920s. He purchased additional foundries in Milwaukee County and by 1940 combined three as Grede Foundries Incorporated and continued to grow, employing over two thousand by the 1940s and producing primarily ductile iron and steel.

Grede was an outspoken critic of labor unions and a supporter of conservative causes, especially as an active founding member of the John Birch Society. He joined Robert Welch, Jr., along with eleven others, in founding the right-wing society in 1958. Grede also served as an official and shareholder in the J.I. Case Company, as the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, and as the director of the Federal Reserve Bank's Seventh District. The foundry business continued to expand rapidly and became a national corporation in the 1960s. In 1971, the Grede Foundry Office, located at 6332 West State Street, was constructed at the original Grede Foundry location and was included in this survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the resource's age. William Grede lived in Elm Grove for most of his life, near his foundry in Wauwatosa, and died in 1989.[231]

Emerson Hoyt

Emerson Hoyt was born in Wauwatosa in 1847, the son of Thomas Hoyt, an early and prominent settler in the area. He married Caroline Holston in 1870, and the couple had two children, Miriam and Samuel. He worked as a local farmer until the 1887, when he was elected to the Wisconsin State General Assembly, where served four successive terms and drafted the general

charter act regulating the incorporation of cities in the state. One outcome was that he worked, successfully, to make the small community of Wauwatosa a city in the wake of the devastating downtown fire in 1895. He also associated with Charles Stickney, the operator of a large Pickle Company in Wauwatosa, to bring an electric street car line from Milwaukee to Wauwatosa. Hoyt was elected the first mayor of the city he helped incorporate in 1897. He then helped establish the public library and became the first president of the First National Bank of Wauwatosa. The First National Bank of Wauwatosa building, constructed in 1911 and located in 7610 Harwood Avenue, was included in the survey and is a non-contributing element in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. Hoyt constructed a commercial block in 1909 for use initially as a small dairy. The Hoyt Building, located at 7505 Harwood Avenue, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. Emerson Hoyt died in 1924.[232]

Charles Jacobus

Charles Jacobus was born in New Jersey in 1864 and moved to Oregon, Wisconsin as a child. He worked in the building and contracting business of his father and moved to Wauwatosa in 1890. He married Adelia Minahan in 1890, and the couple had two sons, Garrett and Delwin Jacobus. Charles constructed a large commercial block at the corner of State Street and Harwood Avenue for use as a Pabst affiliated saloon. The Jacobus Saloon, constructed in 1899 and located at 7610 West State Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.

As a successful builder specializing in concrete, he worked on manufacturing plant and road projects in Milwaukee and became the chairman of the Count Road and Bridge Committee of Milwaukee in 1911. In the influential position, which he held for decades, he oversaw the construction of parkway, bridge, and road projects throughout the county. Jacobus also served as the director of the First National Bank and then the Wauwatosa Building and Loan Association. His sons established the Wauwatosa Fuel and Supply Company in 1924 when they purchased the Wauwatosa Morse Coal and Fuel Company. The Jacobus Building, constructed in 1924 and located at 7700 Harwood Avenue, is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District. Charles Jacobus died in 1936.[233]

Enoch Underwood

Reverend Enoch Underwood was born in 1817 and moved to Wauwatosa with his family in 1836. His father, William Underwood, was one of the first influential settlers in Wauwatosa. In 1838, Enoch was given a parcel of land by his father along the present Watertown Plank Road. The local creek that runs through this part of Wauwatosa has since been named Underwood Creek. Enoch Underwood married Harriet Wheelock, the daughter of a Baptist preacher, in 1840. The couple had two sons, Frederick and William. Harriet is credited with educating Enoch on his specific religious views and faith with the Baptist Church. The first Baptist church in Wauwatosa was organized in 1845 and held services in parishioner's homes and a non-extant schoolhouse.

In 1849, the Baptist church approached Enoch to serve as their first pastor, and he was ordained. The First Baptist Church was constructed in 1852 at the southwest corner of present Wauwatosa Avenue and North Avenue on the Underwood family's land. The First Baptist Church, presently located at 2445 North Wauwatosa Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Reverend Underwood was an outspoken abolitionist and was an active opponent of slavery throughout the 1850s and during the American Civil War. It has been suggested, through local oral histories, that Enoch Underwood and many of his congregation provided stops for the Underground Railway. The congregation grew and by 1888, constructed a new church along Wauwatosa Avenue at Underwood's encouragement. The First Baptist Church was then converted and used as an armory. Enoch Underwood died the same year, having served as the Reverend and leader of the Baptist congregation for forty years.[234]

Frederick Underwood

Frederick Underwood was born in Wauwatosa in 1849, the son of Enoch and Harriet Underwood. In 1867, he left home and took a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, quickly rising to the position of brakeman and then division superintendent. In 1875, he married Sara Smith, and the couple had two sons, Enoch and Russell, who lived in Wauwatosa. Frederick Underwood became a general superintendent with the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway in 1886, but quickly became the superintendent of construction for the company's successor, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, also known as the Soo Line. As a manager of the Soo Line, Underwood was responsible for the construction of thousands of miles of track across the American Midwest and Northwest.

Frederick and Sara were divorced in 1886. He remarried Alice Robbins in 1893. In 1901, Frederick Underwood accepted J. Pierpont Morgan's offer of the presidency of the Erie Railroad. He would head the railway for the following twenty-five years. Frederick Underwood retired from the railroad business in 1926 and died in New York City in 1942. During this time, he still called Wauwatosa home, constructing a non-extant estate on the Underwood family land.[235] In 1957, the Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library was constructed on the site of the Frederick Underwood estate. The Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library, located at 7725 West North Avenue, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the area of Government.

Historic Resources Associated with Notable People Included in the Survey

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
7505 Harwood Avenue	Hoyt Building	1909	20th Century Comm.	Contributing[A]
7610 Harwood Avenue	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1911	Neoclassical Revival	Non-Contributing[A]
7700 Harwood Avenue	Jacobus Building	1924	Tudor Revival	Contributing[A]
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center & Library	1957	Miesian	Eligible
6332 W. State Street	Grede Foundries Office	1971	Late Modern	Surveyed
7610 W. State Street	Jacobus Saloon	1899	High Victorian Gothic	Contributing[A]
2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	First Baptist Church	1852	Greek Revival	Surveyed[B]

[A] Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District.
[B] Wauwatosa Cemetery as a whole should be evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B, which will require documentation that is beyond the scope of this survey to determine if it contains graves of persons of outstanding importance who made outstanding contributions to local history, whose activities determined the course of events in local history, or whose activities were especially important in reflecting significant cultural currents of the time.

15

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16

Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on non-residential properties within the City of Wauwatosa shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic resources within the survey boundary. Several of the properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in the proposed districts and complexes. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them.

The principal investigators surveyed 375 resources of architectural or historical interest. Of these, 25 are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance (See Chapter 2 Survey Methodology for in-depth list of National Register criteria). There were also 8 potential historic complexes and 6 potential historic districts identified.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of individual properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, information on the 8 proposed historic complexes and 6 proposed historic districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a listing of all properties surveyed in the City of Wauwatosa, and maps of the portions of the survey area where historic resources were identified. Complex and district summaries include a list of all resources included within the boundaries and if the resources are contributing or non-contributing to the complex or district.

In addition to the contents of this chapter, several other types of information were gathered and organized through the course of the survey. From this information, the following documents were created: updated entries to the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), photos of every surveyed building, and this report. This architectural and historical intensive survey report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A copy of the report is kept at the Wauwatosa City Hall and the Wauwatosa Public Library.

Non-Residential Resources Currently Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	*Historic Name*	*Period of Significance*
9400 W. Congress Street	Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church	1959
7210-7226 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa Arcade Building	1928
9480 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Home for Dependent Children Administration Building	1898
1626 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Woman's Club Clubhouse	1925

Non-Residential Historic Districts Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

General Boundaries	*Historic Name*	*Period of Significance*
State Highway 181 and N. 72nd Street	Honey Creek Parkway Historic District	1932-1955
9722 Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Historic District	1911-1928

Non-Residential Resources Individually Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	*Historic Name*	*Period of Significance*
2166 N. 68th Street	Washington Elementary School	1921
1717 N. 73rd Street	West Suburban YMCA	1958
1853 N. 75th Street	First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa	1888
2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929
6812 Aetna Court	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1930
7300 Blanchard Street	Wauwatosa Water Works	1897
11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959
11800 W. Burleigh Street	General Merchandise Distribution Center	1958
10707 W. Capitol Drive	Golden Chicken Restaurant	1960
7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929
6927 Maple Terrace	Jefferson Elementary School	1958
7728 Milwaukee Avenue	First Church of Christ Scientist	1934
7600 W. North Avenue	Longfellow Middle School	1956
7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Center, and Library	1957
8107 W. North Avenue	Cities Service Station	1941
7700 Portland Avenue	Hawthorne Junior High School	1932
1409 Underwood Avenue	Dittmar Building	1897
1460 Underwood Avenue	Swidler Block	1928
W. Watertown Plank Road	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge	1912
9201 W. Watertown Plank Road	Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex	1968
11320 W. Watertown Plank Road	Findley Adhesives Company	1956
1529 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923
1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918
1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Underwood Memorial Baptist Church	1953
2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church	1967

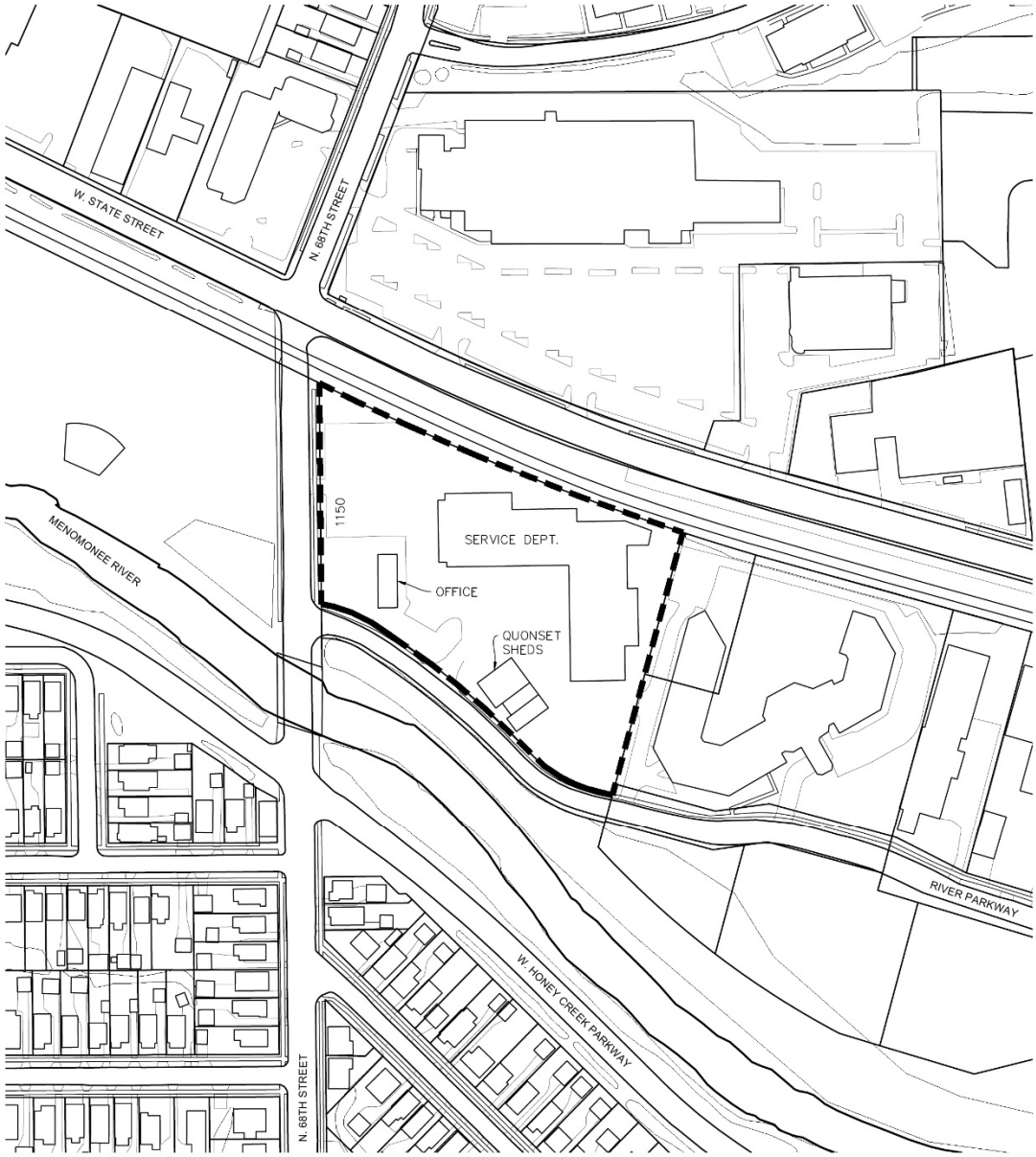
Non-Residential Proposed Complexes Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	*Historic Name*	*Period of Significance*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee Co. Parks Service Historic Complex	1936-1957
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex	1963-1970
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Historic Complex	1926-1968
734-822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex	1929-1957
7440-7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex	1955-1963
10437 Innovation Drive	Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex	1915-1935
10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex	1926-1955
2604-2646 Swan Boulevard	Christ King Church and School Historic Complex	1940-1955

Non-Residential Proposed Historic Districts Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

General Boundaries	*Historic Name*	*Period of Significance*
N. 68th Street and W. Wells Street	North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District	1910-1949
W. State Street, N. Wauwatosa Avenue, and Harwood Avenue	Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District	1892-1925
Along N. Wauwatosa Avenue between Harmonee Avenue and Warren Avenue	North Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District	1918-1958
Along the Menomonee River between Hart Park and N. 60th Street	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District	1926-1968
Along the Menomonee River between Harwood Avenue and W. Hampton Ave.	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District	1918-1968
Along Underwood Creek between the Menomonee River and W. Bluemound Road	Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District	1935-1954

PROPOSED MILWAUKEE COUNTY PARKS MAINTENANCE FACILITY HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 100 200 400 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of five buildings situated on the east side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by North 68th Street, West State Street, and River Parkway. The complex began during the 1930s and was developed largely over the next two decades.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Industrial Loft, Quonset, and Contemporary style public maintenance facilities constructed between 1936 and 1957, having local significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture and Criterion A in the areas of Government & Recreation. The district is comprised of five contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1936 and ending in 1957, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive public maintenance facility that played a significant role in the development and maintenance of the parkways and parks of the city. For more information on the history of Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility, refer to Chapter 4 Government.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 1150 N. 68th Street associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 3.82 acres.

Boundary Justification

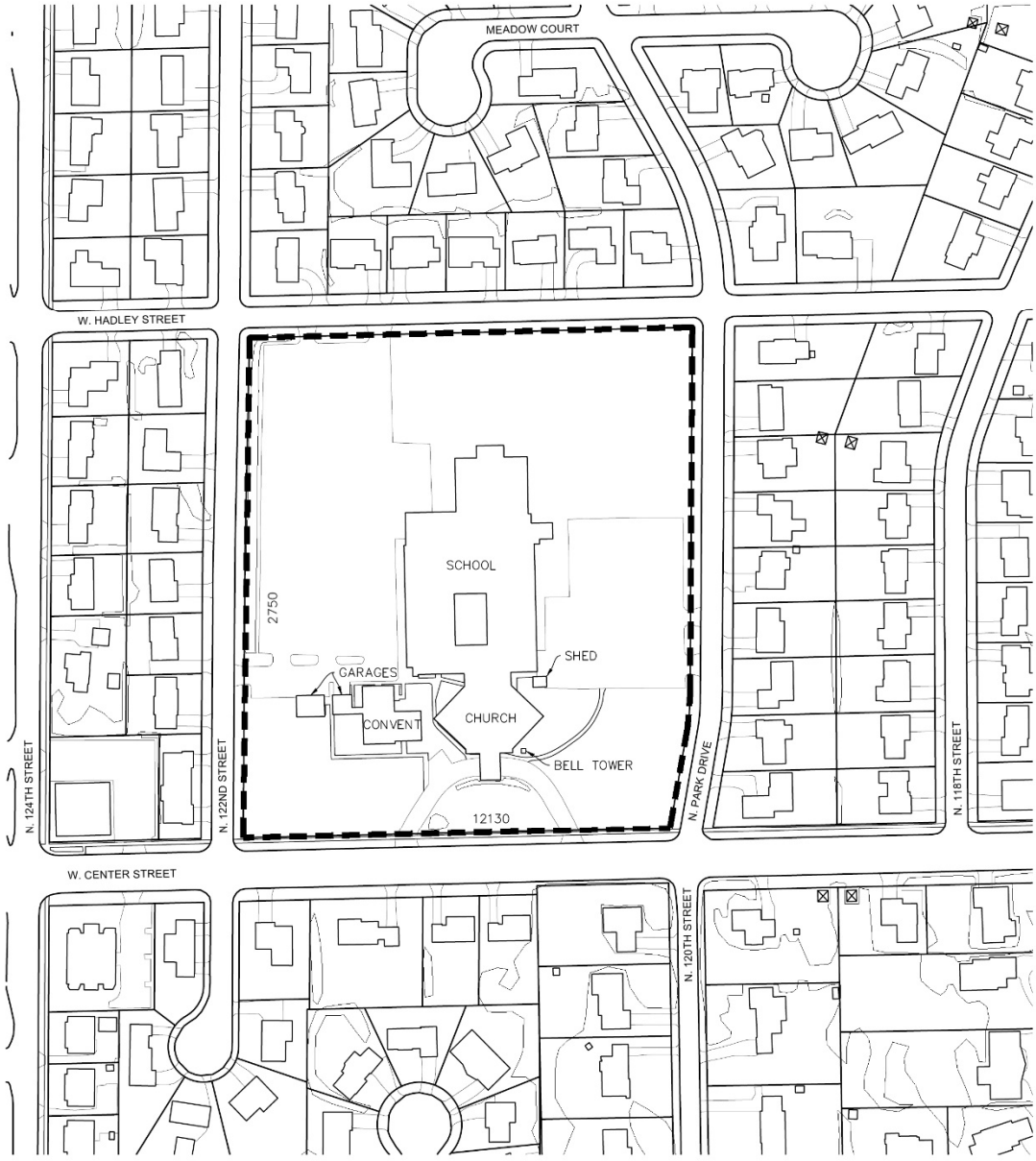
The boundaries of the proposed Milwaukee County Parks Maintenance Facility Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's 5 contributing resources. The adjacent areas are primarily parkland and light industrial buildings.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department	1936	Industrial Loft	C
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Shed	1948	Quonset	C
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Shed	1948	Quonset	C
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Shed	1948	Quonset	C
1150 N. 68th Street	Milwaukee County Parks Central Service Department Office	1957	Contemporary	C

PROPOSED ST. JOSEPH CHURCH & SCHOOL
HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of six buildings and one structure situated on the west side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by West Center Street, North 122nd Street, West Hadley Street, and North Park Drive. The complex began during the mid-twentieth century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Contemporary style religious facilities constructed between 1963 and 1970, having local significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is comprised of seven contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1963 and ending in 1970, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the Contemporary and Brutalist styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of the St. Joseph Parish, refer to Chapter 10 Religion.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of the legal parcel at 12130 W. Center Street associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 10.20 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed St. Joseph Church and School Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's 7 contributing resources. The adjacent areas are residential in nature.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
2750 N. 122nd Street	St. Joseph Catholic School	1963	Contemporary	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1970	Brutalist	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Shed	c.1970	Contemporary	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Convent	1964	Contemporary	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Garage	1967	Contemporary	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Convent Garage	1967	Contemporary	C
12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Bell Tower	1970	N/A	C

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Proposed Hart Park Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Hart Park Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of six buildings, one structure, and one site situated near the center of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by West State Street, North 72nd Street, and the Menomonee River. The complex began during the 1920s and was developed largely over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Colonial Revival and Astylistic Utilitarian buildings are prominent within the park complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Hart Park Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Colonial Revival style public park facilities constructed between 1926 and 1968, having local significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development. The district is comprised of seven contributing and one non-contributing resource. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1926 and ending in 1968, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive public park and recreational facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of Hart Park, refer to Chapter 10 Planning and Landscape Architecture

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 7300 West Chestnut Street associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 19.48 acres.

Boundary Justification

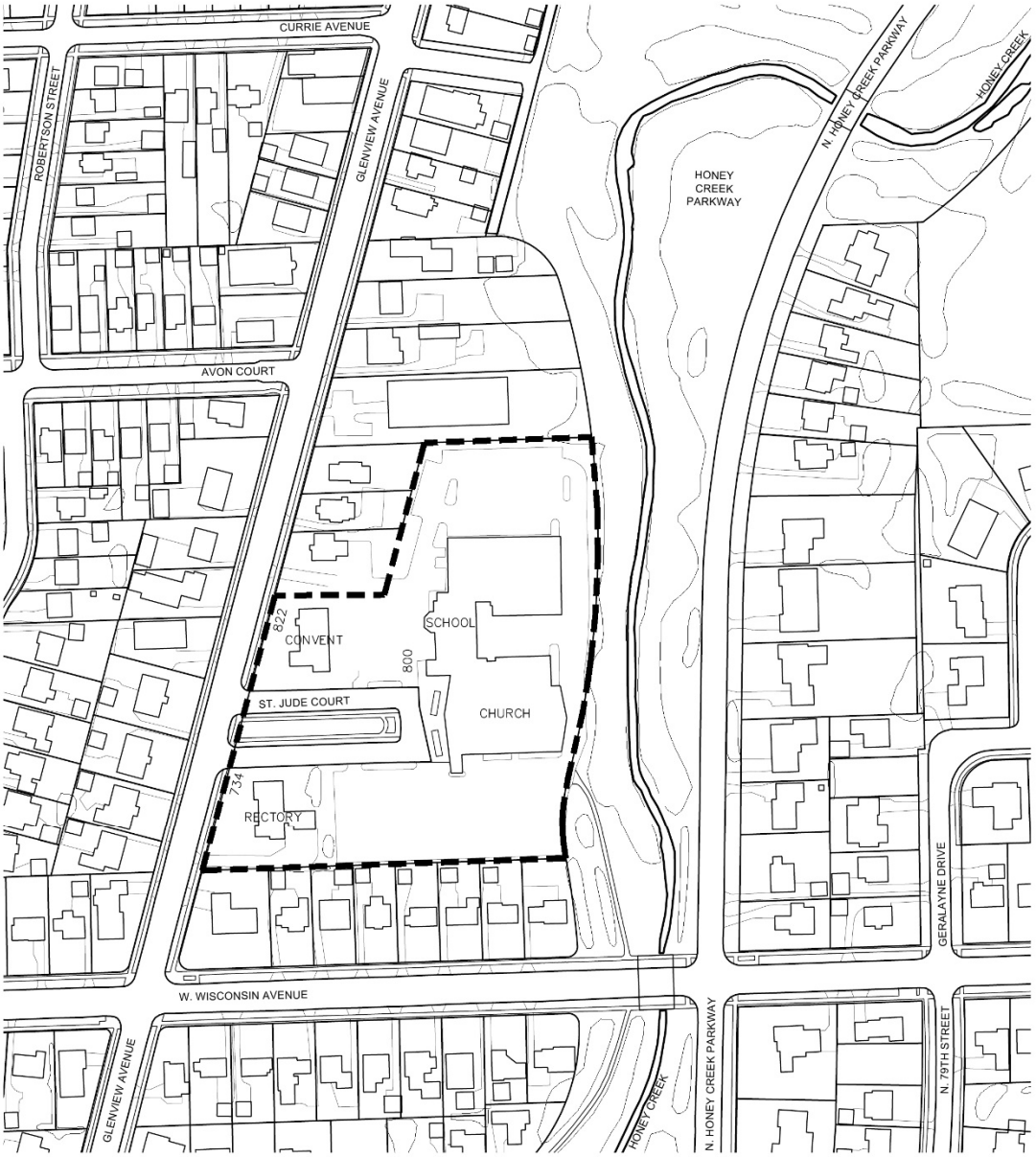
The boundaries of the proposed Hart Park Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's seven contributing and one non-contributing resources. The adjacent areas are nearby parkways, parks, and commercial areas near the Wauwatosa downtown.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1940	Colonial Revival	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Toilet Building	1958	Contemporary	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Garage	c.1940	Colonial Revival	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Storage Building	c.1940	Colonial Revival	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Administration & Athletic Building	1968	Styled Ranch-Colonial	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Maintenance Garage	c.1940	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park	1926	N/A	C
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Stadium	1967	N/A	NC

PROPOSED ST. JUDE CHURCH & SCHOOL
HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of four buildings situated on the south side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by Glenview Avenue, Honey Creek, and adjacent residential buildings. The complex began during the 1920s and completed mid-century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time and use, Collegiate Gothic, Tudor Revival, and Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Collegiate Gothic, Tudor Revival, and Contemporary style religious facilities constructed between 1929 and 1957, having local significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is comprised of four contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1929 and ending in 1957, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of St. Jude parish, refer to Chapter 10 Religion.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of the legal parcels at 734-822 North Glenview Avenue associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 5.58 acres.

Boundary Justification

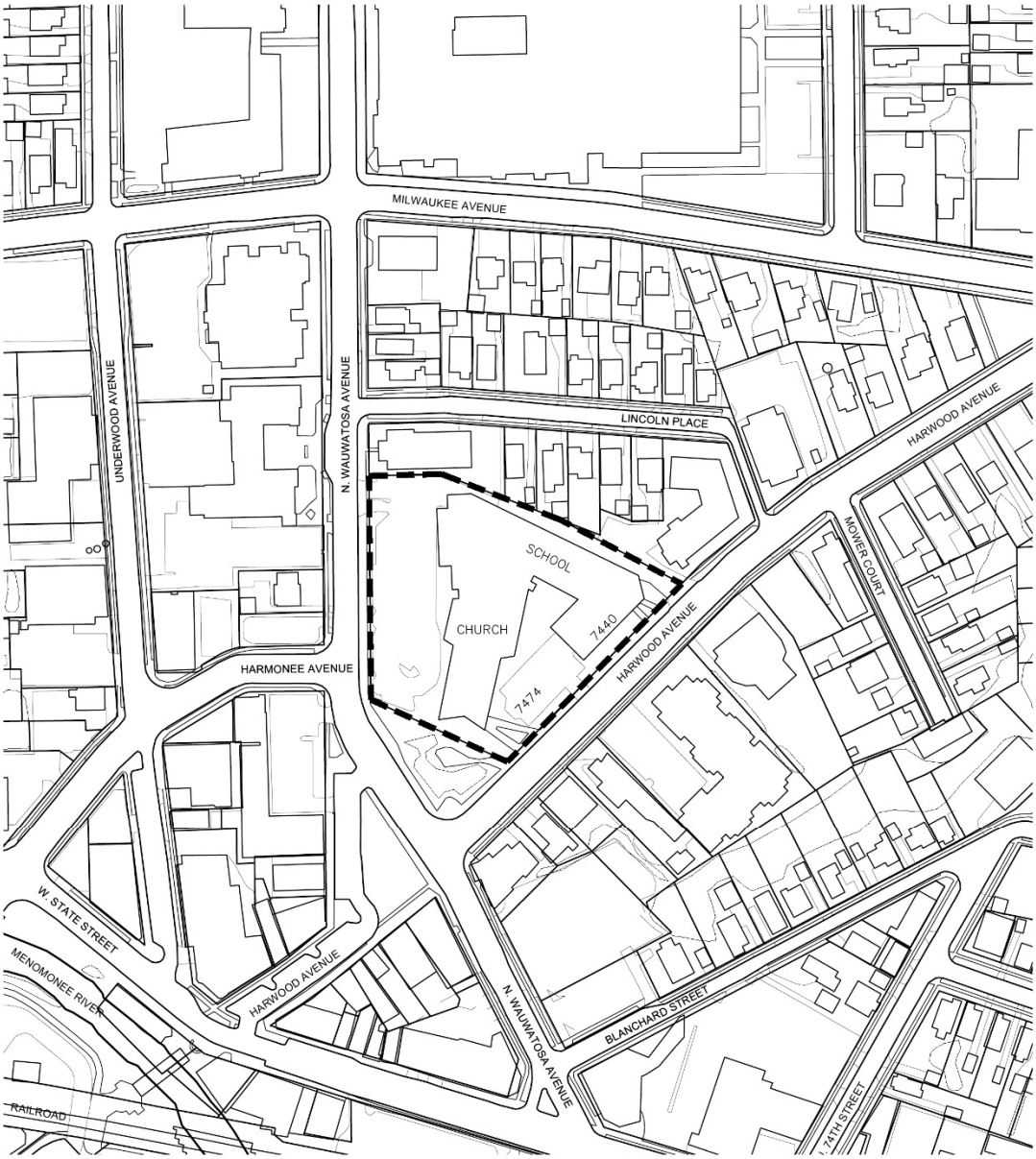
The boundaries of the proposed St. Jude Church and School Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's four contributing resources. The adjacent areas are residential in nature.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church	1957	Contemporary	C
734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Rectory	1954	Tudor Revival	C
800 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School	1929	Collegiate Gothic	C
822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Convent	1954	Tudor Revival	C

PROPOSED ST. BERNARD CHURCH & SCHOOL HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	- - - - -
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of two buildings situated near the center of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by Harwood Avenue, North Wauwatosa Avenue, and Lincoln Place. The complex was developed during the mid-twentieth century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the Complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Contemporary style religious facilities constructed between 1955 and 1963, having local significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is comprised of two contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1955 and ending in 1963, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the Contemporary style popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of St. Bernard parish, refer to Chapter 10 Religion.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of the legal parcel at 7440-7474 Harwood Avenue associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 2.66 acres.

Boundary Justification

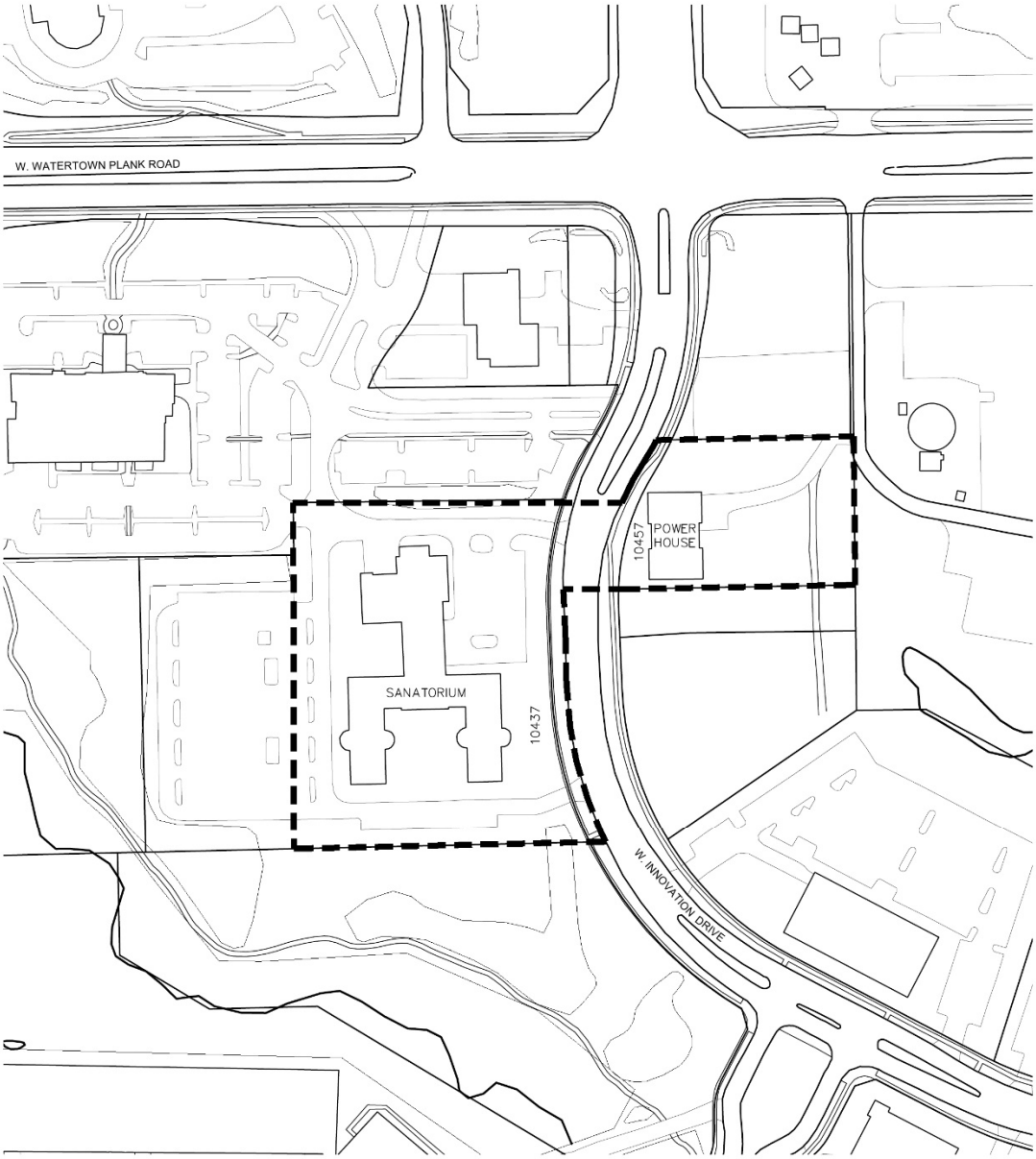
The boundaries of the proposed St. Bernard Church and School Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's two contributing resources. The adjacent areas are either residential or commercial in nature.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
7440 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic School	1955	Contemporary	C
7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contemporary	C

PROPOSED MUIRDALE SANATORIUM
HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of two buildings situated on the south side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by West Watertown Plank Road, Innovation Drive, and adjacent surface parking lots to the west and south. The complex was developed in 1915.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex was identified for its Neoclassical Revival and Mediterranean Revival style sanatorium facilities constructed in 1915, having local significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Medicine. The district is comprised of two contributing resources. The date of construction and historical development of the contributing resources in 1915 constitutes the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of two architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive medical facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of the Muirdale Sanatorium, refer to Chapter 9 Social and Political Movements.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcels at 10437 Innovation Drive and 10457 West Watertown Plank Road associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 6.20 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Muirdale Sanatorium Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's two contributing resources. The adjacent areas are governmental and corporate offices in nature.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
10437 Innovation Dr.	Muirdale Sanatorium Hosp. Admin. Bldg.	1915	Neoclassical Revival	C
10457 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse	1915	Mediterranean Revival	C

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Proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of five buildings, one object, and one site situated near the center of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated West Burleigh Street, North Mayfair Road, West North Avenue, and the Menomonee River. The complex began in 1926 with the development and construction of the golf course and country club and was developed largely over the following four decades. Tudor Revival and Astylistic Utilitarian buildings are prominent within the golf course complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Tudor Revival and Astylistic Utilitarian style recreational facilities constructed between 1926 and 1960, having local significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is comprised of five contributing and two non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1926 and ending in c.1950, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the Tudor Revival style popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive golfing facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of the Blue Mound Country Club, refer to Chapter 13 Recreation and Entertainment.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of the legal parcel at 10122 West North Avenue associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 195.2 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Blue Mound Country Club Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's five contributing and two non-contributing resources. The adjacent areas on three sides are residential in nature, with houses looking on to the golf course in certain locations. The golf course also abuts the Mayfair Mall and the Menomonee River.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Tudor Revival	C
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Entry Piers	1929	N/A	C
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Golf Course	1926	N/A	C
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Shed	c.1950	Tudor Revival	C
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Pro Shop	c.1940	Tudor Revival	C
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Maintenance Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian	NC
10122 W. North Ave.	Blue Mound Country Club Maintenance Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian	NC

PROPOSED CHRIST KING CHURCH & SCHOOL
HISTORIC COMPLEX



COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	- - - - -
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of four buildings situated on the north side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated by West Center Street, North 91st Street, West Clarke Street, and North Swan Boulevard. The complex began during the mid-twentieth century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival style buildings are prominent within the Christ King Complex.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival style religious facilities constructed between 1940 and 1955, having local significance under National Register Criterion C. The district is comprised of four contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1940 and ending in 1955, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the city. For more information on the history of the Christ King parish, refer to Chapter 10 Religion.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of the legal parcel at 2604, 2626, and 2646 North Swan Boulevard associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose an area of 3.40 acres.

Boundary Justification

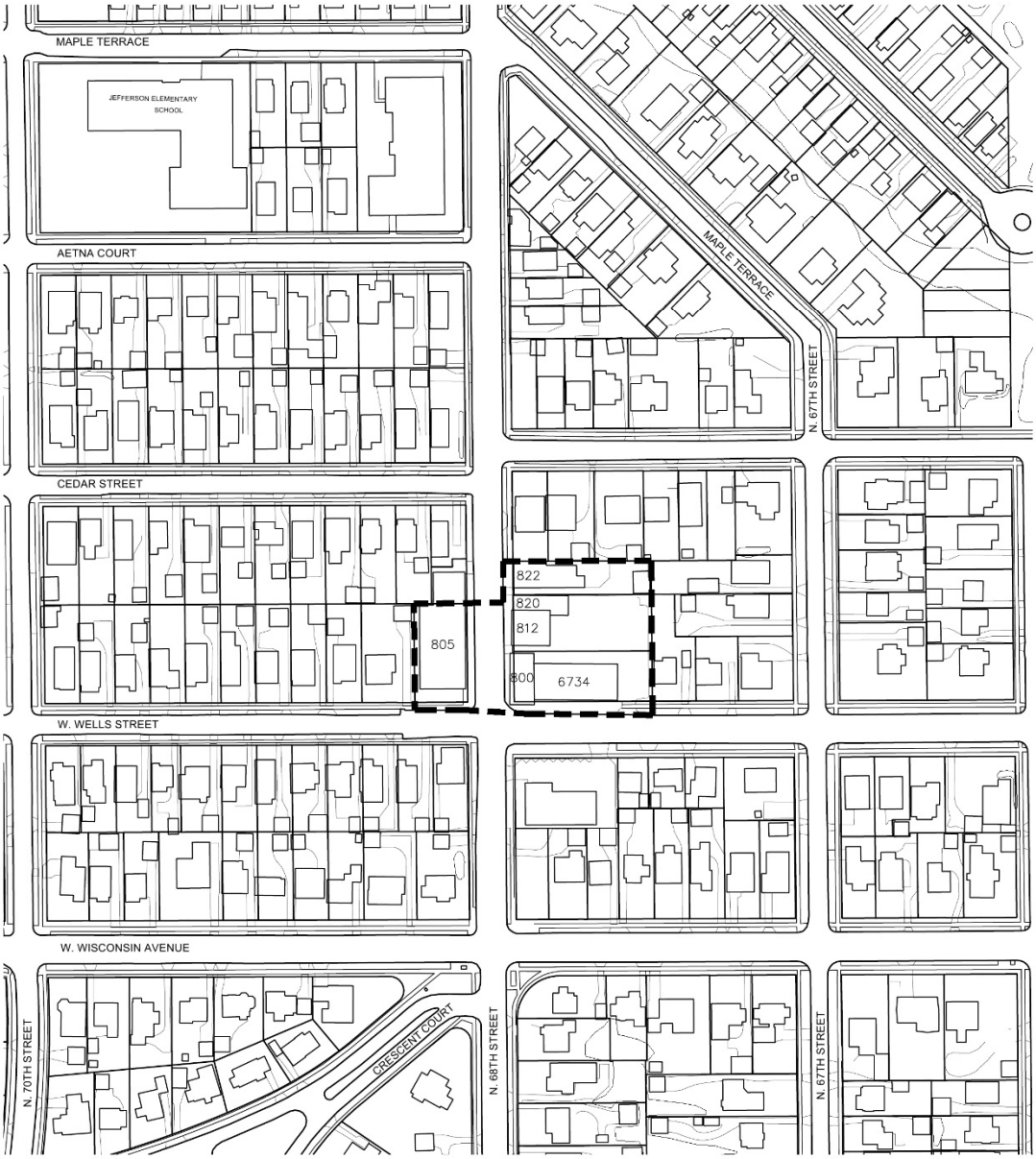
The boundaries of the proposed Christ King Church and School Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's four contributing resources. The adjacent areas are residential in nature.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
2604 N. Swan Blvd.	Christ King Catholic Church	1955	Georgian Revival	C
2604 N. Swan Blvd.	Christ King Catholic Rectory	1950	Colonial Revival	C
2626 N. Swan Blvd.	Christ King Catholic Convent	1950	Colonial Revival	C
2646 N. Swan Blvd.	Christ King Catholic School	1940	Georgian Revival	C

PROPOSED NORTH 68TH & WEST WELLS STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT



DISTRICT MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	- - - - -
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District is a well-defined cluster of six buildings situated on the east side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated at the intersection of North 68th Street and West Wells Street. The area of small commercial buildings began in 1910 and was developed and filled in over the next three decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District was identified for its concentration of small commercial buildings constructed between 1910 and 1949, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. The district is comprised of six contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1910 and ending in 1949, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the districts represents a fine intact example of an early twentieth century street-car commercial hub in an otherwise residential neighborhood. For more information on the history of the North 68th and West Wells Streets commercial area, refer to Chapter 3 Historical Overview.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: the area immediately to the north of the intersection of North 68th Street and West Wells Street including the commercial storefronts facing both streets. The boundaries of the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 1.47 acres.

Boundary Justification

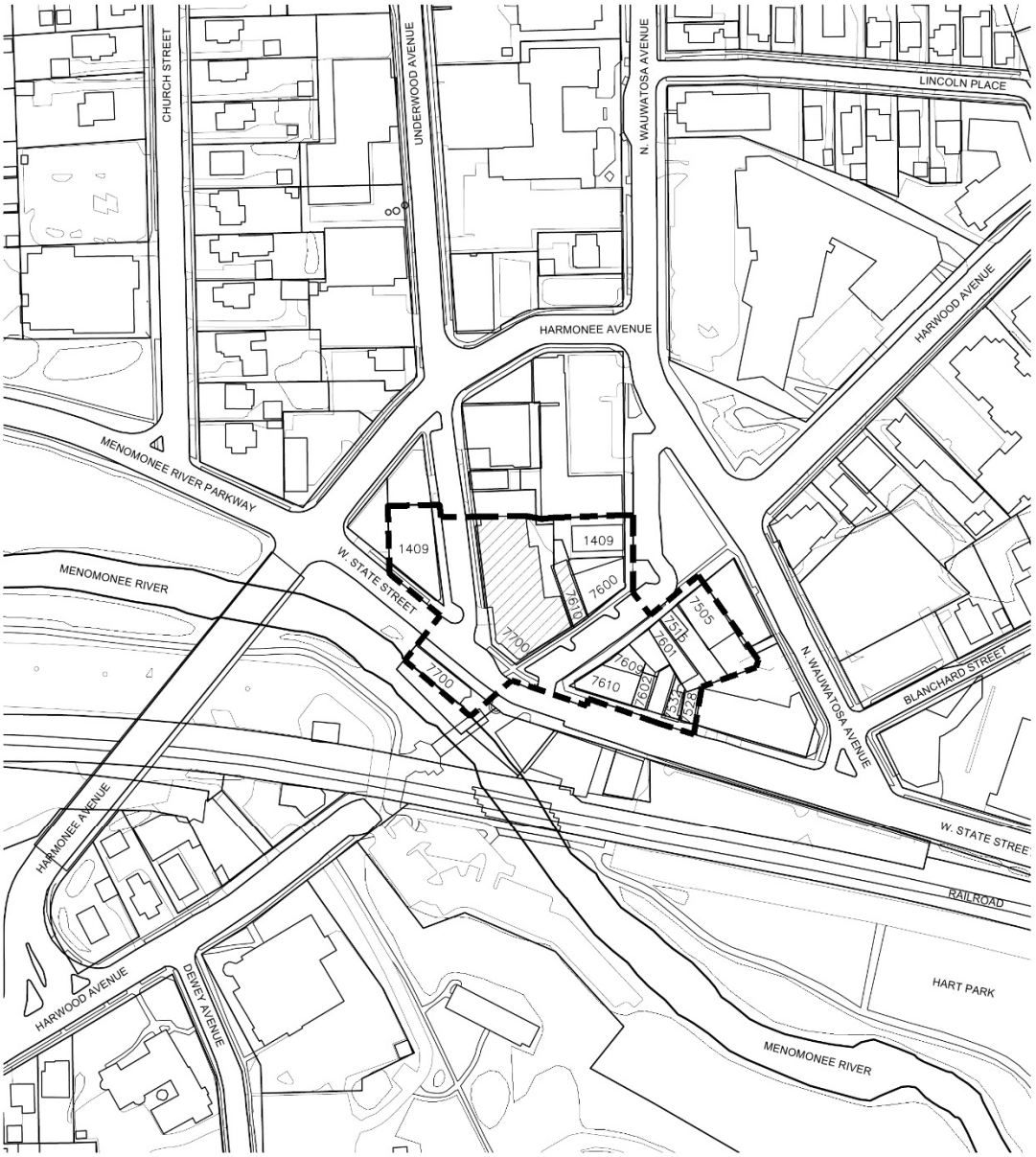
The boundaries of the proposed North 68th and West Wells Streets Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides, the boundaries were drawn to exclude neighboring residential areas and commercial buildings outside the period of significance. The result is a cohesive district with no non-contributing properties.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
800 N. 68th Street	Hyde Park Barber Shop	1915	Craftsman	C
805 N. 68th Street	Patterson Drugs Building	1920	Spanish Colonial Rev.	C
812 N. 68th Street	Stockinger Meats	1910	Craftsman	C
820 N. 68th Street	Jahnke Bros. Grocery	1929	Craftsman	C
822 N. 68th Street	Elmer Nagle Office	1949	Contemporary	C
6734 W. Wells Street	Behling Company Plumbers & Electricians	1924	Mediterranean Revival	C

PROPOSED DOWNTOWN WAUWATOSA HISTORIC DISTRICT



DISTRICT MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	- - - - -
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 14 buildings situated near the center of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated along West State Street, North Wauwatosa Avenue, and Harwood Avenue at the intersection of these streets just north of the Menomonee River. The area of commercial blocks began in 1892 and was developed and filled in over the next three decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Queen Anne, Twentieth Century Commercial, Period Revival, and Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District was identified for its concentration of commercial storefront buildings constructed between 1892 and 1925, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. The district is comprised of 12 contributing resources and two non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1892 and ending in 1925, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents a fine intact example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century small commercial downtown. For more information on the history of Downtown Wauwatosa, refer to Chapter 3 Historical Overview.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: the commercial buildings along West State Street, North Wauwatosa Avenue, and Harwood Avenue at the intersection of these streets just north of the Menomonee River. The boundaries of the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 2.43 acres.

Boundary Justification

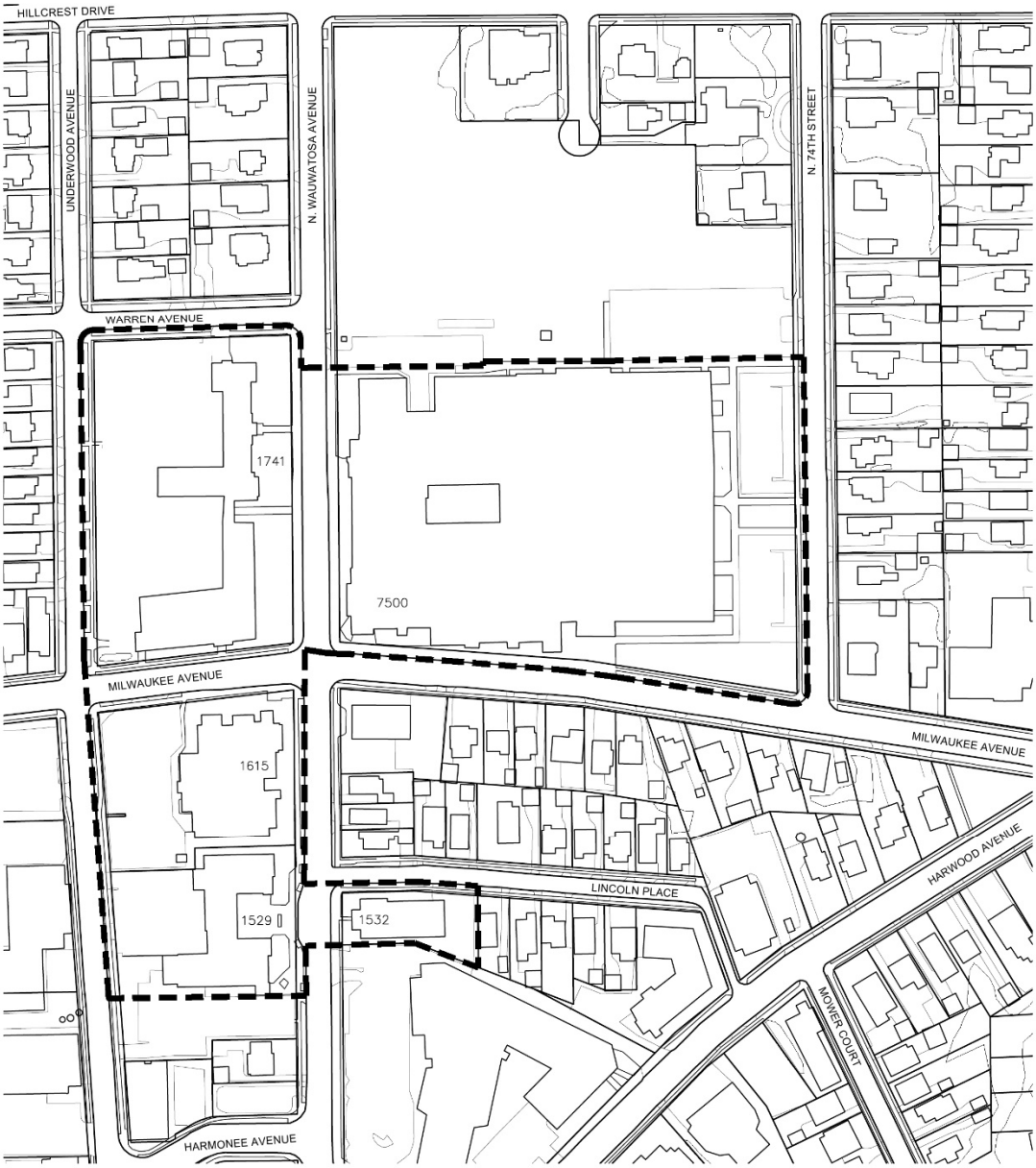
The boundaries of the proposed Downtown Wauwatosa Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north and east, the boundaries were drawn to exclude a large number of non-contributing commercial buildings excluded due to the period of significance. To the south the district is bounded by the Menomonee River, and to the north and west it is bounded by an adjacent residential neighborhood. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
7505 Harwood Avenue	Hoyt Building	1909	20th Century Commercial	C
7515 Harwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Electric Company	1915	20th Century Commercial	C
7600 Harwood Avenue	Greenwood Block	1892	Queen Anne	C
7601 Harwood Avenue	National Tea Company	1922	Contemporary	C
7609 Harwood Avenue	Jewelers Building	1925	Spanish Colonial Revival	C
7610 Harwood Avenue	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1911	Neoclassical Revival	NC
7700 Harwood Avenue	Jacobus Building	1924	Tudor Revival	C
7528 W. State Street	Glawe Building	1913	20th Century Commercial	C
7532 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Building & Loan Association	1914	20th Century Commercial	C
7602 W. State Street	Kissinger Meat Market	1914	20th Century Commercial	C
7610 W. State Street	Jacobus Saloon	1899	High Victorian Gothic	C
1409 Underwood Avenue	Dittmar Building	1897	Queen Anne	C
1414 Underwood Avenue	Lefeber Pointe Building	2001	Contemporary	NC
1409 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	Niemann's Chocolate Shop	1922	20th Century Commercial	C

PROPOSED WAUWATOSA AVENUE
INSTITUTIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



DISTRICT MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	- - - - -
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District is a well-defined cluster of six buildings situated near the center of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated along North Wauwatosa Avenue between Harmonee Avenue and Warren Avenue. The area of large institutional buildings began in 1918 and was developed and filled in over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Georgian Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Neogothic Revival, Art Deco, and Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District was identified for its concentration of institutional buildings constructed between 1918 and 1958, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. The district is comprised of six contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1918 and ending in 1958, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents a fine intact example of an early twentieth century grouping of religious, institutional, and educational buildings. For more information on the history of the institutional buildings along North Wauwatosa Avenue, refer to Chapter 8 Education, Chapter 9 Social and Political Movements, and Chapter 10 Religion.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: along N. Wauwatosa Avenue between Harmonee Avenue and Warren Avenue. The boundaries of the proposed Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 14.2 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Wauwatosa Avenue Institutional Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north, east, and west, the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent residential neighborhoods. The boundary was drawn to the south the exclude the commercial buildings that are outside the period of significance and have a closer relationship to the historic downtown of Wauwatosa. The result is a cohesive district with no non-contributing properties.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
7500 Milwaukee Ave.	Wauwatosa High School	1931	Art Deco	C
1529 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923	Neogothic Revival	C
1532 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Georgian Revival	C
1615 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church	1949	Neogothic Revival	C
1741 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	Lincoln Elementary School	1921	Neoclassical Revival	C
1741 N. Wauwatosa Ave.	Lincoln Elementary School Annex	1958	Miesian	C

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Proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District is a well-defined cluster of four buildings, six structures, and two sites situated at the southeast corner of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated along the Menomonee River between Hart Park and North 60th Street. The area of parkways and parkland began in 1926 and was developed and filled in over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles, civil engineering, and park planning of the time, Tudor Revival, Astylistic Utilitarian, and Contemporary styled resources are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District was identified for its concentration of parkway and park resources constructed between 1926 and 1968, having local significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. The district is comprised of seven contributing resources and five non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1926 and ending in 1968, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents a fine intact example of a suburban scenic parkway. For more information on the history of the Lower Menomonee River Parkway, refer to Chapter 12 Planning and Landscape Architecture.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcel associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Along the Menomonee River between Hart Park and North 60th Street. The boundaries of the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 58.54 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Lower Menomonee River Parkway Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides, the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent residential and commercial areas unrelated to the natural landscape of the parkways, creek, public parks, and golf courses of the district. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park	1932	N/A	C
6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park Pavilion	1936	Tudor Revival	C
6501 Hillside Lane	Jacobus Park Garage	1968	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
6200 W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1930	N/A	C
6300 Block W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Culvert	1935	N/A	C
6100 Block Menomonee Drive	Jacobus Park Wading Pool Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary	C
Menomonee River	Lower Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A	C
N. 68th Street	North 68th Street Bridge	2008	N/A	NC
N. 70th Street	North 70th Street Bridge	2010	N/A	NC
7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	NC
7000 Block W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Utility Shed	c.1970	N/A	NC
Honey Creek	Honey Creek Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	NC

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Proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District is a well-defined cluster of six buildings, 18 structures, and four sites situated along the west side of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated along the Menomonee River between Harwood Avenue and West Hampton Avenue. The area of parkways, parkland, and golf courses began in 1918 and was developed and filled in over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles, civil engineering, and park planning of the time, Colonial Revival, Astylistic Utilitarian, and Contemporary style resources are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District was identified for its concentration of parkway, park, and golf course resources constructed between 1918 and 1968, having local significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district is comprised of 24 contributing resources and four non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1918 and ending in 1968, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents a fine intact example of a suburban scenic parkway. For more information on the history of the Upper Menomonee River Parkway, refer to Chapter 12 Planning and Landscape Architecture.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcel associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Along the Menomonee River between Harwood Avenue and West Hampton Avenue. The boundaries of the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 562.68 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Upper Menomonee River Parkway Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent residential and commercial areas unrelated to the natural landscape of the parkways, creek, public parks, and golf courses of the district. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive East Westbound Bridge	1967	N/A	C
W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive West Eastbound Bridge	1967	N/A	C
W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive East Eastbound Bridge	1966	N/A	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Maintenance Building	1965	Contemporary	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course	1927	N/A	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1955	Contemporary	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park	1918	N/A	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1960	N/A	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1960	N/A	C
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Chemical Storage Shed	1963	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Southbound Bridge	1968	N/A	C
N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Northbound Bridge	1968	N/A	C
Menomonee River	Upper Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A	C
1600 N. Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1929	N/A	C
N. Menomonee River Parkway	Menomonee River Parkway Bridge	c.1965	N/A	C
Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Pavilion	c.1935	Colonial Revival	C
W. North Avenue	West North Avenue East Bridge	1934	N/A	C
W. North Avenue	West North Avenue West Bridge	1934	N/A	C
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Suspension Bridge	1939	N/A	C
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park	1926	N/A	C
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Bathhouse	1938	Colonial Revival	C
N. Swan Boulevard	Railroad Bridge	c.1965	N/A	C
W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive West Westbound Bridge	2003	N/A	NC
3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A	NC
1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Swimming Pool	2010	N/A	NC
N. Swan Boulevard	Swan Boulevard Bridge	1978	N/A	NC

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Proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District is a well-defined cluster of nine buildings, nine structures, and five sites situated in the southwest corner of the City of Wauwatosa and has boundaries roughly delineated along Underwood Creek between the Menomonee River and West Bluemound Road. The area of parkways, parkland, and golf courses began in 1935 and was developed and filled in over the next two decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles, civil engineering, and park planning of their time, Tudor Revival, Astylistic Utilitarian, and Contemporary style resources are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District was identified for its concentration of parkway, park, and golf course resources constructed between 1935 and 1960, having local significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district is comprised of 14 contributing resources and nine non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1935 and ending in c.1960, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents a fine intact example of a suburban scenic parkway. For more information on the history of the Underwood Creek Parkway, refer to Chapter 12 Planning and Landscape Architecture.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcel associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Along Underwood Creek between the Menomonee River and West Bluemound Road. The boundaries of the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 206.61 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Underwood Creek Parkway Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent residential and commercial areas unrelated to the natural landscape of the parkways, creek, public parks, and golf courses of the district. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

Address	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*	*Class*
Underwood Creek	Underwood Creek Parkway	1935	N/A	C
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Drive	c.1935	N/A	C
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course	1952	N/A	C
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1954	Contemporary	C
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Pedestrian Bridge	c.1950	N/A	C
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park	c.1940	N/A	C
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Maintenance Building	c.1960	Contemporary	C
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
10300 Block W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Pavilion	1940	Tudor Revival	C
W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Drive	1935	N/A	C
W. Watertown Plank Road	Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge	1912	N/A	C
N. 115th Street	North 115th Street Bridge	1976	N/A	NC
Highway 45	Highway 45 Southbound Bridge	1962	N/A	NC
Highway 45	Highway 45 Northbound Bridge	1962	N/A	NC
N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Bridge	1976	N/A	NC
9800 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Tunnel	1979	N/A	NC
9801 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Hansen Park Golf Course Maintenance Garage	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian	NC
12308 W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District Building	1971	Mansard	NC
W. Watertown Plank Road	West Watertown Plank Road Eastbound Bridge	1972	N/A	NC
W. Watertown Plank Road	West Watertown Plank Road Westbound Bridge	1972	N/A	NC

Resources Included in this Survey

AHI #	*Address*	*Historic Name*	*Date*	*Style*
233179	2021 N. 60th Street	Catholic Family Life Program	1964	Contemporary
233233	2630 N. 64th Street	North 64th Street Pumping Station	1926	Art Moderne
077349	800 N. 68th Street	Hyde Park Barber Shop	1915	Craftsman
077350	805 N. 68th Street	Patterson Drugs Building	1920	Spanish Colonial Rev.
077348	812 N. 68th Street	Stockinger Meats	1910	Craftsman
233170	820 N. 68th Street	Jahnke Bros. Grocery	1929	Craftsman
233169	822 N. 68th Street	Elmer Nagle Office	1949	Contemporary
233164	1150 N. 68th Street	Mil. Co. Parks Central Service Dept.	1936	Industrial Loft
233165	1150 N. 68th Street	Mil. Co. Parks Central Service Dept. Shed	1948	Quonset
233166	1150 N. 68th Street	Mil. Co. Parks Central Service Dept. Shed	1948	Quonset
233167	1150 N. 68th Street	Mil. Co. Parks Central Service Dept. Shed	1948	Quonset
233359	1150 N. 68th Street	Mil. Co. Parks Central Serv. Dept. Office	1957	Contemporary
233178	1511 N. 68th Street	Phil Duffy Electrical Contractor Building	1956	20th Century Comm.
008975	2166 N. 68th Street	Washington Elementary School	1921	Mediterranean Revival
206901	N. 68th Street	North 68th Street Bridge	2008	N/A
152124	1025 N. 70th Street	Bethel Tabernacle	1963	Contemporary
008963	1510 N. 70th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Church	1903	High Victorian Gothic
206841	N. 70th Street	North 70th Street Bridge	2010	N/A
233234	1717 N. 73rd Street	West Suburban YMCA	1958	Contemporary
077535	2535 N. 73rd Street	Roosevelt Elementary School	1929	Art Deco
008964	1853 N. 75th Street	First Baptist Church of Wauwatosa	1888	High Victorian Gothic
233237	2366 N. 80th Street	Wauwatosa Presbyterian Church	1952	Contemporary
233337	925 N. 87th Street	Wisconsin Eye Institute	1976	Brutalist
233341	1700 N. 87th Street	MMSD Water Odor Control Facility	1988	Astylistic Utilitarian
233245	2435 N. 89th Street	McKinley Elementary School	1929	Art Deco
233332	1000 N. 92nd Street	Froedtert Memorial Luth. Hospital Bldg.	c.1980	Brutalist
233264	4025 N. 92nd Street	The Family Medical Center Clinic	1962	Contemporary
233265	4315 N. 92nd Street	H.L. Palmer Masonic Lodge No. 301	1962	New Formalist
233323	1435 N. 113th Street	Reliable Paper Company	1979	Brutalist
233292	2969 N. 114th Street	Burgmeier Household Furnishings Inc.	1978	Brutalist
233293	3015 N. 114th Street	Guell Brokerage	1971	Contemporary
205121	N. 115th Street	North 115th Street Bridge	1976	N/A
233286	2900 N. 117th Street	Environmental Products and Systems Inc.	1968	Contemporary
233285	3000 N. 117th Street	Starline Manufacturing Company	1968	Contemporary
233350	125 N. 120th Street	Moore Lubrication Company	1974	Contemporary
233348	238 N. 121st Street	Hein Equipment Company	1950	Quonset
233346	255 N. 121st Street	Interstate Fire and Safety Inc.	1972	Contemporary
233345	321 N. 121st Street	Cremer Engineering Company	1963	Contemporary
233344	330 N. 121st Street	Grellinger-Rose Architectural Engineering	1968	Contemporary
233343	346 N. 121st Street	Leedy & Petzold Inc. Electrical Engineers	1961	Contemporary
233299	2750 N. 122nd Street	St. Joseph Catholic School	1963	Contemporary
233230	2380 N. 124th Street	Sheahan Building	1973	New Trad. Classical
233282	3300 N. 124th Street	Briggs & Stratton Wauwatosa Plant	1954	Mansard
233278	3600 N. 124th Street	City First Credit Union	1983	Wrightian
233277	3636 N. 124th Street	Centralized Billing Systems	1983	Brutalist
233276	3720 N. 124th Street	Intertech Business Center	1984	Brutalist
233307	4460 N. 124th Street	Davis & Thompson Co. Tool Mfg.	1942	Production Shed
233274	4480 N. 124th Street	Ajax Corporation Metal Manufacturing	1968	Contemporary
233273	4530 N. 124th Street	Raabe Paint Co	1976	Contemporary
233272	4560 N. 124th Street	American Paper and Packaging Corp.	1976	Brutalist

233271	4700 N. 124th Street	Ver Halen Company	1964	Contemporary
233270	4710 N. 124th Street	Dawn Moving and Storage Company	1964	Contemporary
233269	4750 N. 124th Street	Saint George's Sales	1965	Contemporary
077491	6812 Aetna Court	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1930	Collegiate Gothic
008897	7300 Blanchard Street	Wauwatosa Water Works	1897	High Vic. Italianate
233173	6905 W. Bluemound Road	Nativity Evangelical Lutheran Church	1955	Colonial Revival
233174	7700 W. Bluemound Road	Land Title Building	1973	Contemporary
233312	9700 W. Bluemound Road	Republic Building	1962	Miesian
233313	9730 W. Bluemound Road	Bennett Labor Company Inc.	1962	Miesian
233314	9800 W. Bluemound Road	9800 Building	1970	Brutalist
233317	10859 W. Bluemound Road	Tri City National Bank	1988	Late Modern
233318	10909 W. Bluemound Road	Camco Management Office Building	1972	Contemporary
152601	11040 W. Bluemound Road	Superior Enterprises Building	1962	Contemporary
233315	11050 W. Bluemound Road	Intermark Associates Public Relations	1984	Contemporary
152602	11063 W. Bluemound Road	Paul Bogosian Office Building	1972	Contemporary
233319	11120 W. Bluemound Road	Mandarin Restaurant	1977	Mansard
233320	11400 W. Bluemound Road	Hoffmann Building	1969	Contemporary
233321	11607 W. Bluemound Road	Earl's Barber Shop	1960	Contemporary
233322	11617 W. Bluemound Road	Joseph Nance Office	1954	Contemporary
152604	12320 W. Bluemound Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Sts.	1960	Contemporary
233253	10700 W. Burleigh Street	Rockwell Manufacturing Co.	1966	Contemporary
233283	11711 W. Burleigh Street	Dental Association of Milwaukee	1985	Late Modern
233284	11737 W. Burleigh Street	Bowlero Bowling Alleys	1959	Art Moderne
233281	11800 W. Burleigh Street	General Merchandise Co. Distrib. Ctr.	1963	Contemporary
233263	10225 W. Capitol Drive	Gordon Stover Dentist Office	1970	Styled Ranch-Tudor
227473	10700 W. Capitol Drive	Pinelawn Memorial Park Office	1923	Tudor Revival
227465	10707 W. Capitol Drive	Golden Chicken Restaurant	1960	Neo-Expressionist
233255	10721 W. Capitol Drive	Maycourt Building	1961	Late Modern
233306	11700 W. Capitol Drive	A.O. Smith Propeller Factory	1942	Production Shed
233287	12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Plant #2	1958	Miesian
233288	12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Water Tower	1958	Astylistic Utilitarian
233291	12001 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Gatehouse	1985	Contemporary
233290	12009 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Warehouse	1985	Brutalist
233289	12015 W. Capitol Drive	Falk Corporation Warehouse	1973	Production Shed
206181	W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive East W-bound Bridge	1967	N/A
206201	W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive West E-bound Bridge	1967	N/A
206221	W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive West W-bound Bridge	2003	N/A
206222	W. Capitol Drive	West Capitol Drive East E-bound Bridge	1966	N/A
077539	6817 W. Center Street	Pilgrim Lutheran Church	1949	Neogothic Revival
233232	7229 W. Center Street	Eddie's Barber Shop	1957	Contemporary
077528	7265 W. Center Street	Wauwatosa Ev. United Brethren Church	1930	Neogothic Revival
233231	7303 W. Center Street	Max Poeltzig Dentist	1948	Art Moderne
233295	11100 W. Center Street	Old Wauwatosa West High School	1961	Miesian
233296	11400 W. Center Street	Wauwatosa West High School	1970	Brutalist
233297	11600 W. Center Street	Eisenhower Elementary School	1970	Brutalist
233298	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church	1970	Brutalist
233300	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Shed	c.1970	Contemporary
233301	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic School Convent	1964	Contemporary
233302	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Garage	1967	Contemporary
233303	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic School Convent Gar.	1967	Contemporary
233304	12130 W. Center Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Bell Tower	1970	N/A
233294	12300 W. Center Street	Milwaukee Board of Realtors Office Bldg.	1985	Brutalist
140438	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Wauwatosa Recreation Building	1940	Colonial Revival
233149	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Toilet Building	1958	Contemporary

233150	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Garage	c.1940	Colonial Revival
233151	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Storage Building	c.1940	Colonial Revival
233152	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Administration & Athletic Bldg.	1968	Styled Ranch-Colonial
233153	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Maintenance Garage	c.1940	Astylistic Utilitarian
233154	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Stadium	1967	N/A
233155	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park	1926	N/A
206821	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A
206861	7300 W. Chestnut Street	Hart Park Utility Shed	c.1970	N/A
233239	1707 Church Street	Trinity Episcopal Church	1950	Contemporary
233347	12100 W. Dearbourn Avenue	September Managed Care	1981	Contemporary
078057	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Apt. Building	c.1925	Colonial Revival
078058	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Colonial Hall	1924	Georgian Revival
078059	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Director's House	1929	Tudor Revival
078061	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Dewey House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
078062	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Laboratory	c.1925	Mediterranean Revival
078063	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Billings House	c.1940	Colonial Revival
078064	1220 Dewey Avenue	Mil. Sanitarium Medical Director's Res.	c.1940	Colonial Revival
078065	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Office Building	c.1925	Tudor Revival
078066	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Cottage	c.1925	Colonial Revival
078067	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Apt. Building	c.1925	Colonial Revival
078068	1220 Dewey Avenue	Milwaukee Sanitarium Nurses' House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
233275	12221 W. Feerick Street	General Electric Supply Co.	1971	Brutalist
227489	10815 W. Fiebrantz Street	Redemption Ev. Lutheran Parsonage	1950	Ranch
233266	9800 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Park Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary
233267	9925 W. Glendale Avenue	Madison Elementary School	1958	Miesian
077075	734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Rectory	1954	Tudor Revival
165281	734 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Church	1957	Contemporary
077078	800 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic School	1929	Collegiate Gothic
077076	822 N. Glenview Avenue	St. Jude the Apostle Catholic Convent	1954	Tudor Revival
233175	1060 N. Glenview Avenue	Wilson Elementary School	1929	Collegiate Gothic
233305	12130 W. Hadley Street	St. Joseph Catholic Church Rectory	1961	Ranch
233268	4500 Harley Davidson Avenue	CenterPoint	1974	Late Modern
077488	7400 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Furniture Company	1952	Wrightian
008927	7405 Harwood Avenue	Wisconsin Telephone Company Exchange	1912	Craftsman
233147	7416 Harwood Avenue	Harwood Building	1930	Mediterranean Revival
233146	7425 Harwood Avenue	Borgwardt Funeral Home	1955	Contemporary
233145	7440 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic School	1955	Contemporary
233144	7471 Harwood Avenue	Badger Paint and Hardware Store	1917	20th Century Comm.
152141	7474 Harwood Avenue	St. Bernard Catholic Church	1963	Contemporary
233140	7505 Harwood Avenue	Hoyt Building	1909	20th Century Comm.
077335	7515 Harwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Electric Company	1915	20th Century Comm.
008924	7600 Harwood Avenue	Greenwood Block	1892	Queen Anne
078038	7601 Harwood Avenue	National Tea Company	1922	Contemporary
078037	7609 Harwood Avenue	Jewelers Building	1925	Spanish Colonial Rev.
233141	7610 Harwood Avenue	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1911	Neoclassical Revival
008985	7700 Harwood Avenue	Jacobus Building	1924	Tudor Revival
008926	7720 Harwood Avenue	Dr. Levi C. Halstead Building	1854	Front Gabled
233176	7754 Harwood Avenue	Tully Brothers Garage	1924	Neoclassical Revival
077340	7809 Harwood Avenue	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1929	Neogothic Revival
078039	Harwood Avenue	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Bridge	1909	N/A
205241	Highway 45	Highway 45 Southbound Bridge	1962	N/A
205261	Highway 45	Highway 45 Northbound Bridge	1962	N/A
206921	6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park	1932	N/A
206941	6501 Hillside Lane	Sholes Park Pavilion	1936	Tudor Revival

233168	6501 Hillside Lane	Jacobus Park Garage	1968	Astylistic Utilitarian
206822	Honey Creek	Honey Creek Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A
206781	6200 W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1930	N/A
206962	6300 W. Honey Creek Parkway	Lower Menomonee R. Parkway Culvert	1935	N/A
078056	10437 Innovation Drive	Muirdale Sanatorium Hosp. Admin. Bldg.	1915	Neoclassical Revival
233177	1214 Kavanaugh Place	Carmelite Sisters Motherhouse	1936	Miesian
233172	6927 Maple Terrace	Jefferson Elementary School	1958	Miesian
233163	6130 W. Martin Drive	Willard Scharmer Contractor	1949	Astylistic Utilitarian
233262	909 N. Mayfair Road	American Family Insurance	1972	Contemporary
233261	933 N. Mayfair Road	933 Office Building	1979	Late Modern
233260	1011 N. Mayfair Road	1011 Office Building	1977	Late Modern
233357	1441 N. Mayfair Road	Thurner Heat Treating Corp.	1969	Contemporary Style
233259	2001 N. Mayfair Road	RMY Litho Service	1961	New Formalist
233258	2200 N. Mayfair Road	Sentry Insurance Building	1970	Brutalist
227461	2222 N. Mayfair Road	American Mutual Insurance Co.	1964	New Formalist
233213	2300 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair Bank Tower	1975	Miesian
233215	2323 N. Mayfair Road	Heritage Bank	1973	Brutalist
227462	2457 N. Mayfair Road	Thermo-Fax Sales, Inc.	1962	Contemporary
233247	2505 N. Mayfair Road	Hillside Leasing Co.	1964	Contemporary
233251	2600 N. Mayfair Road	Mayfair North Tower	1977	Miesian
233248	2645 N. Mayfair Road	First Federal Savings & Loan Association	1976	New Trad. Colonial
233249	2655 N. Mayfair Road	Hydrite Chemical Company	1979	Late Modern
233250	2675 N. Mayfair Road	National Savings & Loan Association	1979	Brutalist
233252	2825 N. Mayfair Road	Office Building	1965	New Trad. Classical
227463	2835 N. Mayfair Road	Bradley Building	1967	New Formalist
227464	2929 N. Mayfair Road	Mayview Building	1967	New Formalist
233257	3077 N. Mayfair Road	Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	1984	Late Modern
233256	3333 N. Mayfair Road	The Forum	1972	Late Modern
206241	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Maintenance Building	1965	Contemporary
206481	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course	1927	N/A
206541	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1955	Contemporary
206581	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
206601	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park	1918	N/A
233308	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	1997	N/A
233309	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1960	N/A
233310	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Pedestrian Bridge	c.1960	N/A
233311	3535 N. Mayfair Road	Currie Park Chemical Storage Shed	1963	Astylistic Utilitarian
227466	4057 N. Mayfair Road	Redemption Evangelical Lutheran Church	1956	Neo-Expressionist
227471	4515 N. Mayfair Road	Calvary Memorial Reformed Church	1954	Neogothic Revival
233254	4750 N. Mayfair Road	Unity West Church	1977	Ranch
205201	N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Bridge	1976	N/A
206261	N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Southbound Bridge	1968	N/A
206282	N. Mayfair Road	North Mayfair Road Northbound Bridge	1968	N/A
206981	6100 Block Menomonee Drive	Jacobus Park Wading Pool Bathhouse	1968	Contemporary
150681	Menomonee River	Lower Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A
160841	Menomonee River	Upper Menomonee River Parkway	1926	N/A
206281	N. Menomonee River Parkway	Menomonee River Parkway Bridge	c.1965	N/A
206161	N. Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Parkway Drive	1929	N/A
206301	N. Menomonee River Parkway	Upper Menomonee River Pky. Pavilion	c.1935	Colonial Revival
233246	7746 W. Menomonee River Pky.	Village Professional Building	1961	Contemporary
009023	7500 Milwaukee Avenue	Wauwatosa High School	1931	Art Deco
233238	7728 Milwaukee Avenue	First Church of Christ Scientist	1934	Georgian Revival
233181	6001 W. North Avenue	M & STC Waiting Room	c.1950	Colonial Revival
233180	6008 W. North Avenue	Badger Paint & Hardware Store	1948	20th Cent. Commercial

233182	6025 W. North Avenue	Oren Roesler Dentist Office	1947	Colonial Revival
233183	6111 W. North Avenue	Duetsch Children's Shoes	c.1950	Contemporary
077809	6119 W. North Avenue	Mid-Century Tailors & Cleaners	1930	Mediterranean Revival
233184	6204 W. North Avenue	Ted's Home Made Ice Cream	1948	Art Moderne
077575	6226 W. North Avenue	Mews Bakery	1929	Tudor Revival
233185	6324 W. North Avenue	Brendel & Fiorenza Lawyers	1963	New Trad. Classical
077810	6413 W. North Avenue	Haertl Dry Goods	1928	20th Cent. Commercial
077811	6423 W. North Avenue	Bogen Meat Market	1926	20th Cent. Commercial
077812	6429 W. North Avenue	Dettman Brothers Bakery	1925	20th Cent. Commercial
077813	6435 W. North Avenue	New York Cleaners & Dryers	1928	Spanish Colonial Rev.
077814	6505 W. North Avenue	Drewry Drugs Building	1925	Spanish Colonial Rev.
077574	6526 W. North Avenue	Saevke-Laas Radio Company	1929	Spanish Colonial Rev.
077573	6538 W. North Avenue	Advance Grocery Store	1925	20th Cent. Commercial
233186	6600 W. North Avenue	George Irasek Bakery	1928	Mediterranean Revival
077815	6607 W. North Avenue	Schinderman Grocery	1927	Spanish Colonial Rev.
077816	6823 W. North Avenue	Tosa Theatre	1931	Art Deco
233187	6831 W. North Avenue	West Lawn Park Grocery	1923	Mediterranean Revival
077817	6901 W. North Avenue	Steinke's Pharmacy	1923	20th Cent. Commercial
233188	6902 W. North Avenue	West Lawn Filling Station	1926	Art Moderne
077818	6907 W. North Avenue	Wegner Hardware Store	1927	20th Cent. Commercial
233190	6912 W. North Avenue	Meier Manufacturing Agent	1958	20th Cent. Commercial
233396	7001 W. North Avenue	Ace Refrigerator & Heating Company	1954	Contemporary
233397	7018 W. North Avenue	Dr. Erwin Jelenchick Office	1955	20th Cent. Commercial
233398	7026 W. North Avenue	Creative Hair Stylist	1953	Contemporary
233191	7127 W. North Avenue	Home Engineering Inc.	1948	Contemporary
233192	7200 W. North Avenue	Hasenmiller Rexall Drug Store	1927	Spanish Colonial Rev.
233194	7206 W. North Avenue	Siebenaller Meats	1928	20th Cent. Commercial
233193	7215 W. North Avenue	Dr. Eugene Dallweg	1916	20th Cent. Commercial
233195	7221 W. North Avenue	Christian Science Reading Room	1953	Contemporary
233196	7237 W. North Avenue	Mesch Shoe Repair	1946	Art Moderne
233197	7600 W. North Avenue	Longfellow Middle School	1956	Art Moderne
233198	7725 W. North Avenue	Wauwatosa City Hall, Civic Ctr. & Lib.	1957	Miesian
233199	8107 W. North Avenue	Cities Service Station	1941	Art Moderne
077461	8616 W. North Avenue	Kohl's	1950	Contemporary
233200	8707 W. North Avenue	Hummert Real Estate & Insurance Office	1946	Colonial Revival
233201	8715 W. North Avenue	Howard Burr Dentist	1952	Colonial Revival
233202	8837 W. North Avenue	Wisconsin Tool & Machine Co.	1935	Contemporary
233203	8920 W. North Avenue	Ariann Beauty Salon	1965	Contemporary
233204	8932 W. North Avenue	Lang Service Station	1941	Neoclassical Revival
233207	9118 W. North Avenue	Paul's Delicatessen	1947	Contemporary
233206	9122 W. North Avenue	Ralph Rogge Barber	1947	20th Cent. Commercial
233205	9126 W. North Avenue	LeBelle's Food Market	1941	20th Cent. Commercial
233208	9200 W. North Avenue	Old Our Redeemer Lutheran Church	1951	Neogothic Revival
233209	10025 W. North Avenue	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church & School	1967	Brutalist
233212	10121 W. North Avenue	Gerber Funeral Home	1954	New Trad. Classical
077173	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club	1926	Tudor Revival
229867	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Entry Piers	1929	N/A
229868	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Golf Course	1926	N/A
229870	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Shed	c.1950	Tudor Revival
229872	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Pro Shop	c.1940	Tudor Revival
230041	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Main. Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian
230042	10122 W. North Avenue	Blue Mound Country Club Main. Building	c.1960	Astylistic Utilitarian
233211	10125 W. North Avenue	Thomson Building	1965	Contemporary
233210	10425 W. North Avenue	Fairview Building	1961	Late Modern

233214	10701 W. North Avenue	North Brook Executive Center	1967	New Formalist
233216	11430 W. North Avenue	Raylen Corp.	1978	Brutalist
233217	11500 W. North Avenue	PDQ Food Store	1968	Contemporary
233218	11501 W. North Avenue	Goulet Engineering	1965	Mansard
233219	11515 W. North Avenue	Dr. Allan Crosby Office	1962	Contemporary
233221	11525 W. North Avenue	Awe Furniture Ski Shop	1970	Mansard
233220	11601 W. North Avenue	Jordan Engineering & Tool Sales	1962	Contemporary
233222	11616 W. North Avenue	Duke Bernard Dentist	1959	Contemporary
233228	11707 W. North Avenue	Flanagan, Sendik & Fahl Lawyers	1983	Mansard
143677	12012 W. North Avenue	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church & School	1958	Contemporary
233229	12121 W. North Avenue	Fisher Elementary School	1957	Contemporary
078054	W. North Avenue	West North Avenue East Bridge	1934	N/A
206361	W. North Avenue	West North Avenue West Bridge	1934	N/A
008955	7700 Portland Avenue	Hawthorne Junior High School	1931	Neoclassical Revival
233356	11000 W. Potter Road	West Side Pump House	1963	Contemporary
233355	11132 W. Potter Road	Underwood Elementary School	1939	Contemporary
233351	11905 W. Ripley Avenue	Ingersoll-Rand Manufacturers	1960	Contemporary
233349	12030 W. Ripley Avenue	Colonial Printing Inc.	1962	Contemporary
233162	6222 W. State Street	Selzer-Ornst Company	1929	Regency
233161	6228 W. State Street	Safway Steel Products Inc.	1933	Art Deco
233160	6242 W. State Street	Goetz-Voss Corporation	1929	Mediterranean Revival
233159	6310 W. State Street	Lindner Jacob Co. Water Softeners	1962	Contemporary
233158	6318 W. State Street	KW Construction Company	1928	Mediterranean Revival
233157	6332 W. State Street	Grede Foundries Office	1971	Late Modern
233156	6830 W. State Street	State Street Pennywise Car Wash	1965	Contemporary
233148	7332 W. State Street	John Huebner Office	1961	Contemporary
233143	7430 W. State Street	First National Bank of Wauwatosa	1957	Contemporary
233142	7500 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Savings Bank	1970	Postmodern
077337	7528 W. State Street	Glawe Building	1913	20th Cent. Commercial
077336	7532 W. State Street	Wauwatosa Building & Loan Association	1914	20th Cent. Commercial
078035	7602 W. State Street	Kissinger Meat Market	1914	20th Cent. Commercial
233137	7603 W. State Street	Van Gemert Restaurant	1950	Contemporary
008983	7605 W. State Street	Luetzow Building	1895	Commercial Vernacular
008984	7610 W. State Street	Jacobus Saloon	1899	High Victorian Gothic
078047	1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Suspension Bridge	1939	N/A
206401	1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park	1926	N/A
206421	1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Bathhouse	1938	Colonial Revival
206441	1800 N. Swan Boulevard	Hoyt Park Swimming Pool	2010	N/A
077529	2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Church	1955	Georgian Revival
233244	2604 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Rectory	1950	Colonial Revival
233243	2626 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic Convent	1950	Colonial Revival
233242	2646 N. Swan Boulevard	Christ King Catholic School	1940	Georgian Revival
206381	N. Swan Boulevard	Swan Boulevard Bridge	1978	N/A
233342	N. Swan Boulevard	Railroad Bridge	c.1965	N/A
008989	1409 Underwood Avenue	Dittmar Building	1897	Queen Anne
077338	1430 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Fire Station & City Hall	1899	Commercial Vernacular
078036	1442 Underwood Avenue	Wauwatosa Post Office	1933	Art Deco
008990	1460 Underwood Avenue	Swidler Block	1928	Mediterranean Revival
205061	Underwood Creek	Underwood Creek Parkway	1935	N/A
205081	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Underwood Creek Parkway Drive	c.1935	N/A
205281	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course	1952	N/A
205301	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Clubhouse	1954	Contemporary
205421	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Tunnel	1979	N/A
233241	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Ped. Bridge	c.1950	N/A

233340	9800 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park	c.1940	N/A
205321	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
205341	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
205361	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Main. Garage	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian
205381	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Main. Building	c.1960	Contemporary
205401	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
212381	9801 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Hansen Park Golf Course Shed	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
205221	10300 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Underwood Creek Parkway Pavilion	1940	Tudor Revival
205101	12308 W. Underwood Creek Pky.	Milwaukee Met. Sewerage District Bldg.	1971	Mansard
205081	W. Underwood Creek Parkway	Underwood Creek Parkway Drive	1935	N/A
233352	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works & Water Dept.	1961	Contemporary
233353	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Incinerating Plt.	1961	Astylistic Utilitarian
233360	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233361	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233362	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Shed	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233363	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Storage Bldg.	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233364	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Fire Department Training Fac.	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233365	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Salt Dome	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233366	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Storage Bldg.	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233367	11100 W. Walnut Road	Wauwatosa Public Works Fueling Station	c.1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
233339	9150 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Service Building	1955	Art Moderne
233328	9201 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Mental Health Complex	1968	Contemporary
233330	9201 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Mil. Co. Mental Health Complex Garage	1968	Contemporary
233331	9201 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Mil. Co. Mental Health Complex Garden	1968	N/A
233338	9250 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Central Power Plant	1954	Art Moderne
233329	9455 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Mental Health Complex	1973	Brutalist
233333	9501 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Child & Adolescent Treatment Center – A, B, C, D	1974	Brutalist
233334	9501 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Child & Adolescent Treatment Center – E	1974	Brutalist
233335	9501 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Child & Adolescent Treatment Center - F	1974	Brutalist
233336	9501 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Child & Adolescent Treatment Center - G	1974	Brutalist
233327	10201 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Milwaukee Co. Children's Court Center	1961	Contemporary
143675	10457 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Muirdale Sanatorium Powerhouse	1915	Mediterranean Revival
233326	10525 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	City Fire Department Station No. 3	1982	Brutalist
233325	11320 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Findley Adhesives Company	1956	Art Moderne
233324	11401 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Wauwatosa Fire Station No. 3	1958	Contemporary Style
233354	11605 W. Watertown Plank Rd.	Riek Garage	c.1940	Astylistic Utilitarian
078055	W. Watertown Plank Road	Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge	1912	N/A
205161	W. Watertown Plank Road	West Watertown Plank Rd. East Bridge	1972	N/A
205181	W. Watertown Plank Road	West Watertown Plank Rd. West Bridge	1972	N/A
233139	1409 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Niemann's Chocolate Shop	1922	20th Cent. Commercial
233138	1417 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Vanity Fair Shopping Center	1963	Miesian
233240	1505 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church Rectory	1946	Colonial Revival
078053	1529 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Methodist Episcopal Church	1923	Neogothic Revival
009020	1532 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Masonic Lodge No. 246	1918	Georgian Revival
050791	1615 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church	1949	Neogothic Revival
009024	1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School	1921	Neoclassical Revival
233235	1741 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Lincoln Elementary School Annex	1958	Miesian
077454	1916 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Underwood Memorial Baptist Church	1953	Neogothic Revival
077463	2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Sts. Const. & Helen Greek Orthodox Ch.	1967	New Formalist
009019	2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	First Baptist Church	1852	Greek Revival

233358	2445 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Wauwatosa Cemetery	1848	N/A
233236	2544 N. Wauwatosa Avenue	Gridley Dairy West Division Dis. Center	1925	Spanish Colonial Rev.
233171	6734 W. Wells Street	Behling Co. Plumbers & Electricians	1924	Mediterranean Revival
233280	12200 Wirth Street	Exton Writing Sales	1971	Mansard
233316	10300 W. Wisconsin Avenue	Wisconsin Avenue Park Pavilion	1948	Styled Ranch-Colonial

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Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in the City of Wauwatosa. It gives a brief history of the city, identifies historic resources; and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in the City of Wauwatosa. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the city.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment and protection of the community's heritage
- Greater civic pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Stabilized and improved property values
- Stabilized and increased property tax revenues
- Investment in and revitalization of older, historic neighborhoods and properties
- Limited protection from state or federally funded projects that threaten historic properties or neighborhoods, such as highway expansions
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes for historic buildings
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Increased tourism
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized

for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also a greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in Chapter 19 Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above-mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in the City of Wauwatosa, it is imperative that a formal city-wide historic preservation program be established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, like the City of Wauwatosa, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to "enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics." Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission. Such an ordinance has already been enacted by the City of Wauwatosa. This was a great step forward in protecting the city's historic structures.

Historic Preservation Commission

The City of Wauwatosa Historic Preservation Commission should be commended for their ongoing efforts. They hold regular public meetings in order to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, and carry out the program. These tasks are imperative given the threats and losses that the community has recently faced, such as the demolition of several buildings comprising most of the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy and the demolition of the National Register listed Milwaukee County Home for Dependent Children School on the county grounds.

The commission should continue to:

- Give consideration during commission appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of local history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law.
- Remain accountable to the legal requirements of the city's preservation ordinance, including specified procedures when meeting to decide upon proposed designations. If unsure of the procedures, the commission should consult with the city attorney.
- Hold regular public meetings preceded by public notice.
- Adopt bylaws and standard meeting procedures to regulate the commission's affairs and ensure their actions do not appear arbitrary.
- Adhere to consistent standards and be systematic in enforcing local ordinances.
- Maintain accurate records, including minutes of all meetings and hearings, files containing significant information on all designated landmarks and historic districts, files on all

applications for designations and certificates of appropriateness, and written reports documenting final decisions regarding proposed designations.
- Cultivate annual funding through budget appropriations.
- Show results and successfully complete projects to maintain a professional reputation and community acceptance and support.
- Develop good relationships with other local municipal bodies such as planning boards, community development offices, city councils, local zoning administrators, and building inspection departments.
- Be proactive rather than reactive, as it is often too late save a building once a demolition permit has been issued or actions that adversely affect a historic property have been taken.
- Use a positive approach when a project is not approved, explaining why a project is unacceptable, and offer constructive advice to improve projects, and indicate a willingness to work with the applicant to revise the project.
- Publish preservation plans and design guidelines and work to see that such plans are integrated into the city's overall planning process. Solicit public opinion when developing preservation plans.

More information on all of the above can be found in the Historic Preservation Commission Training module on the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org.

Certified Local Government

This survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the future, that same grant money could be used to prepare National Register Nominations. The Commission should continue their efforts as a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future grant monies.

Local Landmarking of Historic Resources

It is hoped that this report will enliven the efforts of the City of Wauwatosa Historic Preservation Commission to continue to identify and landmark historic resources in the city.

National Register Nominations

Listing of a property or historic district in the National Register of Historic Places offers official recognition, owner prestige, and access to state and federal historic tax credits to aid in funding of restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance projects at listed historic properties. See the Chapter 19 Appendix for more information on the historic tax credit program currently available in Wisconsin or visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org for more information on both the National Register and historic tax credit programs. This report has outlined 25 individual resources, 8 complexes, and 6 historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these individual resources, complexes, and districts. The prioritization of nominations by type should be as follows: publicly owned districts and complexes, uncontested large commercial districts and complexes, and then individual properties. The commercial districts and individual property owners may want to use

historic tax credits as an economic development tool and would help build the local preservation ethic and reputation in Wauwatosa. The Historic Preservation Commission should continue to apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older homes and buildings. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of a number of buildings, including the 1953 Medical College of Wisconsin Building, the 1927 Milwaukee County General Hospital and Medical Center Complex, a number of 1915 Muirdale Sanatorium Cottages, much of the 1911 Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy on Watertown Plank Road, the 1890 Wauwatosa Fire Station on Watertown Plank Road, the 1934 WPA constructed North 70th Street Bridge, as well as the individually National Register-listed 1924 Milwaukee County Home for Dependent Children School on Watertown Plank Road. In addition, unsympathetic additions and the replacement of original windows and siding with more modern materials which obscure unique historic details has occurred on dozens of buildings throughout the city. In this survey, 15 resources that were previously surveyed were identified as lacking integrity and are no longer survey worthy. Another 25 previously-surveyed resources are believed to have been demolished. These trends are expected to continue into the future. The Historic Preservation Commission should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic properties.

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public be educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. Public education efforts should be on-going. Content should highlight the goals of preservation, benefits to the community and to individual property owners, and reminders of the common-sense values inherent in historic preservation, such as recycling, cost-savings, visual attractiveness, and quality environment. It is often necessary to address misconceptions and misinformation regarding preservation. Public education initiatives can take many forms:

- Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Having a series of articles on local historic properties run in the local newspaper can be effective.
- Displays in public buildings, such as a public library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. An example of such a display might include a local architecture and preservation resource shelf at a local library, including information about local historic designations, landmarks, and National Register of Historic Places listed properties and districts.
- Publish brochures and newsletters about historic properties and historic preservation in the community; tourism publications can educate visitors about the city's history.

- Sponsor events, such as self-guided or guided walking tours or tours of historic homes, which are often popular and can showcase the community's historic buildings to both community members and interested visitors.
- Work with local schools and institutions to integrate historic preservation into their curriculums. Sponsor contests, such as poster contests in which local school children create posters depicting local landmarks.
- Lectures, workshops, and special award presentations on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home; Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings;* and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee* are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

This is not a complete history of the City of Wauwatosa. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

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19

Appendix

WHAT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TAX CREDIT PROGRAM?

Commercial property owners who invest in the preservation of their buildings may be eligible for state and federal tax credits. Approved costs of 20% for state tax credits and another 20% for federal tax credits may be available for up to a total of 40% eligible tax credits.

ANNUAL STATE-WIDE

AVERAGE

$283.7M IN TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

$56.7M IN STATE TAX CREDITS

$56.7M IN FEDERAL TAX CREDIT

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Contact the preservation architect for your community.

WESTERN DISTRICT
JEN DAVEL
608-264-6490
jen.davel@wisconsinhistory.org

EASTERN DISTRICT
MARK BUECHEL
608-264-6491
mark.buechel@wisconsinhistory.org

INVEST IN YOUR COMMERCIAL BUILDING USING

TAX CREDITS

wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits

DOES MY PROPERTY
QUALIFY?

1. Property must be a "certified historic structure"
2. Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places
3. Project must meet a minimum investment
4. Work must be approved in advance and meet historic preservation standards

What should I do first?

Prior to submitting your application contact the preservation architect assigned to your county to discuss your project and answer your questions.

Have a question about how to care for a commercial building?

Visit our website at **wisconsinhistory.org/preserve-your-building** to browse over 100 articles.

Additional information can be found online at
wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits





WHY SHOULD I PRESERVE
MY PROPERTY?

Historic Preservation is intrinsically important for its ability to enhance community pride and to create a sense of rootedness and belonging. Through a connection with history, preservation can improve the quality of life and livability of communities. It also stimulates reinvestment and contributes to our economy, creating jobs in construction, architecture, interior design, engineering, real estate, accounting, tourism and more.

WHAT QUALIFIES FOR
TAX CREDITS?

WHAT COSTS ARE ELIGIBLE?

All work inside and outside the building except movable equipment

WHAT COSTS ARE INELIGIBLE?

- Landscaping
- Paving
- New additions

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

wisconsinhistory.org

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

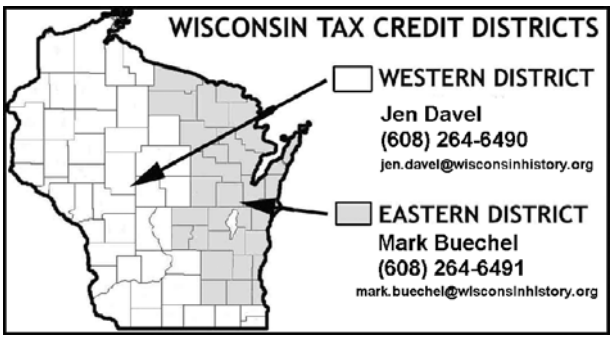
Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects in Wisconsin

INCOME-PRODUCING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION



State and federal programs require that all tax-credit related work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or, simply, the Standards). This pamphlet is designed to provide you with guidance about how the Standards are interpreted for various types of preservation work; however, because there are a wide variety of historic properties, it is impossible to provide a complete set of guidelines to address every situation. This pamphlet is directed to the most common preservation projects. If after reviewing this document you have additional questions about the proposed project, please feel free to contact one of the WHS preservation architects listed below: (by region)



SITE WORK

Most types of site work are allowable, as long as: the work does not destroy significant archeological remains or landscape features; does not encroach on any historic buildings; and does not introduce incompatible new features to the site.

Regrading should be limited to areas away from the historic property or at the rear of the historic building. You should avoid changes in the ground level near the historic building. New plantings and sidewalks are usually not a problem as long as the character of the site is not changed. Parking areas should be located at the rear of a site and in most cases should not abut the historic building.



Archeological remains refers to any prehistoric or historic archeological deposits or features that may exist. Significant archeological resources affected by a project must be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures must be undertaken. If human remains are discovered, cease work at that location and contact Sherman Banker at the Wisconsin Historical Society at 608-264-6507.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

A primary facade is one that is visible from public rights-of-way and, in most cases, has significant architectural detailing. A secondary facade is one that is generally visible from public view, but may not contain as many distinguishing architectural features. A rear facade is one that is usually not seen by the public and contains little architectural detailing. As a rule, primary facades should be left intact, while rear facades may sometimes be altered more substantially.



REPAIR OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Repair, rather than replacement, of any feature, such as railings, storefronts, column capitols, a dormer or a parapet, is always strongly encouraged. If replacement is necessary, documentation of the deteriorated condition of the feature should be submitted. Only those portions of any feature that are deteriorated should be replaced.



EXTERIOR BUILDING CLEANING

Removal of dirt or paint from exterior brick or stone is appropriate as long as it does not harm the building materials. (Because every method of exterior cleaning carries with it some risk of damage to masonry materials, you should consider carefully whether to clean the building at all.) In most cases, removal of dirt or paint is unnecessary in order to preserve a building.



The Standards specifically prohibit sandblasting in any form (except to clean cast iron, as discussed below). Other forms of blasting are equally damaging and therefore also prohibited such as soda blasting, corn cob blasting and nut shell blasting. High pressure water blasting is equally damaging. Water pressures above 1000 psi can damage most building materials. Water pressure can be used safely at 1,000 psi with the spray wand a minimum of 12" away from the surface.

Building materials vary widely in composition. Chemicals that may be applied safely to one building can result in severe damage to another. NPS requires that a cleaning test panel be applied to an inconspicuous part of the building prior to cleaning the entire building. The owner and/or architect should inspect the test panel for possible damage to the building materials, including mortar joints in masonry walls. The approved test area should be used as a standard by which the rest of the cleaning is evaluated.

Before cleaning metal elements, you need to determine if the metals are ferric or non-ferric. If exterior metal elements are ferric (iron-based) you need to determine if those elements are cast iron or coated metal. Generally, cast iron is used in storefront columns and trim; otherwise, metal trim is likely to be terne or zinc coated steel. Cast iron may be sandblasted to remove dirt or paint but coated steel should be hand-scraped. Sandblasting coated steel will remove the protective coating and will ultimately lead to severe rusting. We recommend that non-ferric metals simply be repainted.

TUCKPOINTING

Tuckpointing (also referred to as "repointing") refers to the replacement of deteriorated mortar in brick and stone walls. Only deteriorated mortar joints should be repointed. If done properly, the repointed joints will closely match the existing joints and should last for 30 years.



Hand chiseling is the method least likely to cause damage to the brick or stone. Removing mortar with saws, grinders, or power chisels must be done carefully and by an experienced mason. For example, if the mason is not experience using a circular saw, it is quite easy to cut into the brick/stone at the head joint. Damaging the brick/stone during the repointing is not acceptable.

The composition of the new mortar must match the existing mortar. New mortar should contain enough hydrated lime to make it softer than the brick/stone. Unless examination reveals that the original mortar is unusually hard, the building should be repointed using mortar that is no harder than ASTM Type N, which consists of 1 part Portland cement, 1 part hydrated lime and 6 parts sand. ASTM Type O, is a slightly softer mortar consisting of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts hydrated lime and 9 parts sand.



The appearance of the new joints should match those of the rest of the building. Mismatched mortar joints can result in the building taking on a "patchwork quilt" appearance. (Above is an example of unacceptable repointing.) The primary concerns are the color of the replacement mortar and the tooling. White Portland cement can be used along with appropriate coloring agents to match existing mortar color. Using standard, gray Portland cement usually results in joints that do not match the original color. In addition, if the tooling of the new mortar joints does not match the original, they may appear to be wider than the rest.

We recommend that the mason complete a test panel (a sample area of repointed joints). Once the test panel is inspected to determine that the masonry has not been damaged and the mortar matches the appearance of the existing; the remainder of the building can be repointed.

REMOVAL OF BUILDING ADDITIONS

Demolition of existing buildings on/or adjacent to, the site of a historic building may be demolished if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic building or its context. On the other hand, just because a building or addition is not original to a property does not always mean that it can be demolished; it may be historically significant.

Evidence of whether a building is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property or district. Contact Joe DeRose, staff historian, at joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org or 608/264-6512 for a determination of significance on any building proposed for demolition.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITIONS

Building additions should be designed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. The appropriateness of a new addition to a historic building is determined largely by its size and location. An addition should be constructed on the least visible side, such that the historic building remains the most prominent element from the public view.

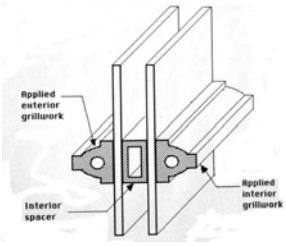
New design should always be clearly differentiated, so that the addition does not appear to match the historic building. Existing materials and detailing may inspire the new design but the addition should also stand as a contemporary design.

The physical connection between the historic building and the addition should be made as small and least physically disruptive as possible. The original massing of the historic building should be retained; meaning any addition should be offset at the corner. Both the link and offsetting the addition makes the process reversible. If, at some point, a future owner wanted to remove the addition, it would allow them to do so with minimal damage to the historic building.

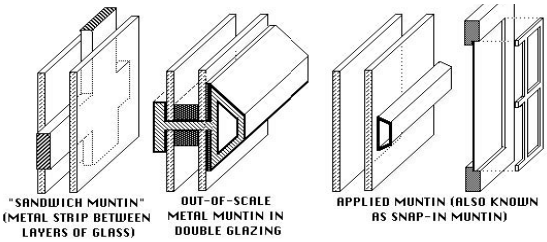
WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Historic features, such as windows, must be repaired before replaced whenever possible. If you desire replacement windows, you must demonstrate that the existing windows have deteriorated beyond repair. This means photographing all windows of a small commercial building or a representative grouping for each building elevation of a large commercial building. Both the interior and exterior conditions must be photographed. These photos should then be keyed to building elevation drawings.

If windows are in fact deteriorated beyond repair, their replacements must duplicate the appearance of the original windows, including the muntins (dividing bars), the proportions of the original windows, the thickness of the sash elements, the window material and finishes.



ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN



UNACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN

Accurately recreating the muntins (window dividers) is an important detail of replacement windows. Muntins that are sandwiched between the glass, placed on just one side or the other, or that don't match the historic profile are unacceptable. Muntins must be permanently attached to the exterior, the interior and also have a spacer bar between the 2 panes of glass. In doing so, the depth of the original shadow lines is recreated.

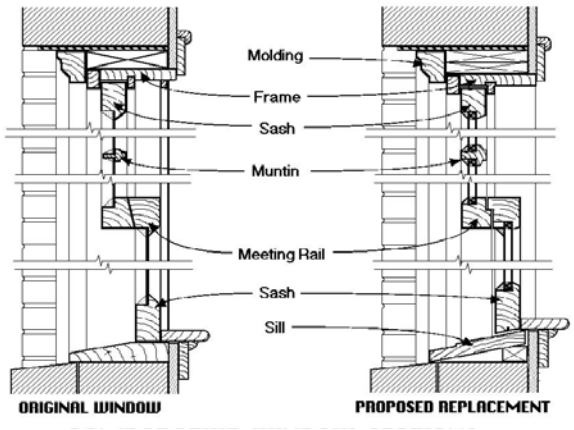
The use of tinted and reflective glass is not allowed. Low-E glass is allowable as long as the Visual Light Transmittance or VLT is 72 or higher.

Generally speaking, buildings 3-stories and less in height, wood windows are required to be replaced with wood windows. Buildings taller than 3-stories that have windows deteriorated beyond repair can replace the wood windows with wood or aluminum. It is acceptable to have wood replacement windows with metal clad at the exterior as long as the metal conforms in shape to the existing window moldings. The metal clad or aluminum cannot have an anodized finish but rather must have a powder-coated paint or baked on finish.

When aluminum windows are used as substitutes for wooden windows, the glass must be set back from the faces of the frames by approximately the same distance as in wooden windows which, typically, would have a putty line. To illustrate this concept, the glazing in wooden windows is held in place with either putty or wooden stops which set the glass approximately 1/2" back from the face of the window frame. On the other hand, the glazing in many aluminum windows is held in place by a metal flange. The result is that the glass is set back from the frame by only about 1/8" which causes the window sashes to look "flat" and out-of-character with most historic buildings.

To change window materials, you must be able to demonstrate that using the historic material would be technically or financially infeasible.

To demonstrate that the new windows match the old, you must submit comparative window section drawings, showing the head, sill, jamb, and muntin sections of the old and the new windows.



COMPARATIVE WINDOW SECTIONS

STORM WINDOWS

To improve the energy efficiency of the historic windows, you may wish to install interior or exterior storm windows. New storm windows can be either wood or aluminum. Aluminum combination windows are acceptable as long as the window tracks are mounted flush with the face of window openings and the proportions of the storm windows match those of the original windows. Aluminum storm windows must also have a painted or baked-on finish, rather than an anodized finish.

CHANGES TO WINDOWS

Original window patterns should not be changed on primary facades. On secondary facades, minor changes may be made, but these must be in keeping with the overall window patterns of those sides of the building. On rear facades with limited public visibility, more significant changes can usually be made; however, they must be in character with the rest of the building.



On masonry buildings, when original windows are closed-in, the infill material should match that of the wall and should be inset from the face of the wall at least two inches. Non-original windows can usually be closed flush to the wall surfaces with materials to match the adjacent wall.

For new windows, the application should contain drawings similar to those specified in the window replacement section.

ROOF REPLACEMENT

Generally flat roofs that are not visible from the street can be replaced with modern roofing materials.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SYSTEMS

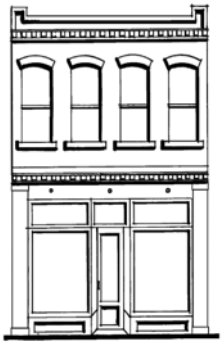
In most cases, mechanical, electrical and plumbing work will have no effect on the historic qualities of a rehabilitated building; however, these items must be addressed in the application. Installation of new mechanical systems should be described in the most detail, since it is likely to affect significant spaces.

STOREFRONT RESTORATION

Rehabilitation of storefronts, either historic storefronts or those that have been altered requires careful consideration. The first step is to uncover features of the storefront that still exist. Often times when storefronts were altered, original features were simply covered rather than removed.



In doing so, you may find enough of the original storefront design to continue its restoration. If, after selective demolition, little or no original features exist, the next step is to locate any historic photos of the building.



Historic photos similar to the one above can be very helpful in recreating a lost storefront. If historic photos do not exist of the building, a new design will be needed. While considering the age and style of the building is important, there are common elements found on many commercial buildings such as sign boards, transom windows, and recessed entries. Storefront designs that vary from this traditional storefront design should be avoided unless you have historical documentation that supports the design.

INTERIOR TRIM ALTERATIONS

The Standards consider both highly decorated features (such as grand staircases) and characteristic features (such as original window trim) to be significant and these should remain intact. If original features have to be removed during construction, they should be reinstalled (or, if this is impossible, reproduced) in their original locations. Avoid moving original decorative elements to new locations as this can create an interior that looks to be original, but is actually a collection of original building artifacts applied in non-original locations over new construction. Likewise, interior trim for new walls should be generally of the same type and proportion as the original trim, but should not duplicate it exactly.

INTERIOR WALL ALTERATIONS

Significant interior spaces must be preserved. The Standards do not allow total gutting of a building, unless the interior has been completely altered in the past and possesses no significant features or spaces. Significant interior spaces include both those that are highly decorated and original (such as hotel lobbies) and those that are characteristic of the buildings in which they are contained (such as school auditoriums and corridors).

In evaluating which spaces can be changed on an interior, you should determine which spaces are primary and which are secondary. Primary spaces are those that are important to the character of a building and should always be preserved. Because there are a wide variety of historic buildings, each with its own type of significance, there are no absolute rules for identifying primary spaces.

In general, public spaces are primary spaces and should be preserved largely intact whereas non-public spaces may be more altered. For example, the public spaces in a school building would include the corridors, entrance lobbies, stairwells, and auditoriums. These should be left intact. On the other hand, the non-public spaces, such as classrooms and offices, can be altered, provided that there are no highly significant features present. In office buildings, the public spaces would include the hallways, lobbies, and any decorative stairways. Public spaces in churches would include most of the interior features. On the other hand, there may be few or no public spaces in many warehouses and factories.



When interior walls are proposed to be changed, you will be required to submit both an existing and proposed floor plan. The existing floor plan should also illustrate what walls are planned to be removed as part of the project.

CHANGES IN ROOM FINISHES



Covering over of original finishes (such as stenciling), the removal of plaster or wooden elements (such as cornices or wainscoting), or the application of textured wall paints on original plaster is not appropriate and should be avoided. Similarly, the removal of plaster to expose brick or stone is not appropriate. Historically, brick would be left exposed only in utilitarian structures such as mills, factories, or warehouses. Typical commercial buildings and residences would have had finished walls; usually plaster.

Avoid removing or permanently damaging decorative flooring; such as tile, marble or wood.

Lowering ceilings, particularly those in public spaces should be avoided. If you propose to lower ceilings, they should not be dropped below the level of the tops of the windows unless they are revealed upward at the windows for a distance of at least five feet from the outside walls. Installing plywood panels, spandrel panels, or opaque glazing in the upper portions of windows to hide suspended ceilings is not allowed. In spaces where the ceilings are to be lowered or repaired, and the original ceiling was plastered, you should install suspended gypsum drywall (or plaster) in lieu of suspended acoustical tile.

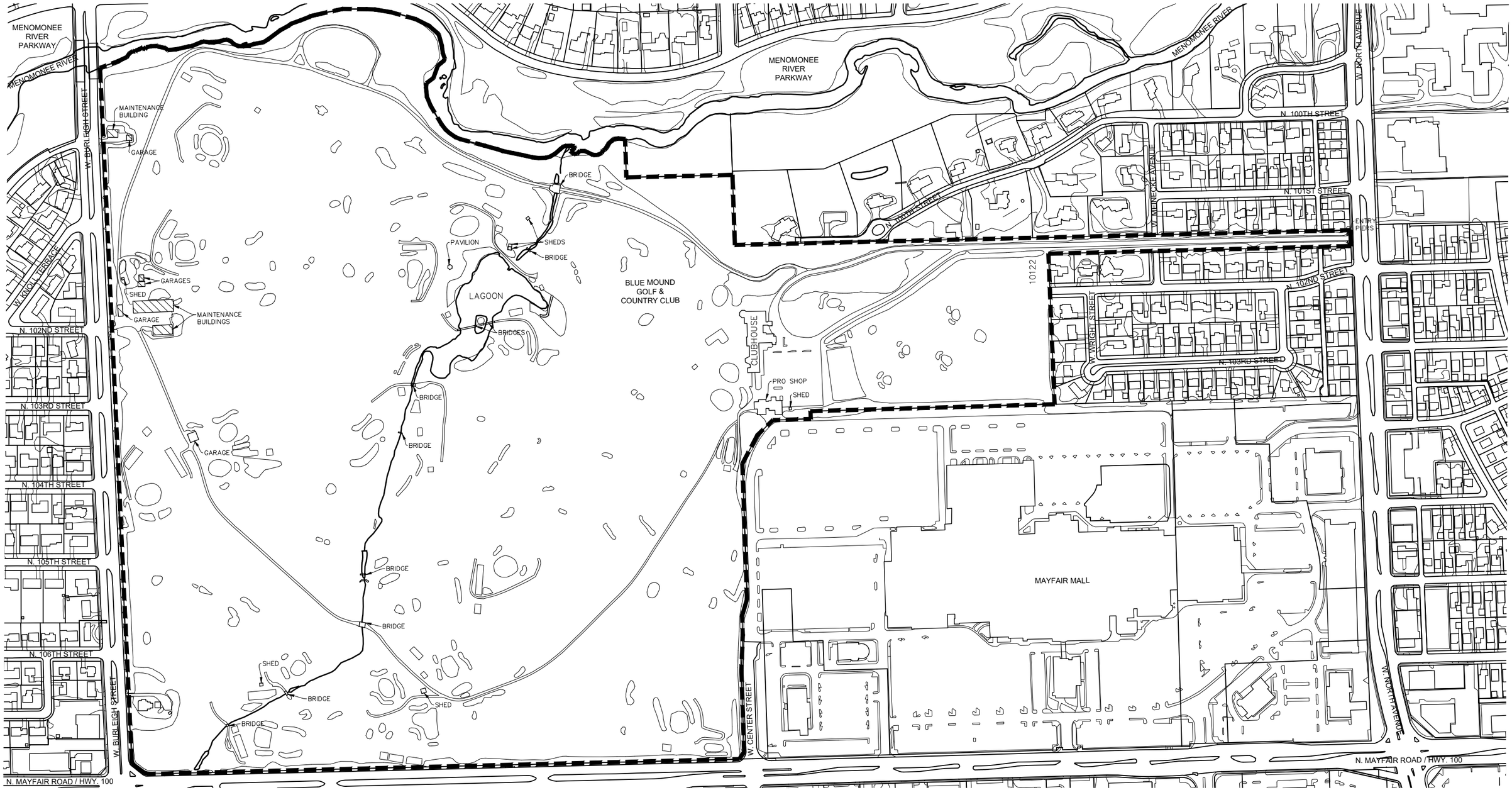
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information regarding common historic building projects can be found within the Preservation Briefs published by the National Park Service. Copies of the both the Standards and Preservation Briefs are available on request from the Division of Historic Preservation.

The Standards are available on-line at: http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/

The Preservation Briefs are available on-line at: http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm

PROPOSED BLUE MOUND COUNTRY CLUB HISTORIC COMPLEX

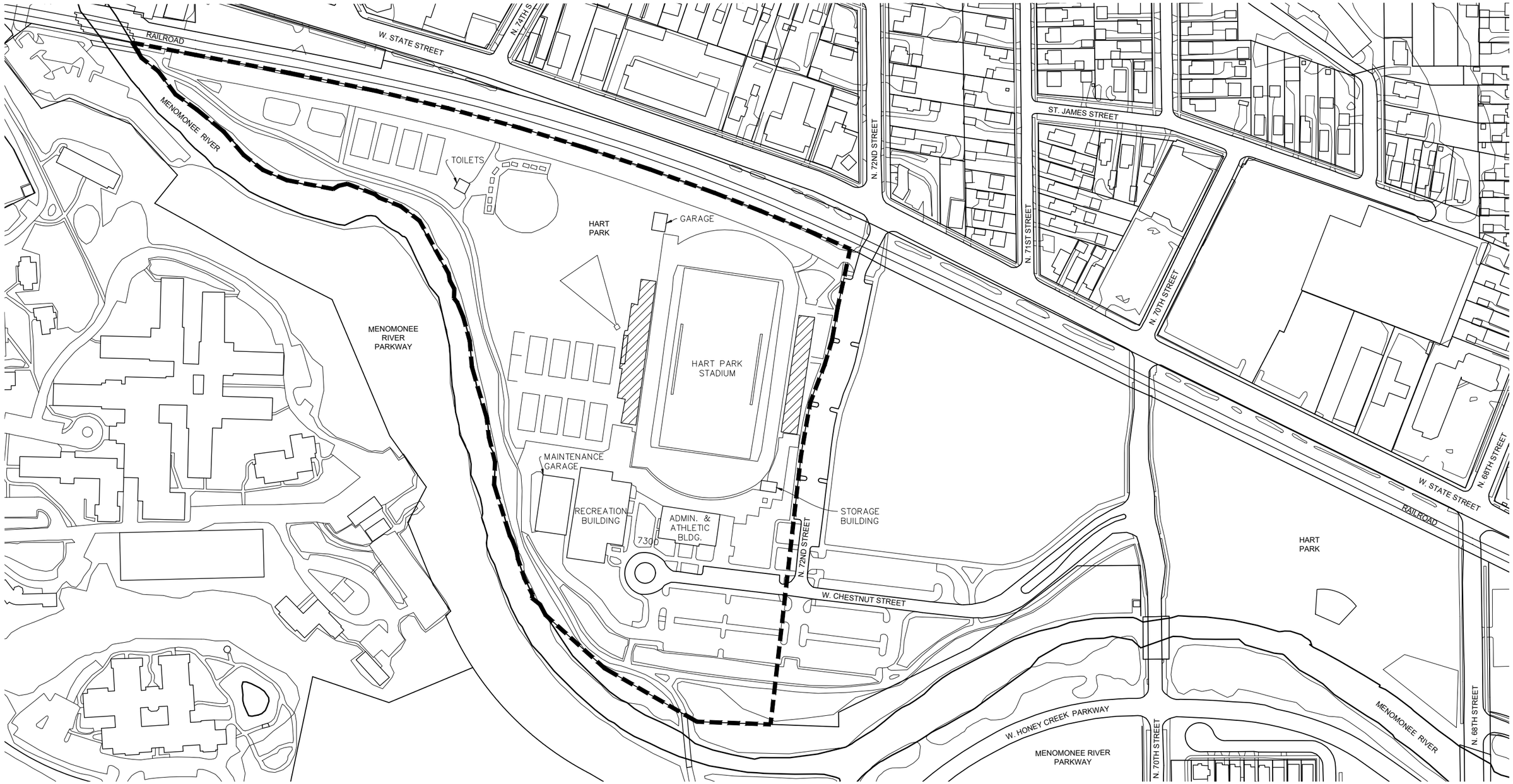


COMPLEX MAP

0 100 200 400 FT

LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED HART PARK HISTORIC COMPLEX



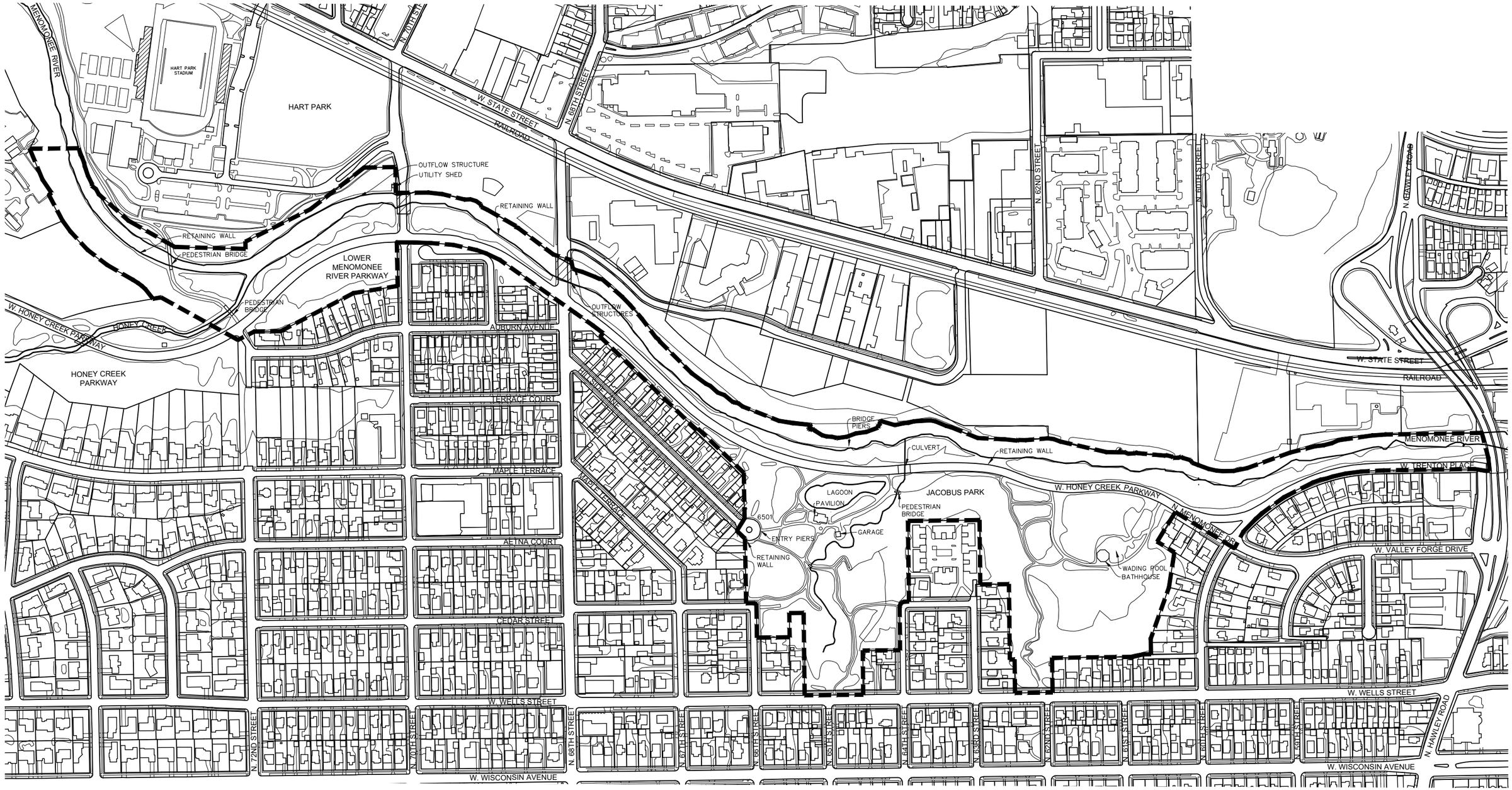
COMPLEX MAP

0 50 100 200 FT

LEGEND

Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED LOWER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

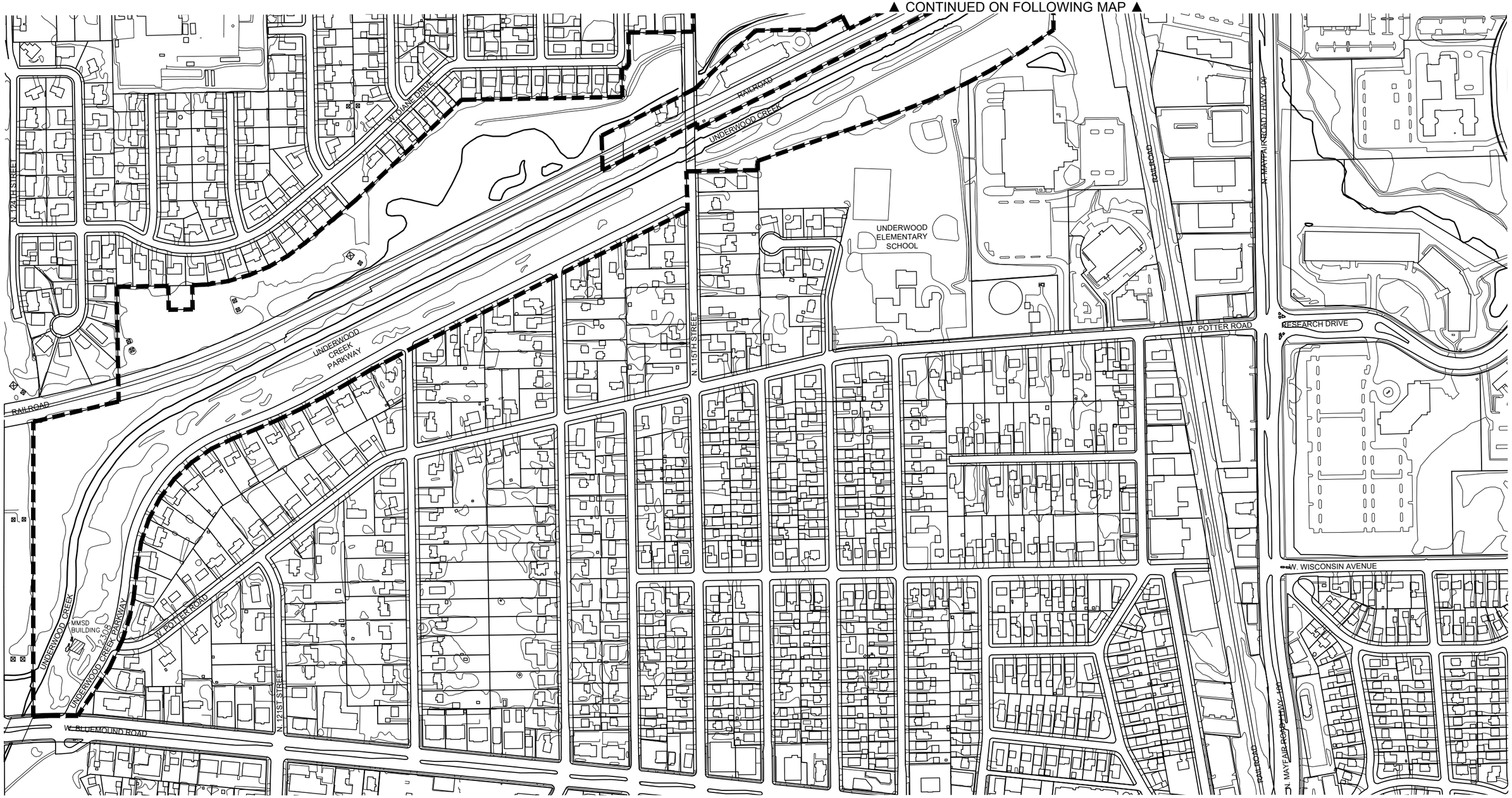


DISTRICT MAP

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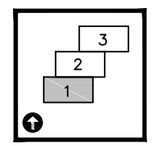
LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT



PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 1 OF 3

0 100 200 400 FT



LEGEND

Boundary

Address 100

Non-Contributing

PROPOSED UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY
HISTORIC DISTRICT

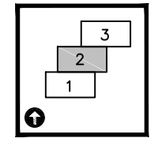
▲ CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING MAP ▲



▼ CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS MAP ▼

PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 2 OF 3

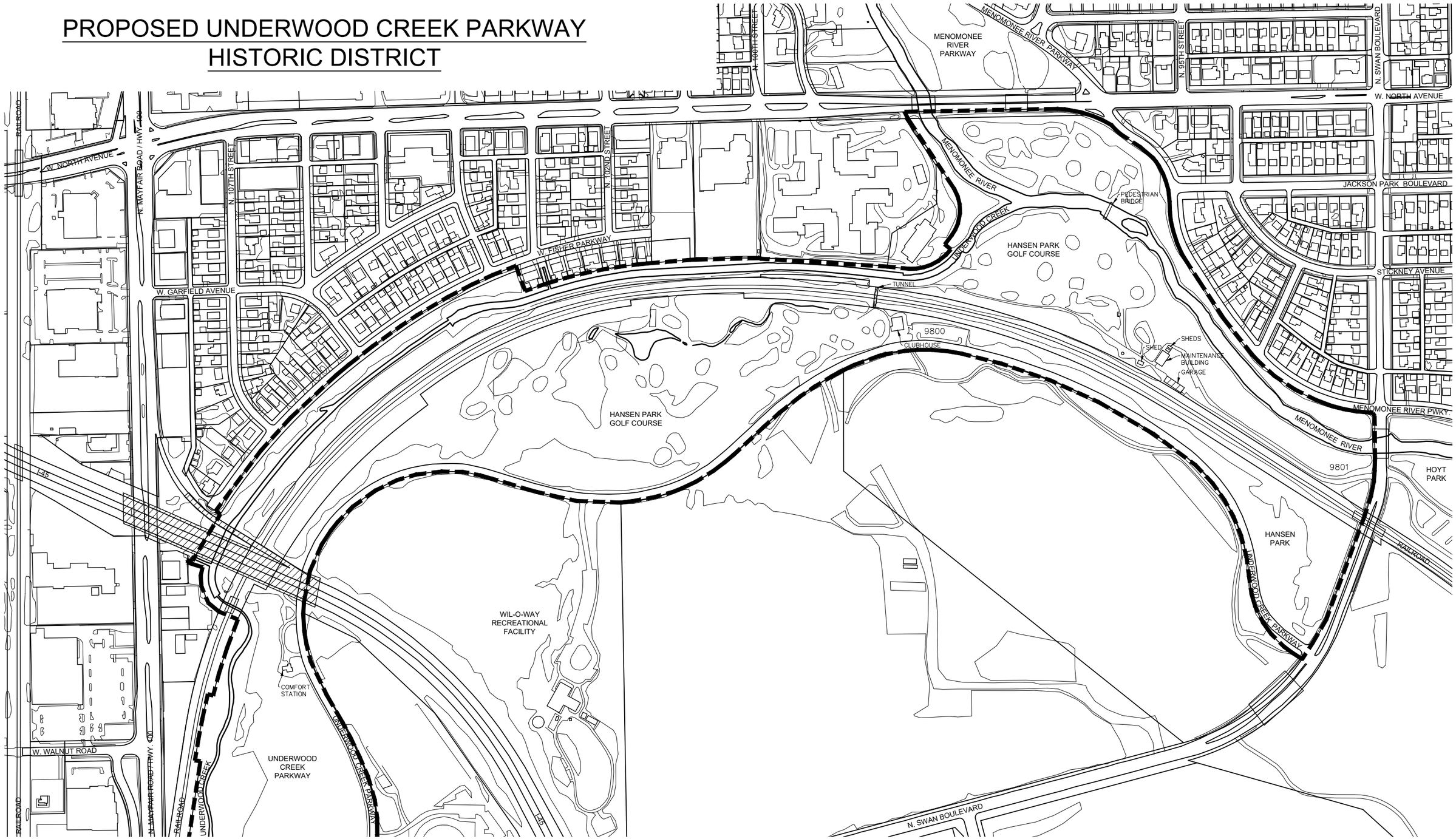
0 100 200 400 FT



LEGEND

- Boundary
- Address 100
- Non-Contributing

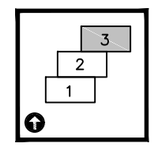
PROPOSED UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY
HISTORIC DISTRICT



▼ CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS MAP ▼

PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 3 OF 3

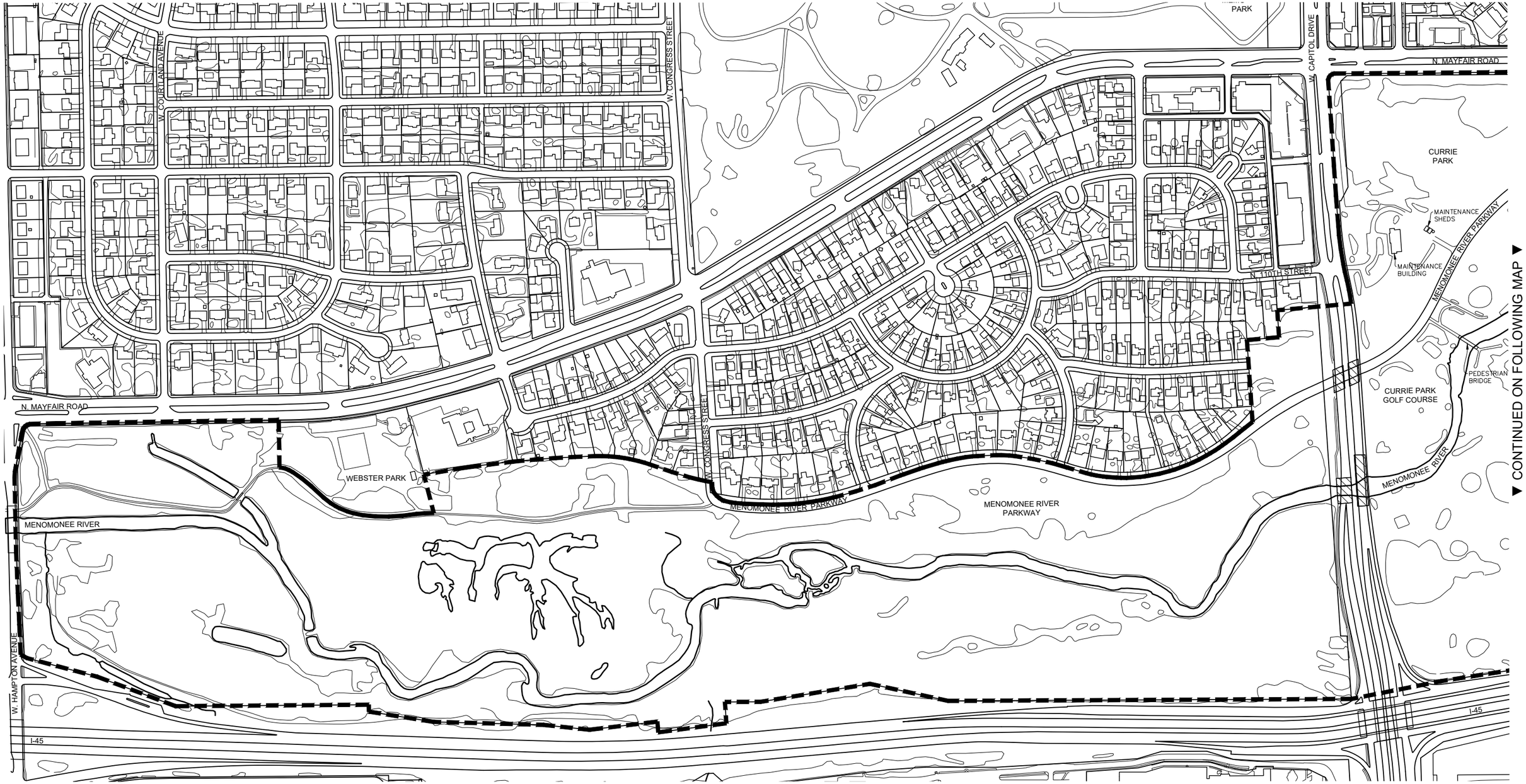
0 100 200 400 FT



LEGEND

Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED UPPER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT



PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 1 OF 5

0 100 200 400 FT

1
2 3
4
5

LEGEND

Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED UPPER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

▲ CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING MAP ▲



◀ CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS MAP

PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 2 OF 5

0 100 200 400 FT

1
2 3
4
5

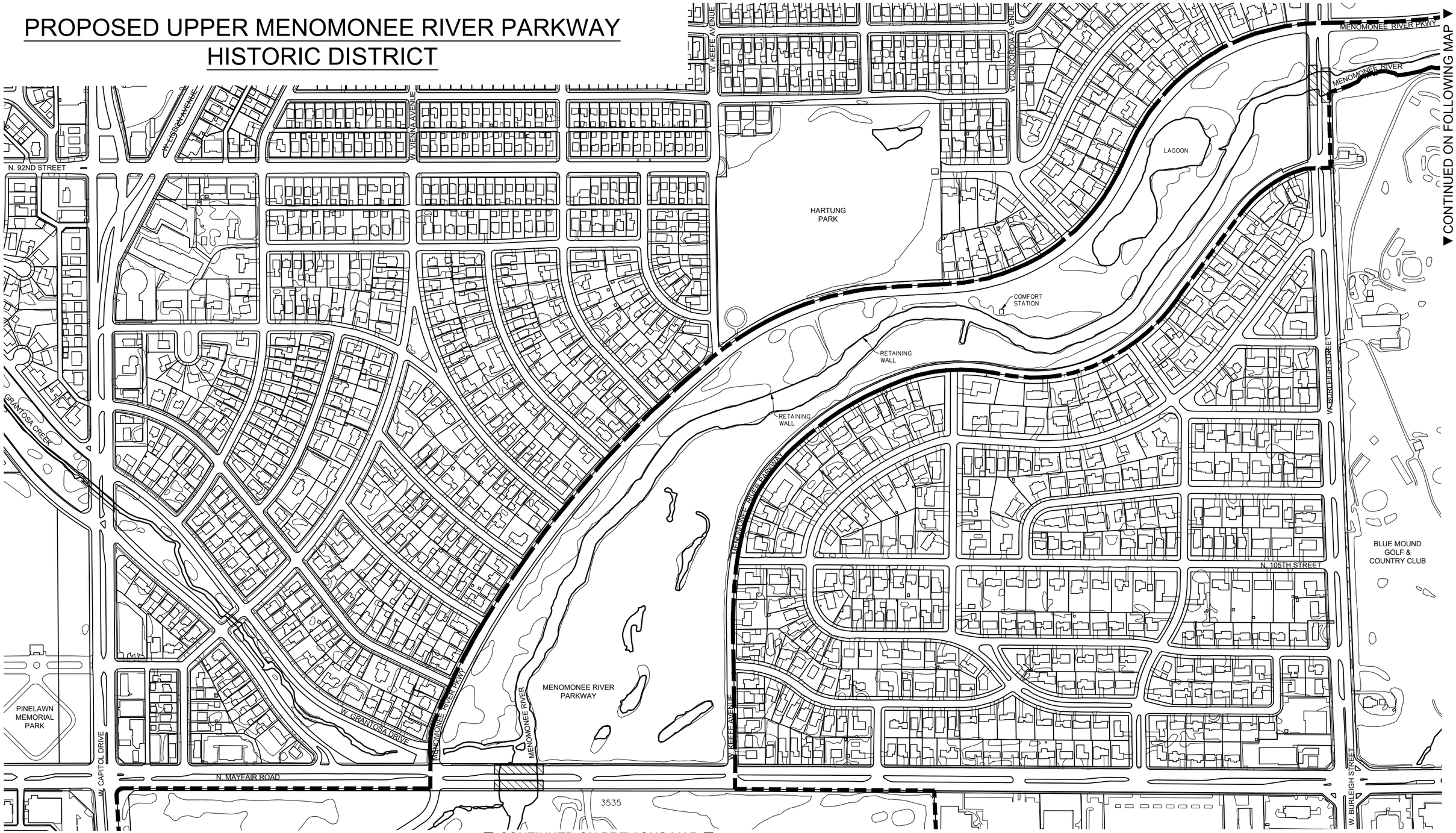
LEGEND

Boundary

Address 100

Non-Contributing

PROPOSED UPPER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

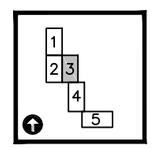


▼ CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING MAP

▼ CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS MAP ▼

PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 3 OF 5

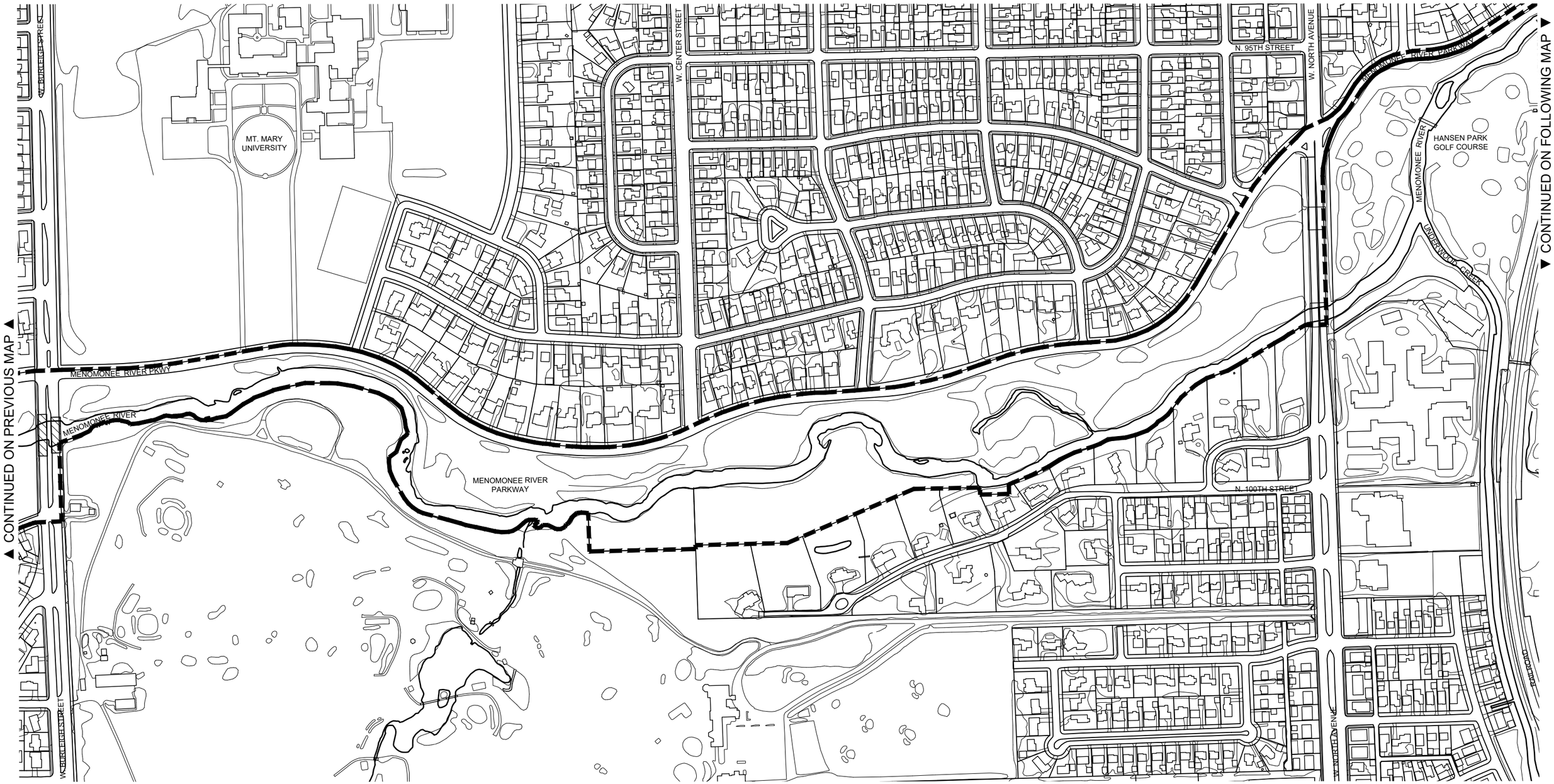
0 100 200 400 FT



LEGEND

Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

PROPOSED UPPER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT



PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 4 OF 5

0 100 200 400 FT

1
2 3
4
5

LEGEND

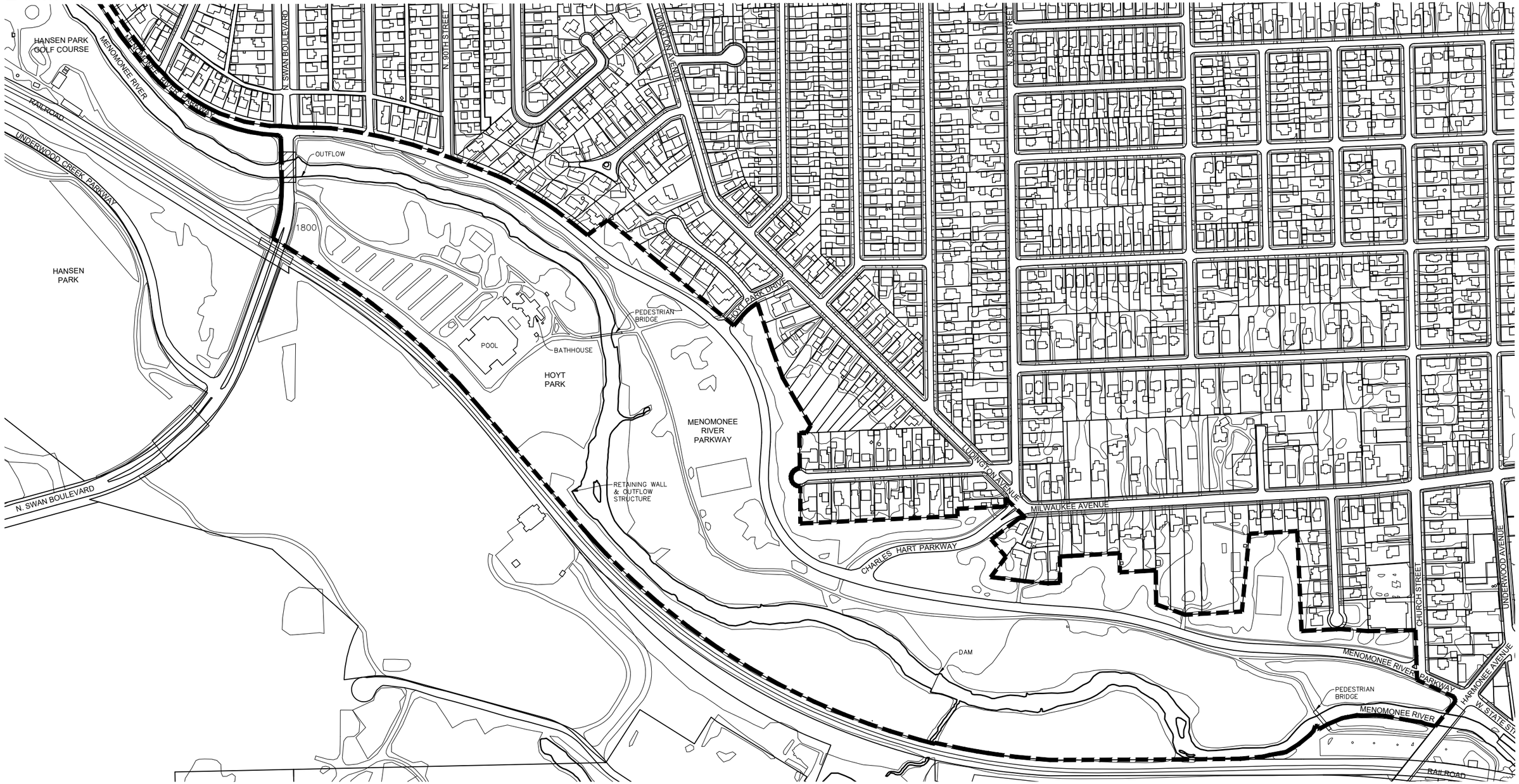
Boundary

Address 100

Non-Contributing

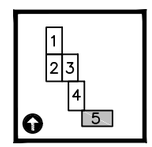
PROPOSED UPPER MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

▲ CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS MAP ▲



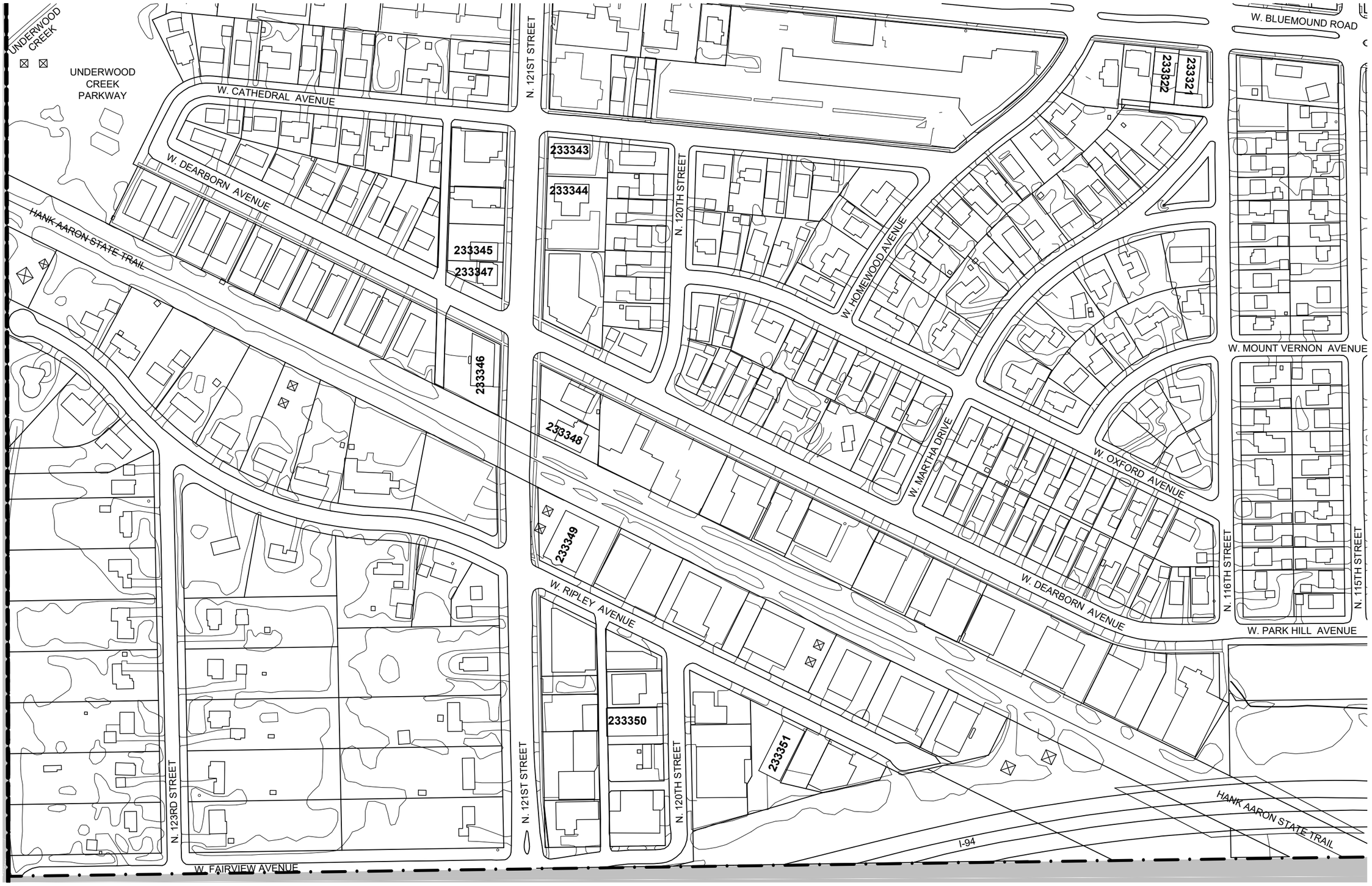
PARTIAL DISTRICT MAP - 5 OF 5

0 100 200 400 FT



LEGEND

Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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CITY OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
16.022

DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

DATE
03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
A1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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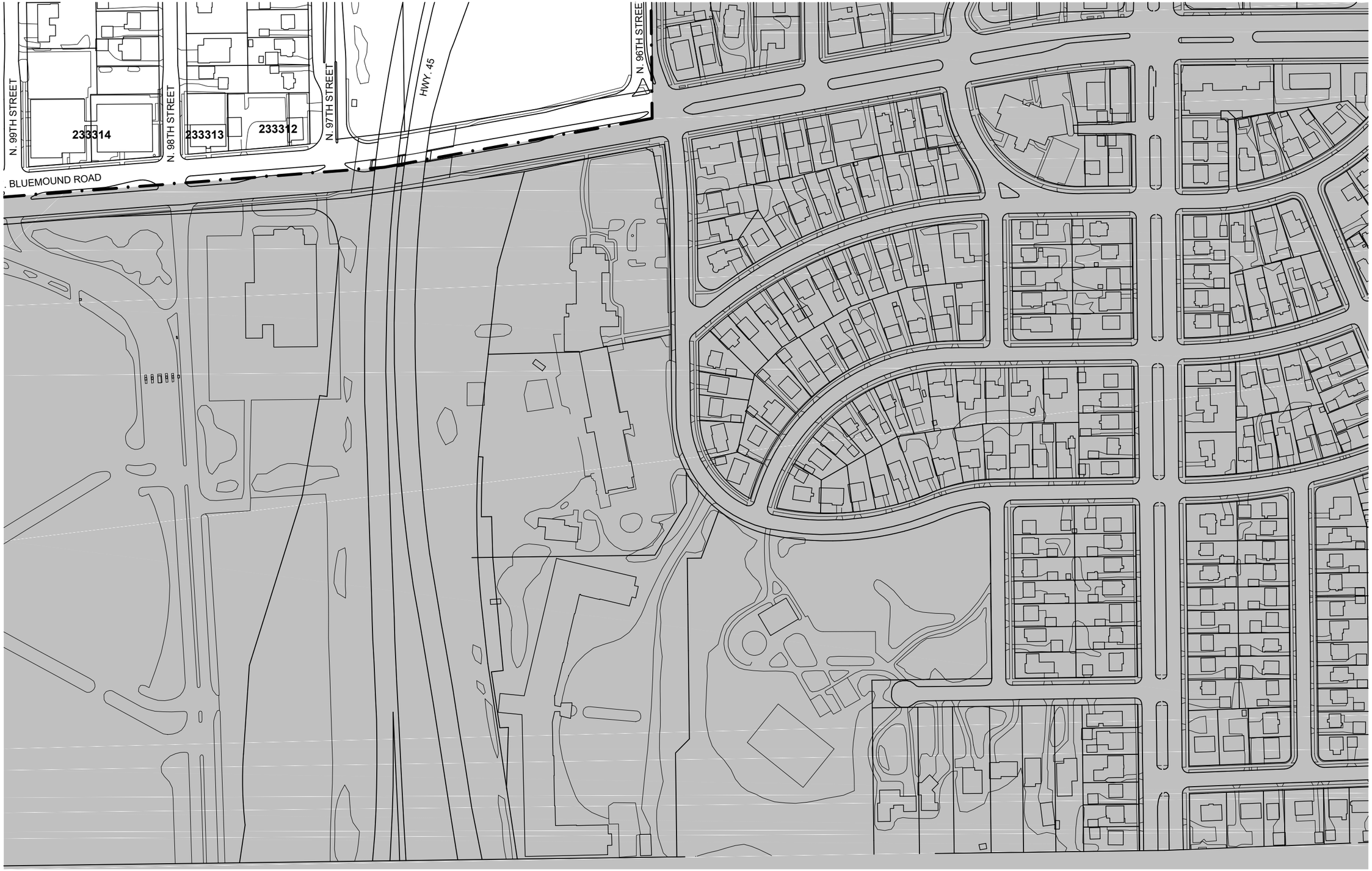
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SHEET NUMBER
A2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Boundary — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
A4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — • — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
A6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — • — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
A7



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
B2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
B1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
B3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Boundary — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	B6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
B7



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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CITY OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
16.022

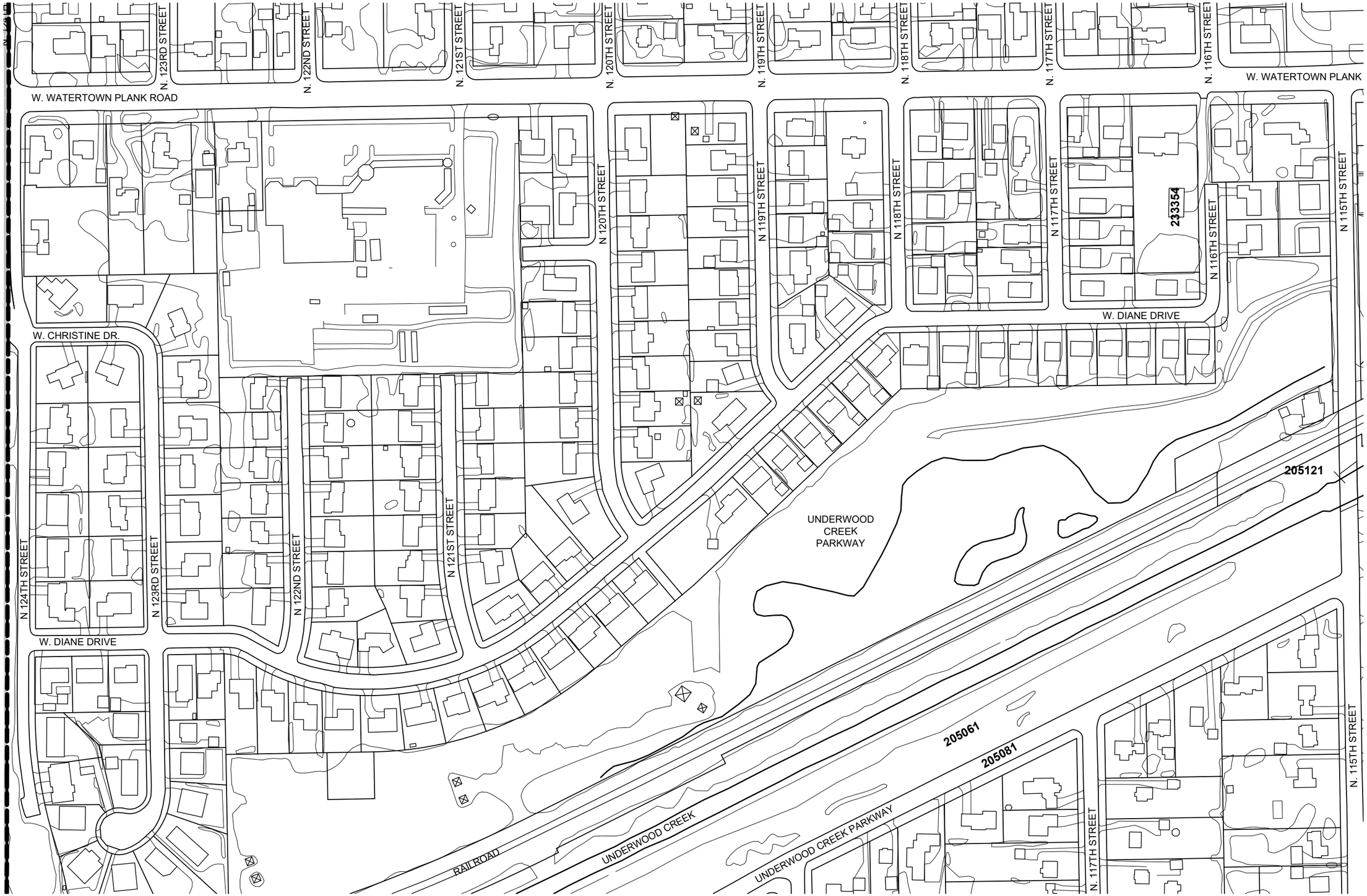
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03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
B8



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
C1

W. WATERTOWN PLANK ROAD

205161

233324

N 115TH STREET

RAILROAD

UNDERWOOD CREEK

205121

UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY

RAILROAD

N. MAYFAIR ROAD / HWY. 100

233260

233261

233262

W. UNDERWOOD COURT

N. 115TH STREET

N. 113TH STREET

233355

UNDERWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

233356

W. POTTER ROAD

N. 112TH STREET

N. 109TH STREET

RAILROAD

ROAD / HWY. 100

RESEA

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — • — AHI Number 100000

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CITY OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
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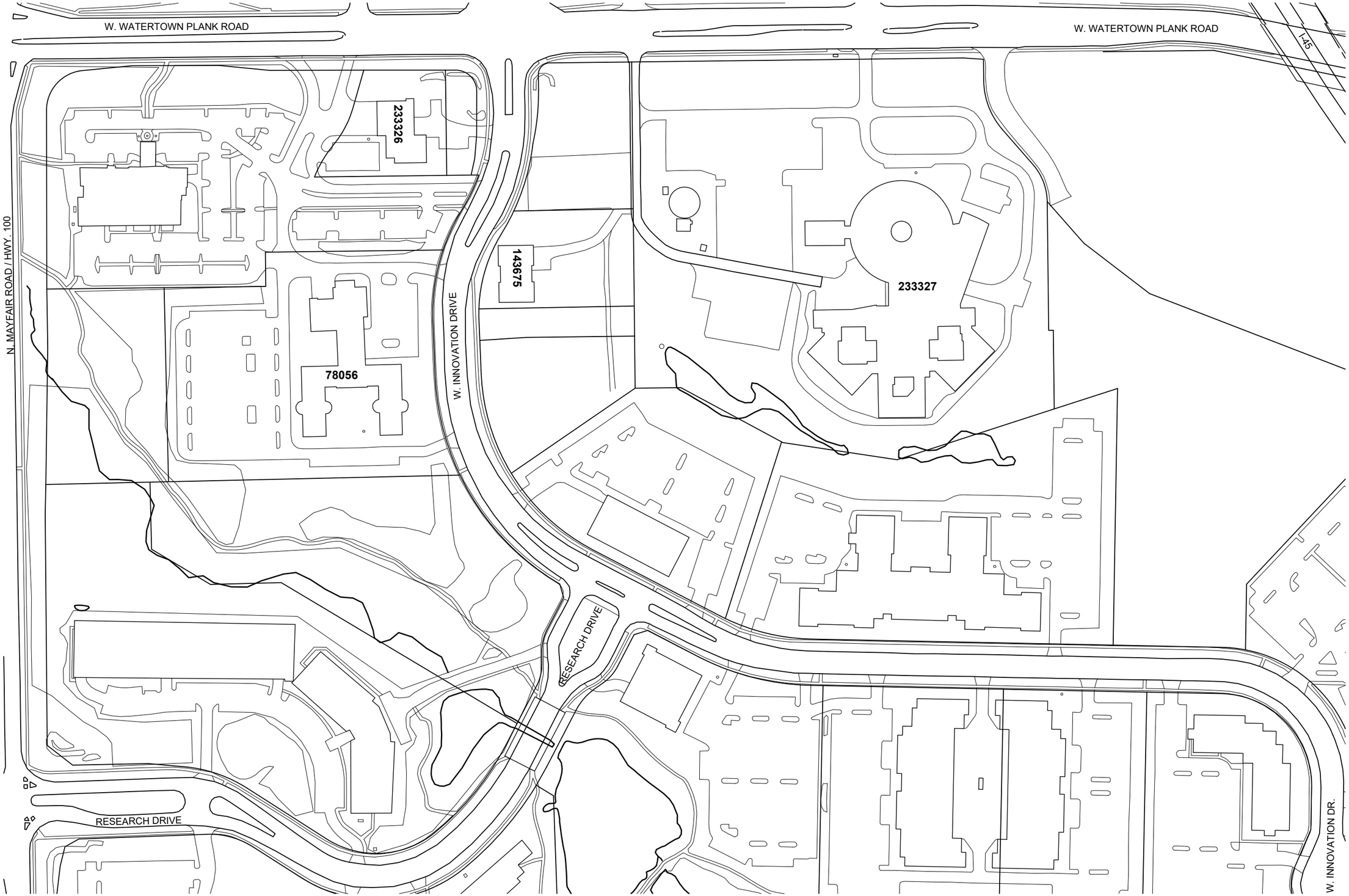
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C2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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C3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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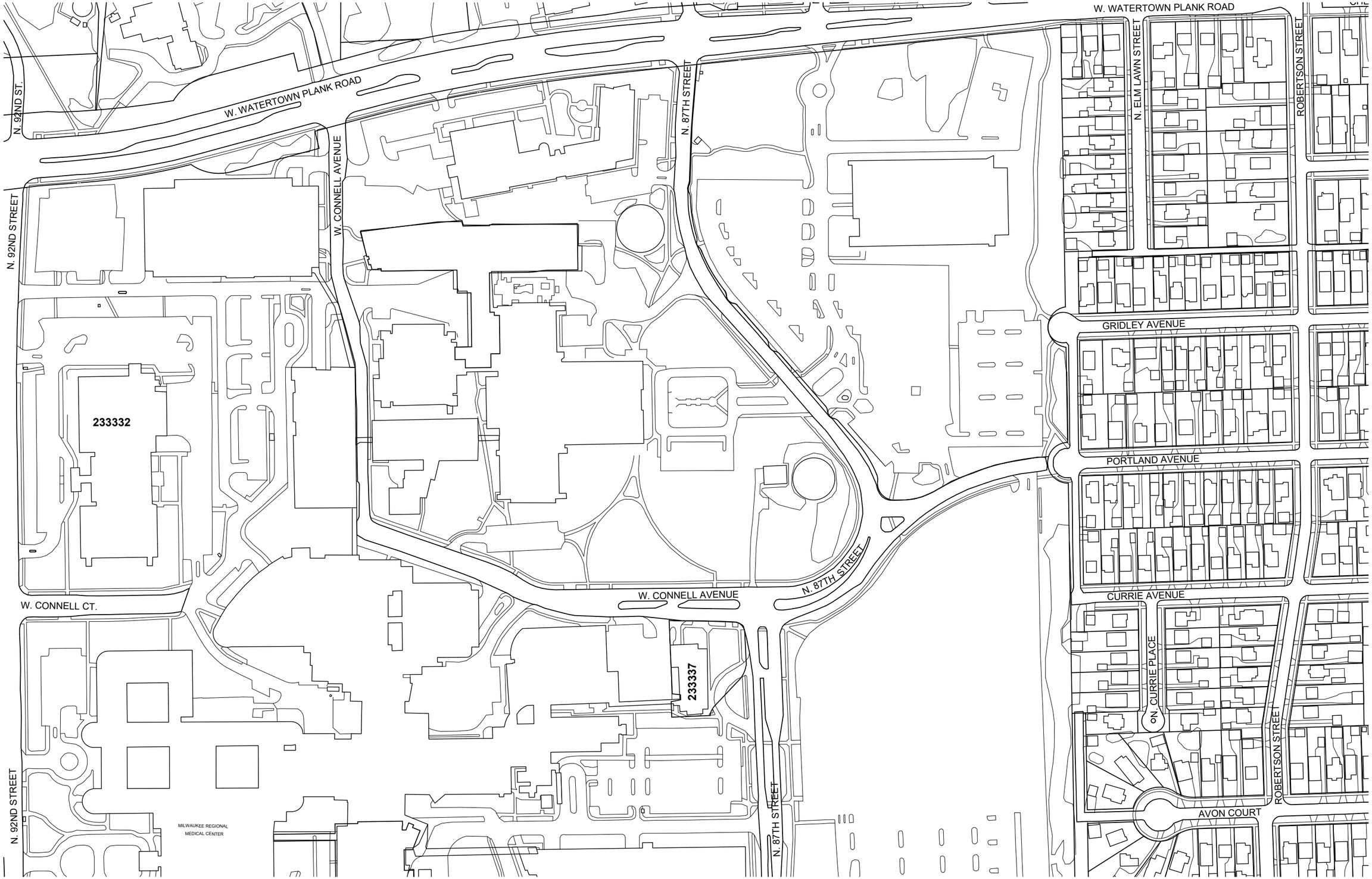
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
C4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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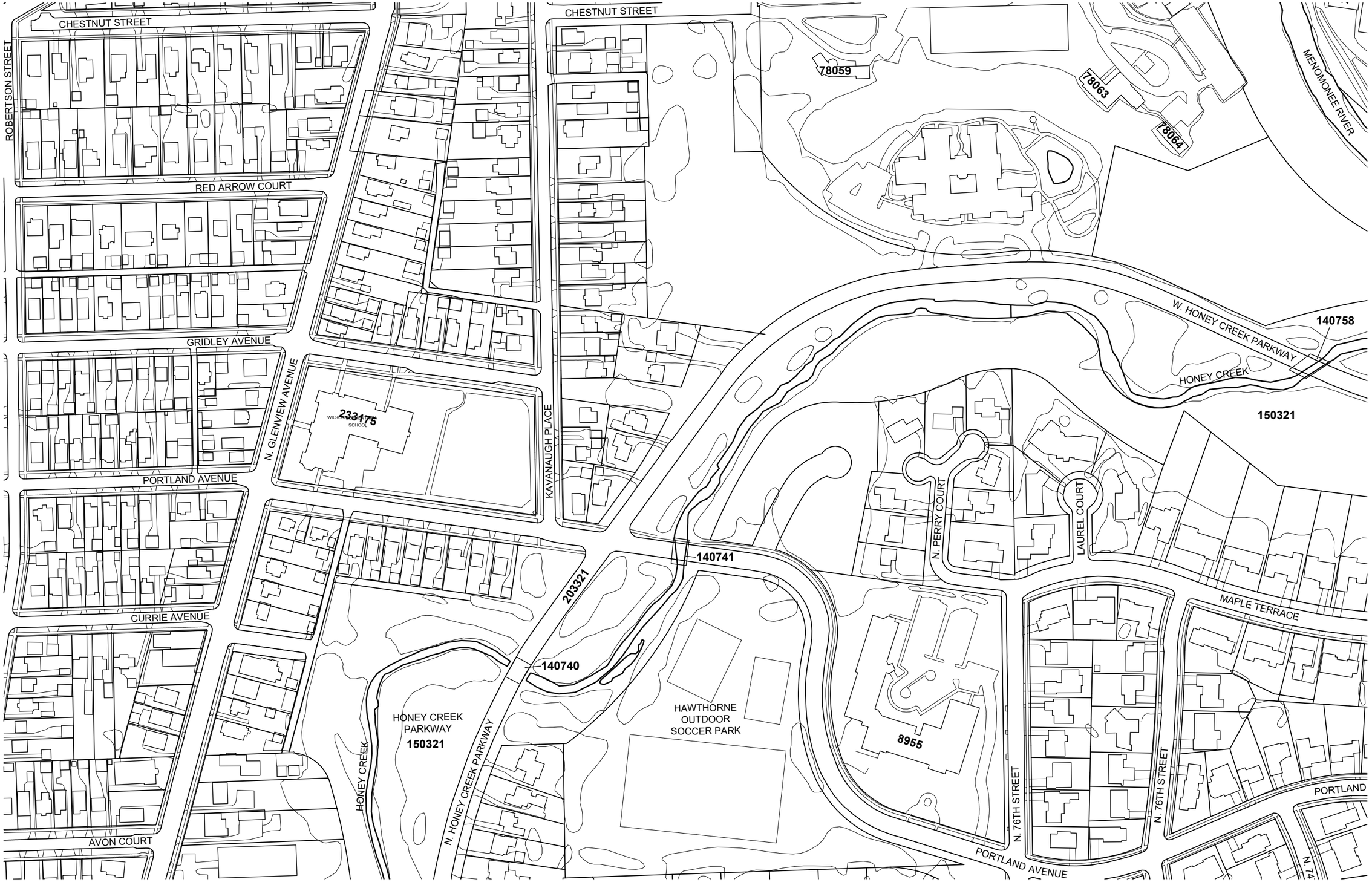
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
C5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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PROJECT NUMBER	16.022
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DATE	03/07/17
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	C6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
C7



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
C8



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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PROJECT NUMBER
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DATE
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
D2

UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY

UNDERWOOD CREEK

205201

205061

205081

UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY

WISCONSIN LUTHERAN COLLEGE OUTDOOR ATHLETIC COMPLEX

I-45

N. SWAN BOULEVARD

MARIPOSA LANE

ESCHWEILER DR.

13837

13835

13836

LERNEN STREET

UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY

UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY

N. MAYFAIR ROAD / HWY. 100

W. WATERTOWN PLANK ROAD

SCHOOL

N. SWAN BOULEVARD

I-45

W. WATERTOWN PLANK ROAD

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — • — AHI Number 100000

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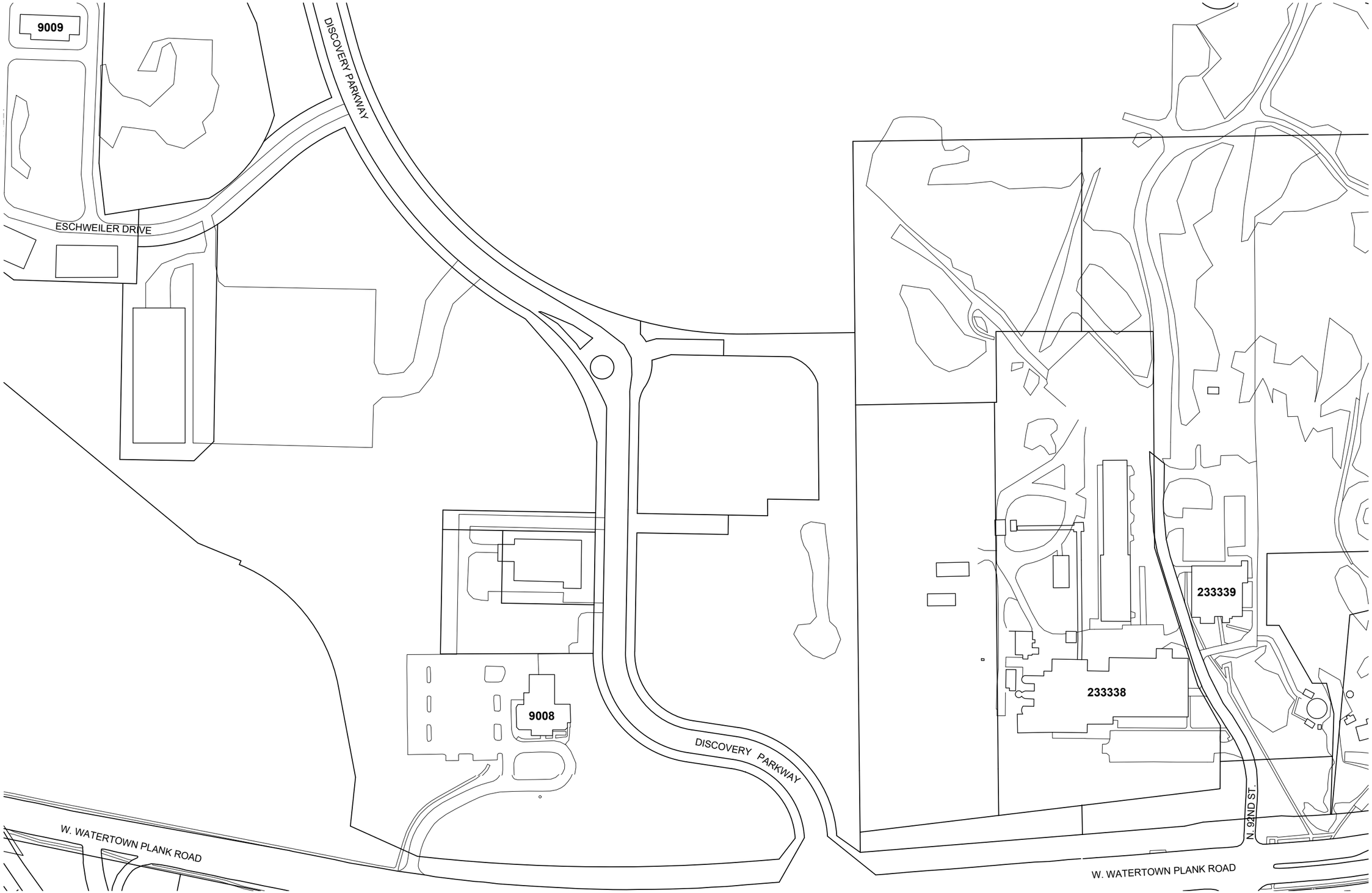
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
D3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — • — AHI Number 100000

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PROJECT NUMBER
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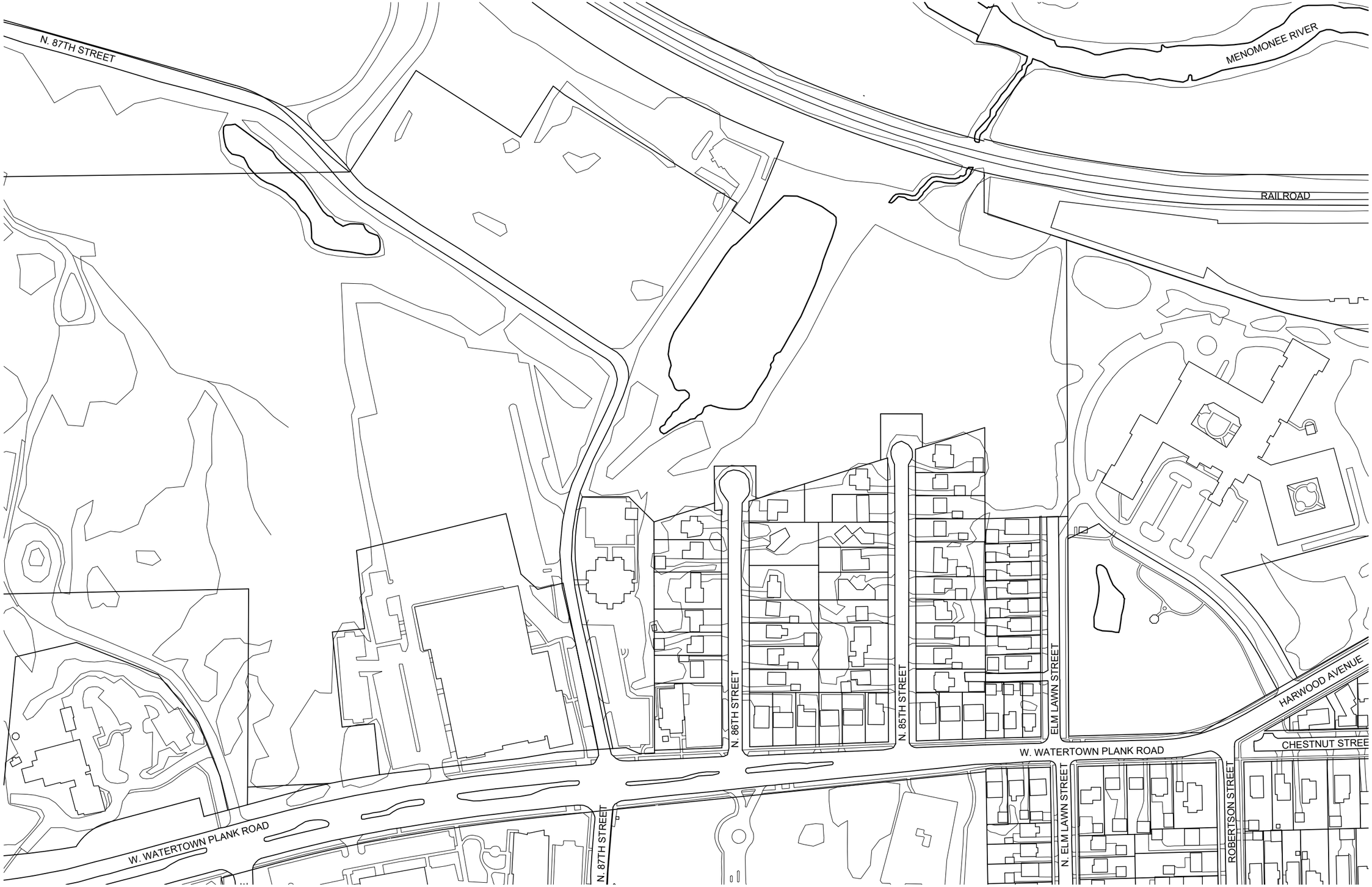
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
D4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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DATE
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
D5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
D6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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PROJECT NUMBER
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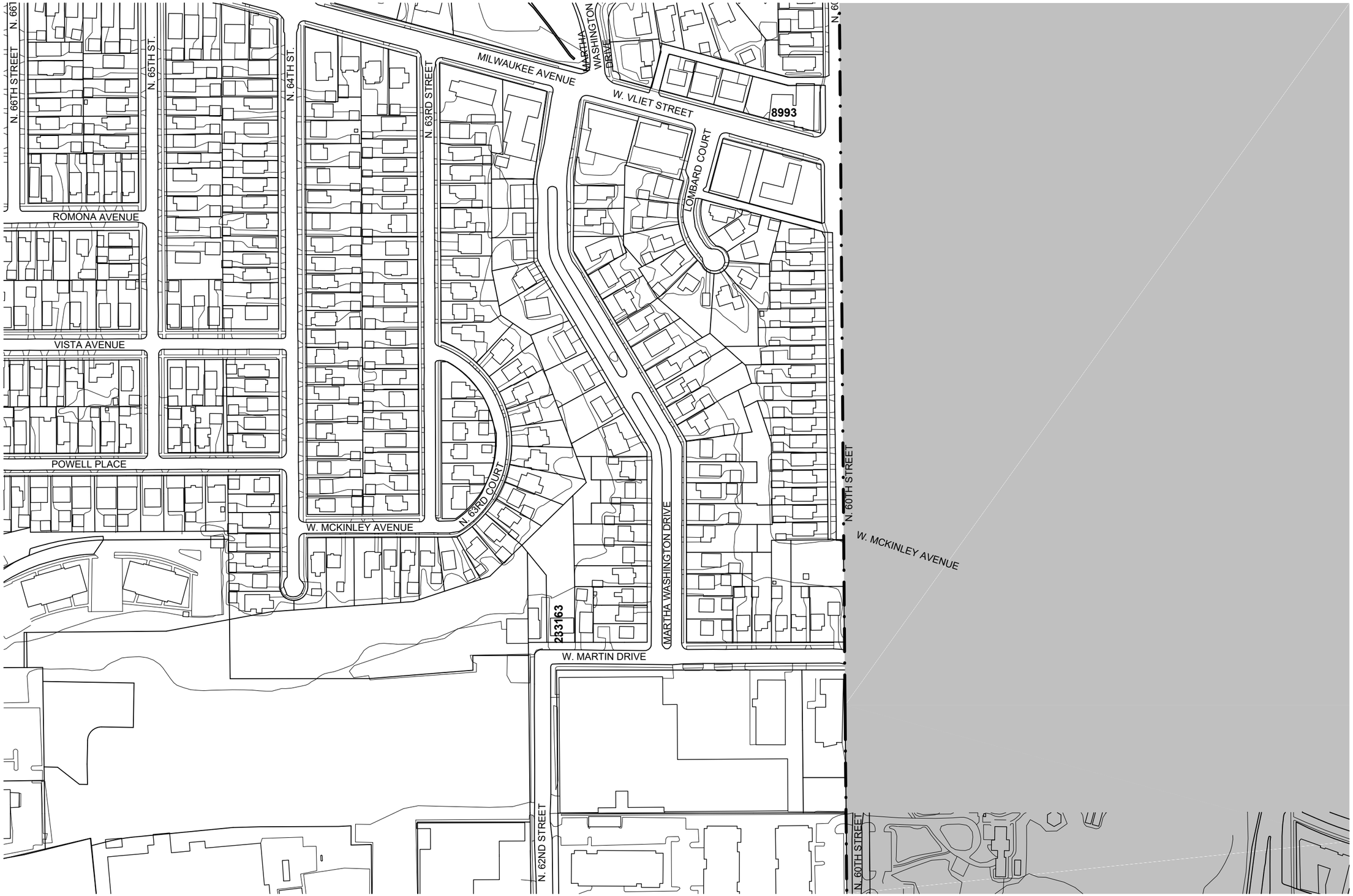
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SHEET NUMBER
D7



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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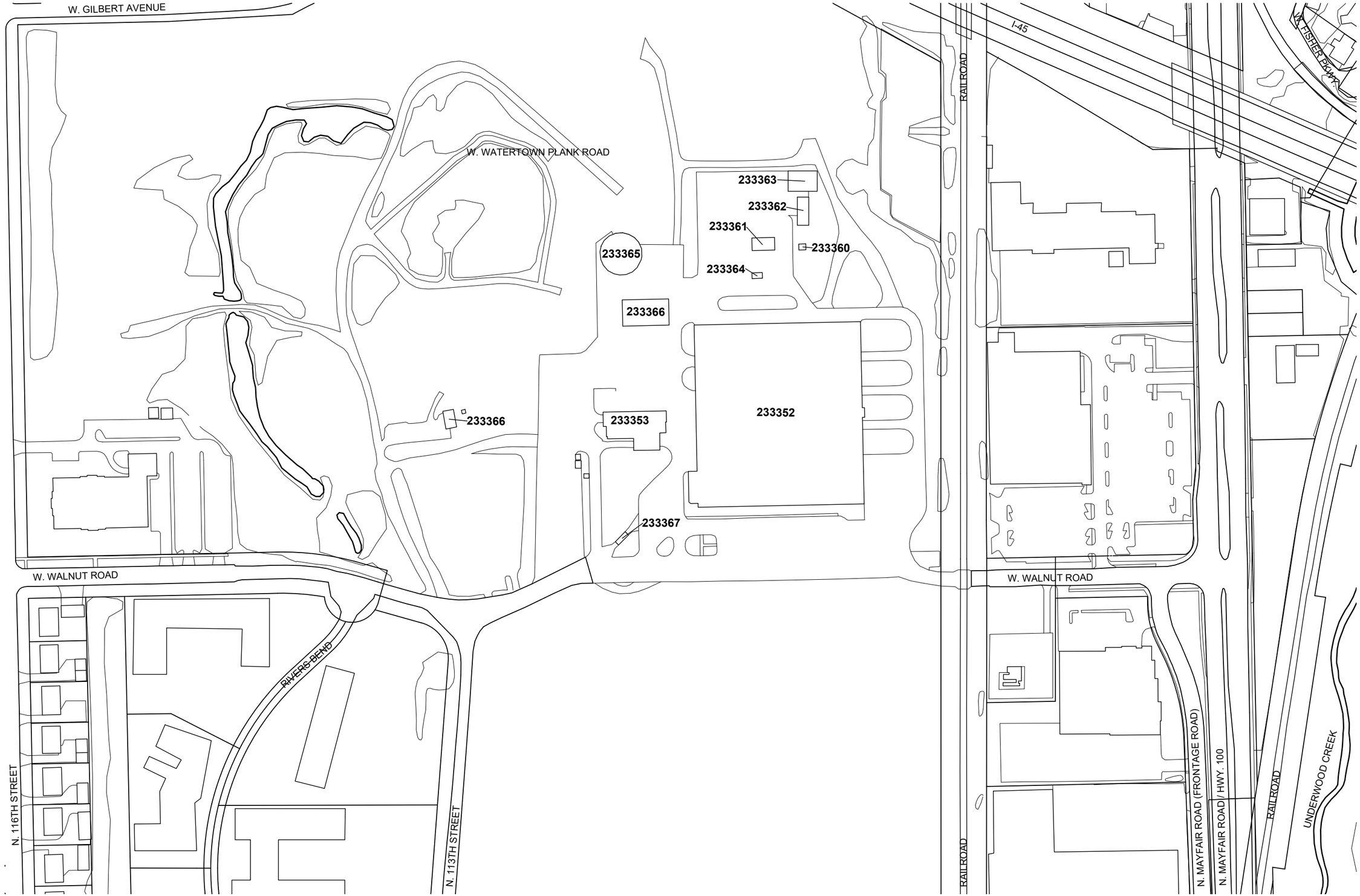
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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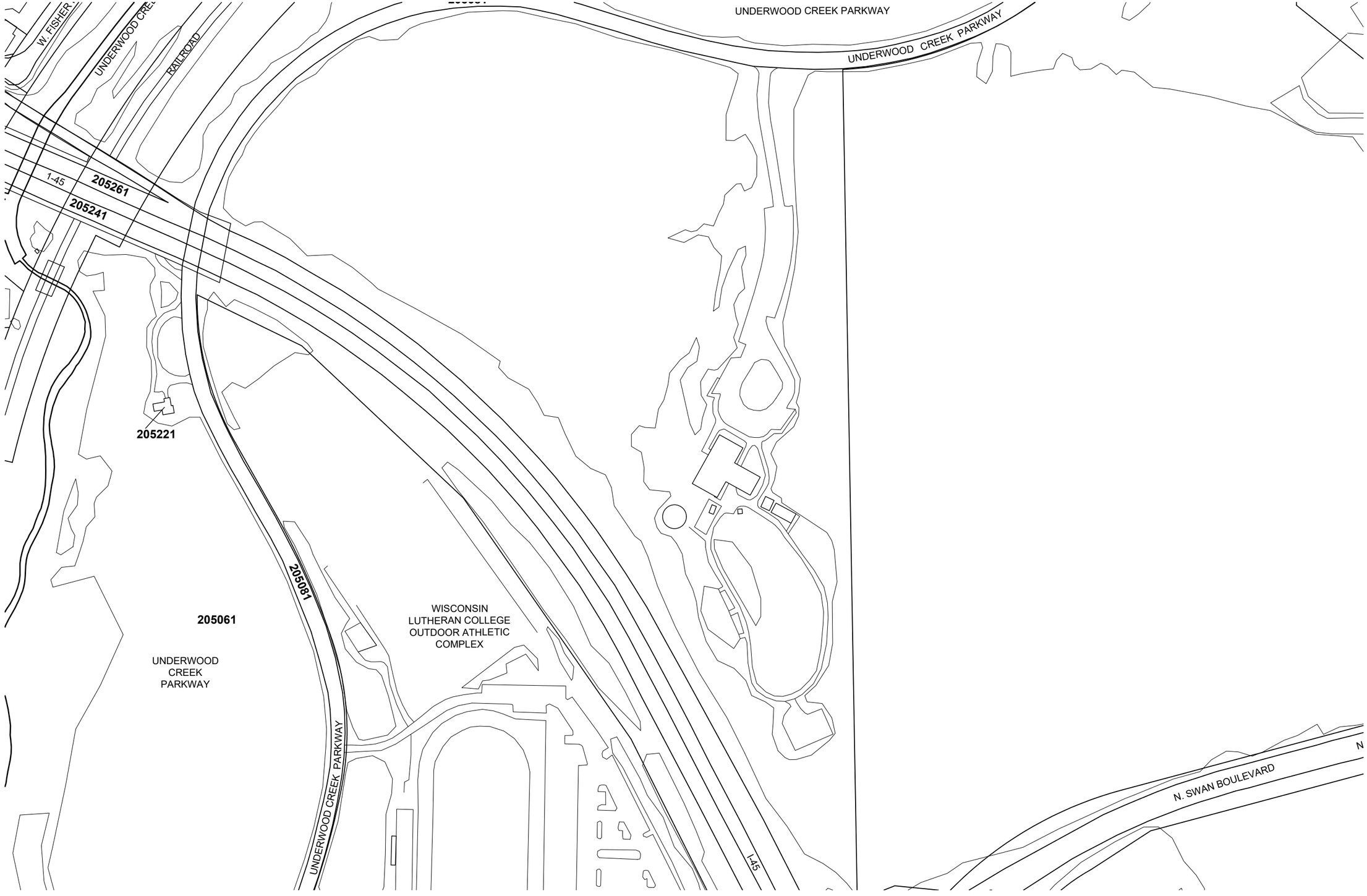
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
E2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

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E3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
E4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
E5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER	E6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Boundary — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F6

N. 73RD STREET
N. LEFEBER AVENUE
N. 72ND STREET
N. 71ST STREET
N. 70TH STREET
N. 69TH STREET
N. 68TH STREET
N. 67TH STREET
N. 66TH STREET
N. 65TH STREET
W. GARFIELD AVENUE
W. LLOYD STREET
W. LLOYD AVENUE
W. HILLCREST DRIVE
WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
8975
SCHOONMAKER CREEK
MARTHA
REVERE AVENUE
WASHINGTON CIRCLE

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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SHEET NUMBER
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F8



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line

City Limits / Survey Boundary

AHI Number 100000

SHEET NUMBER	G1
SHEET TITLE	
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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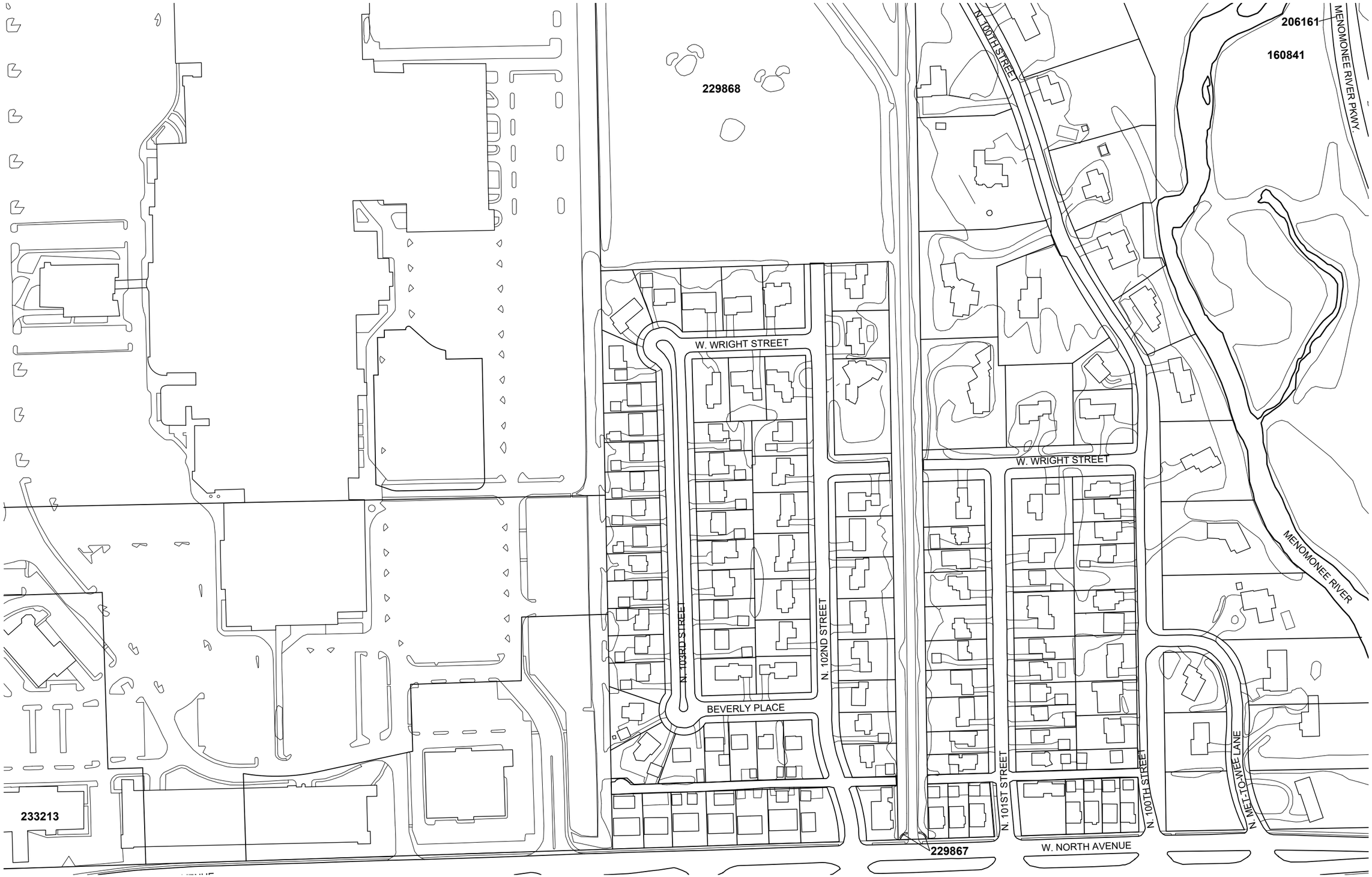
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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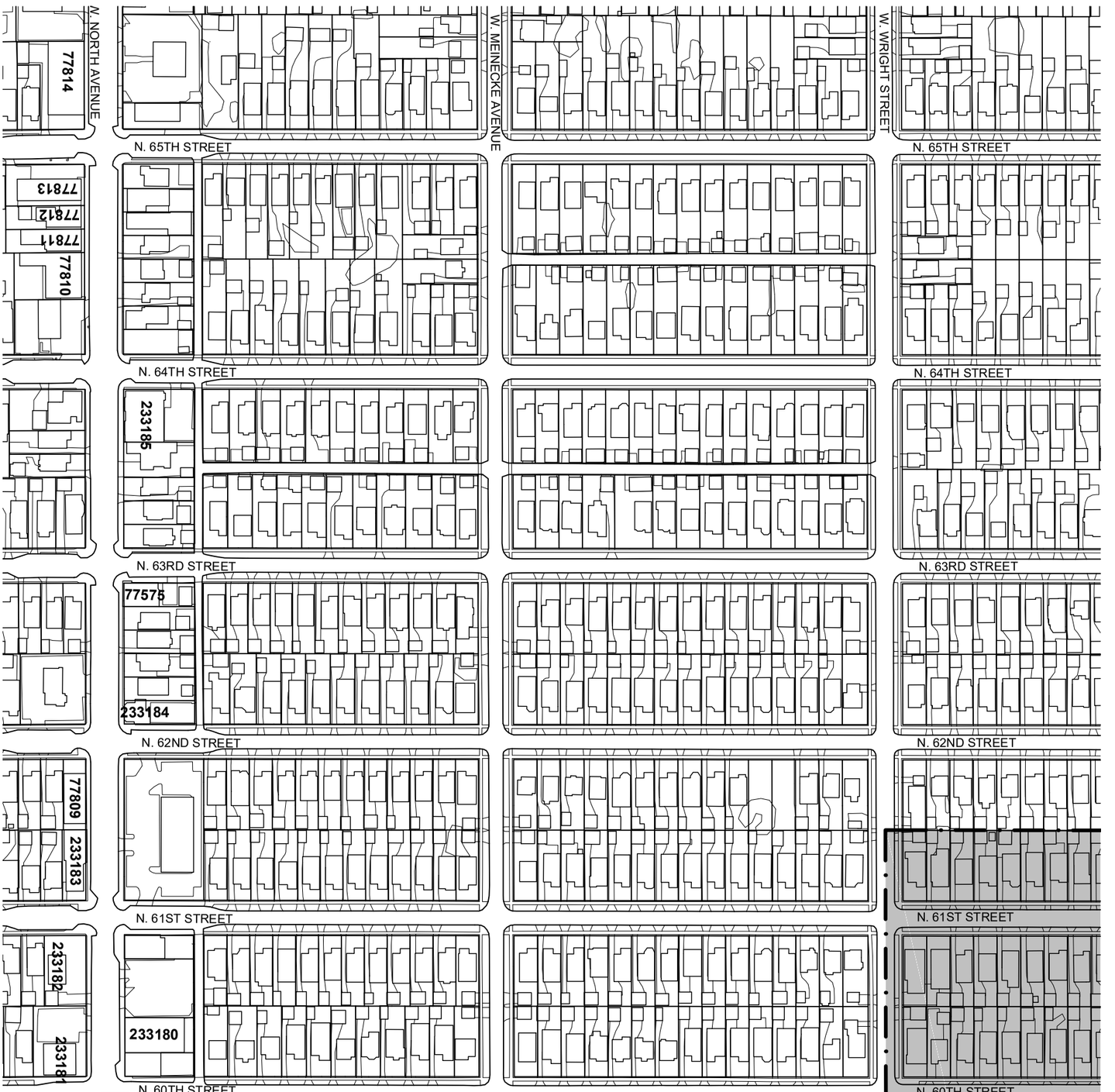
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G7

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'



LEGEND

County Line

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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SHEET TITLE

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H1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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H2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
H3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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H4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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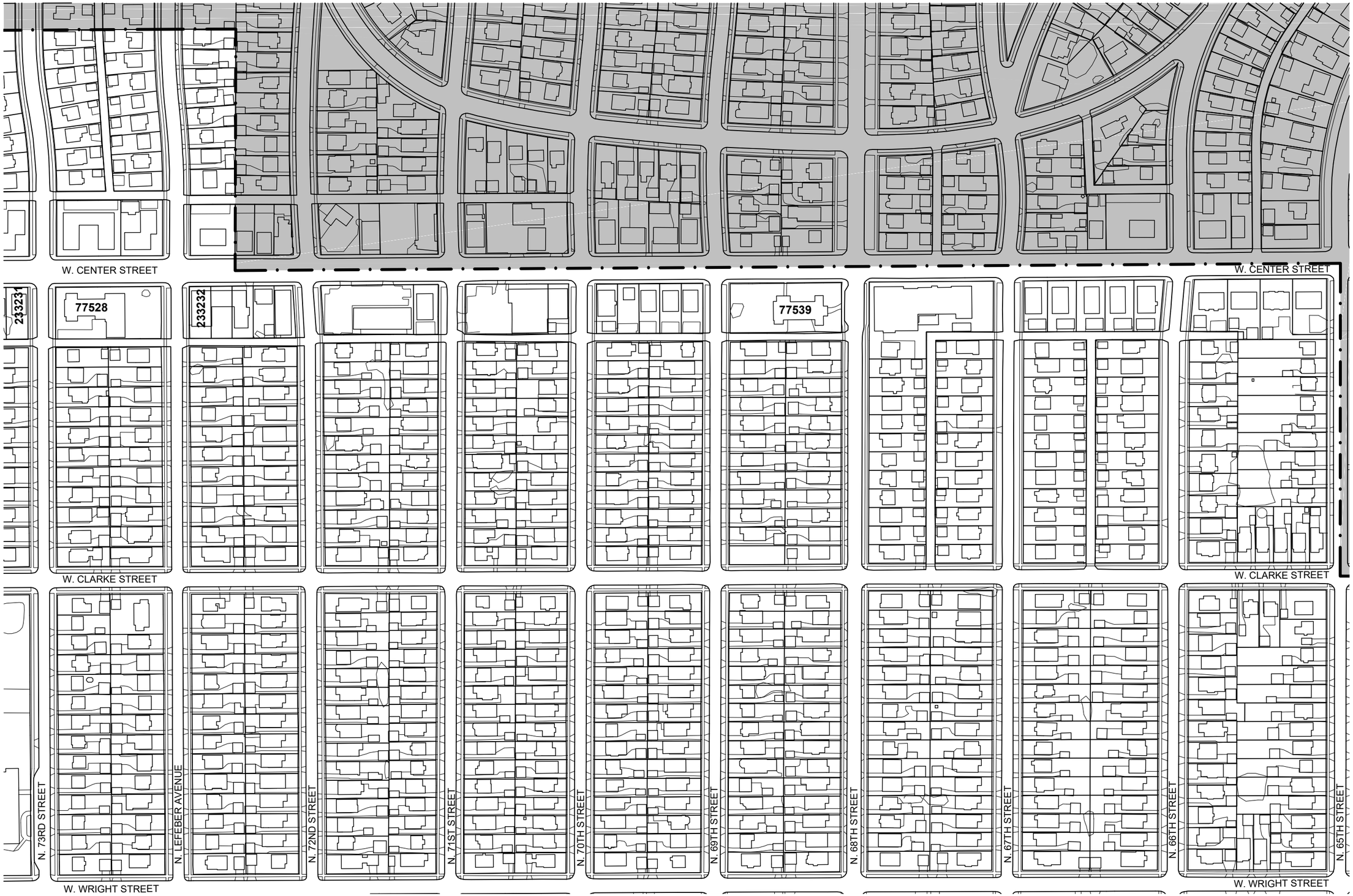
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
H8



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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I1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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SHEET TITLE

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I2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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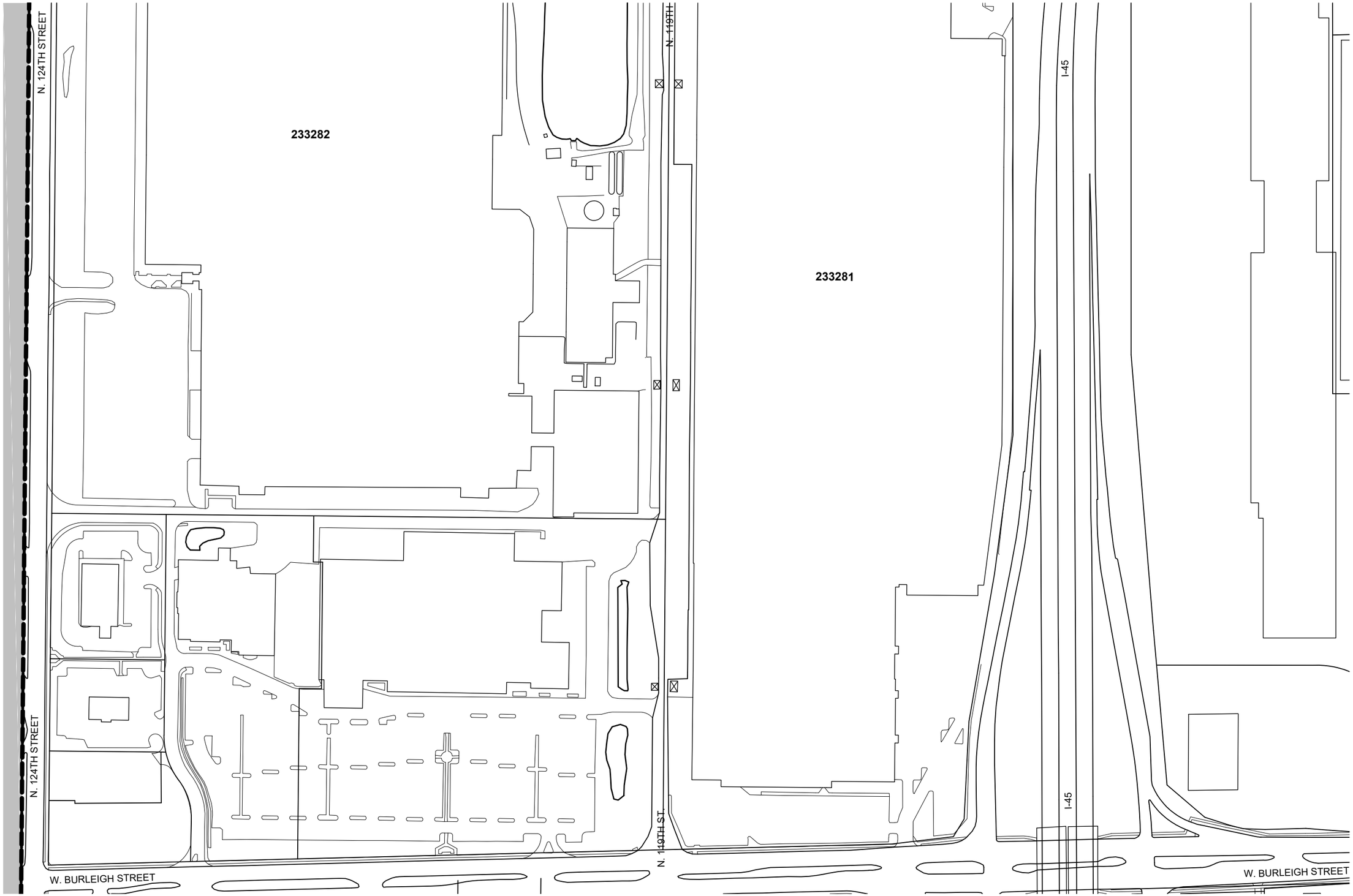
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
I3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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INTENSIVE SURVEY
CITY OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
16.022

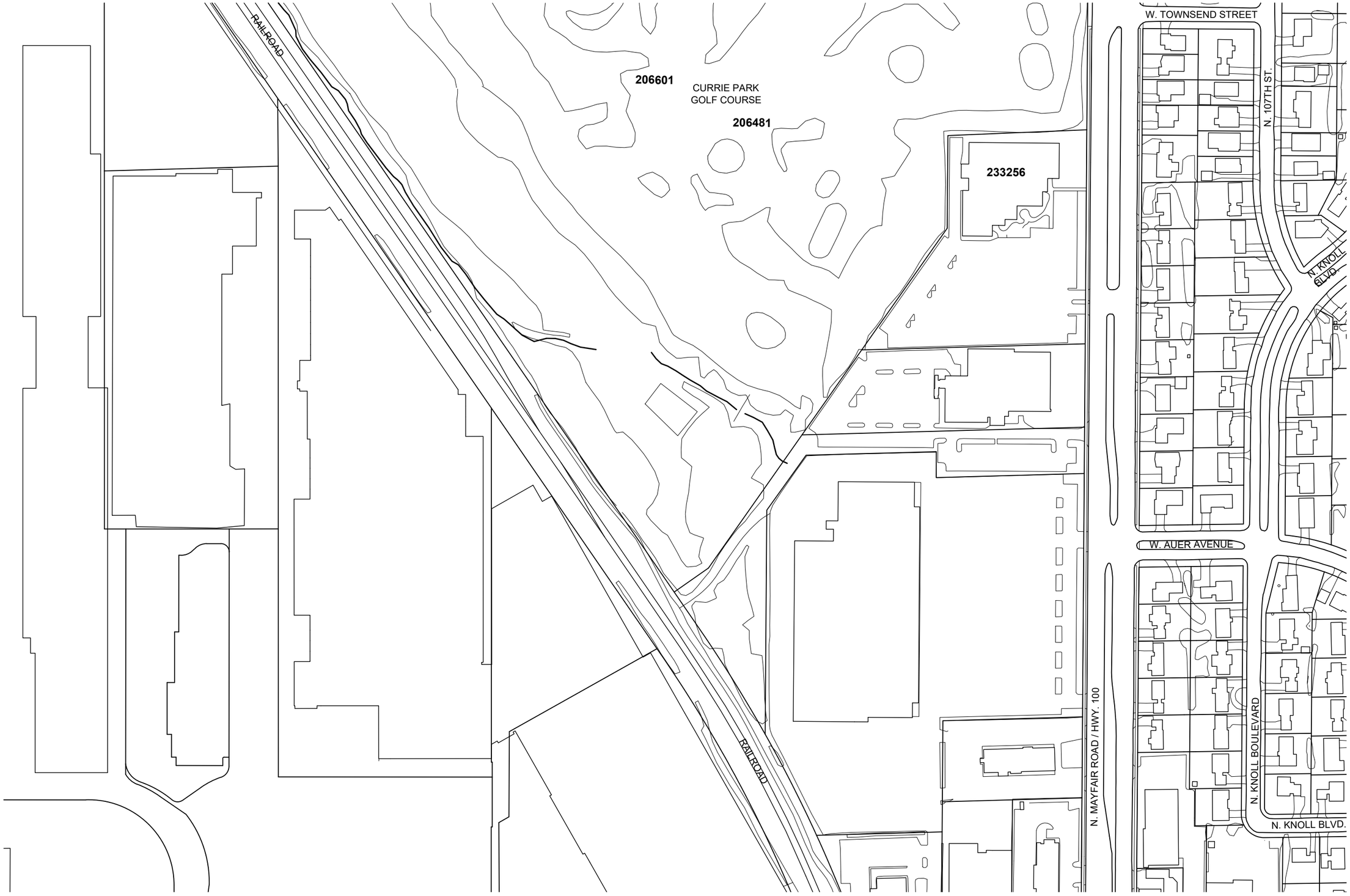
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B. SHORT

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J. LEHRKE

DATE
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SHEET NUMBER
J1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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PROJECT NUMBER
16.022

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DATE
03/07/17

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
J2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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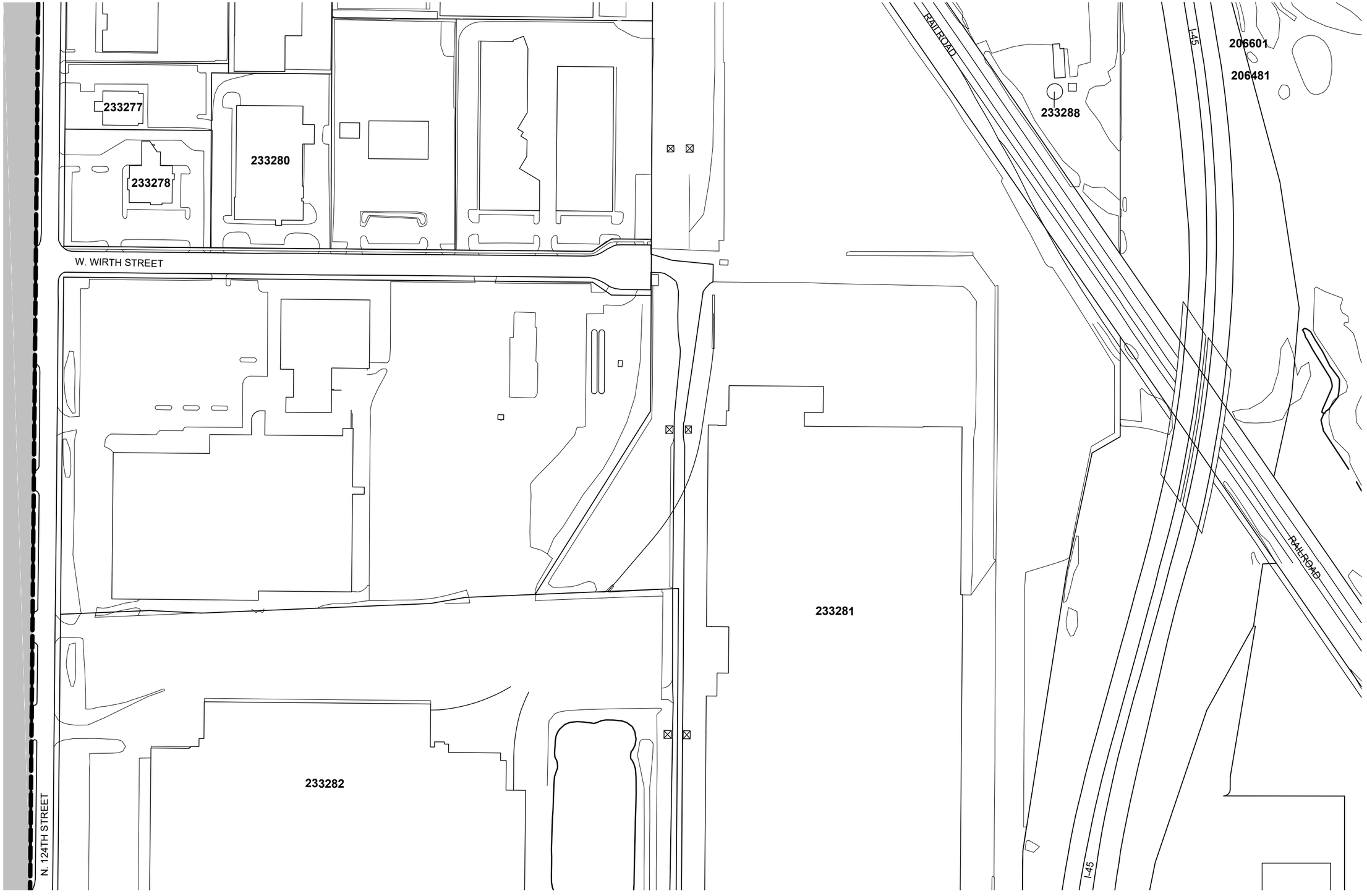
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J3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
K1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
K2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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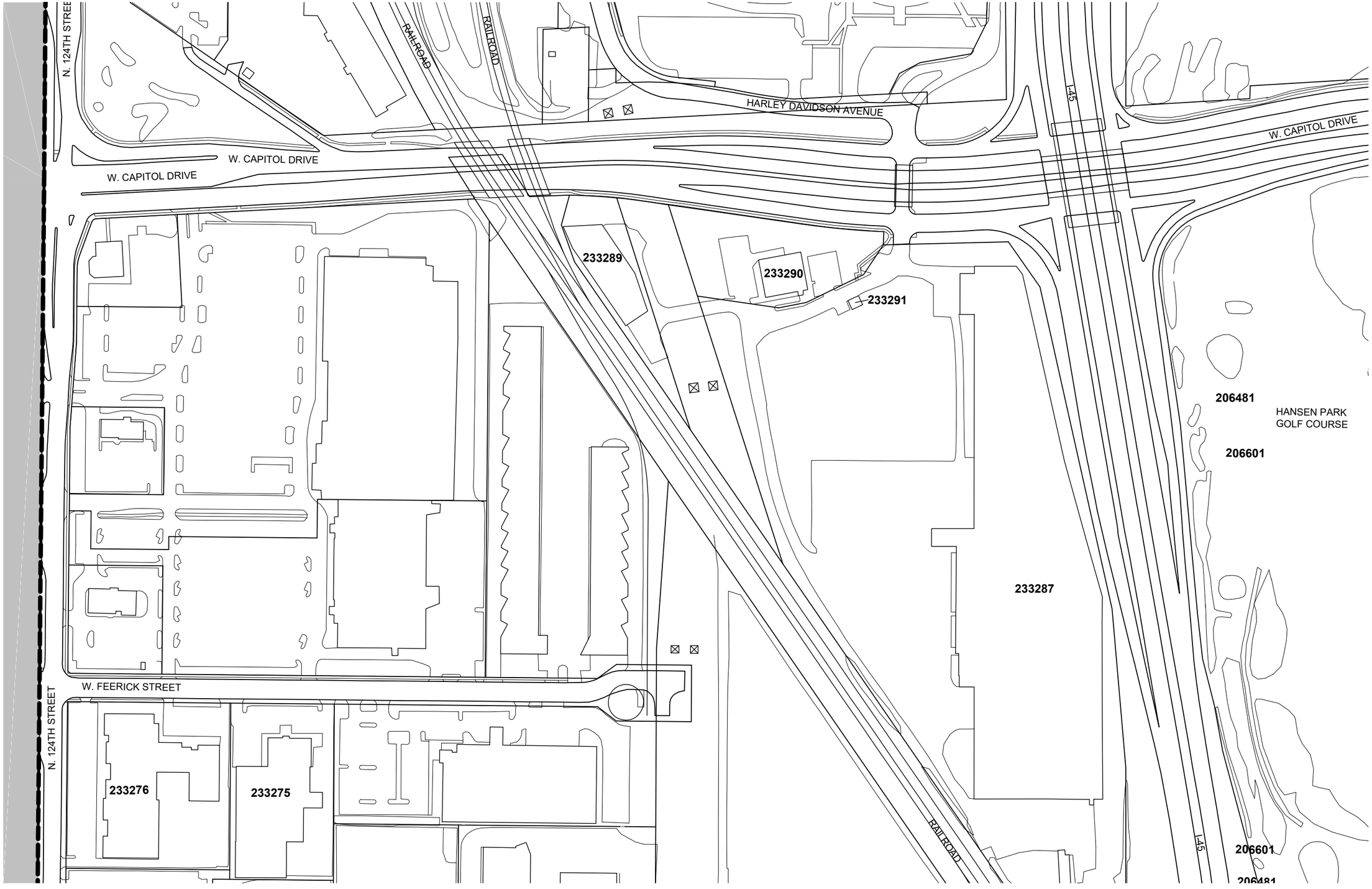
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SHEET NUMBER
K3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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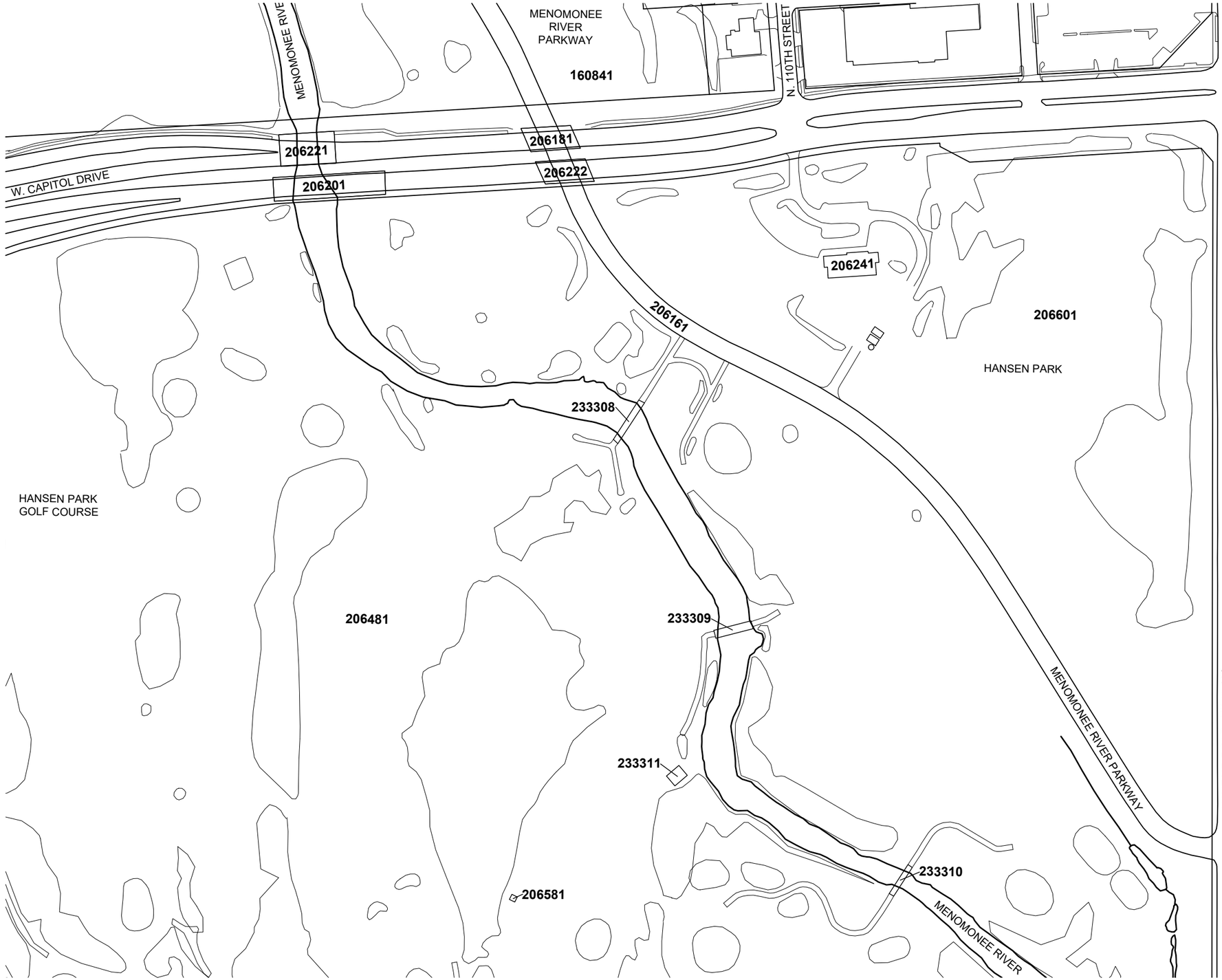
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
L1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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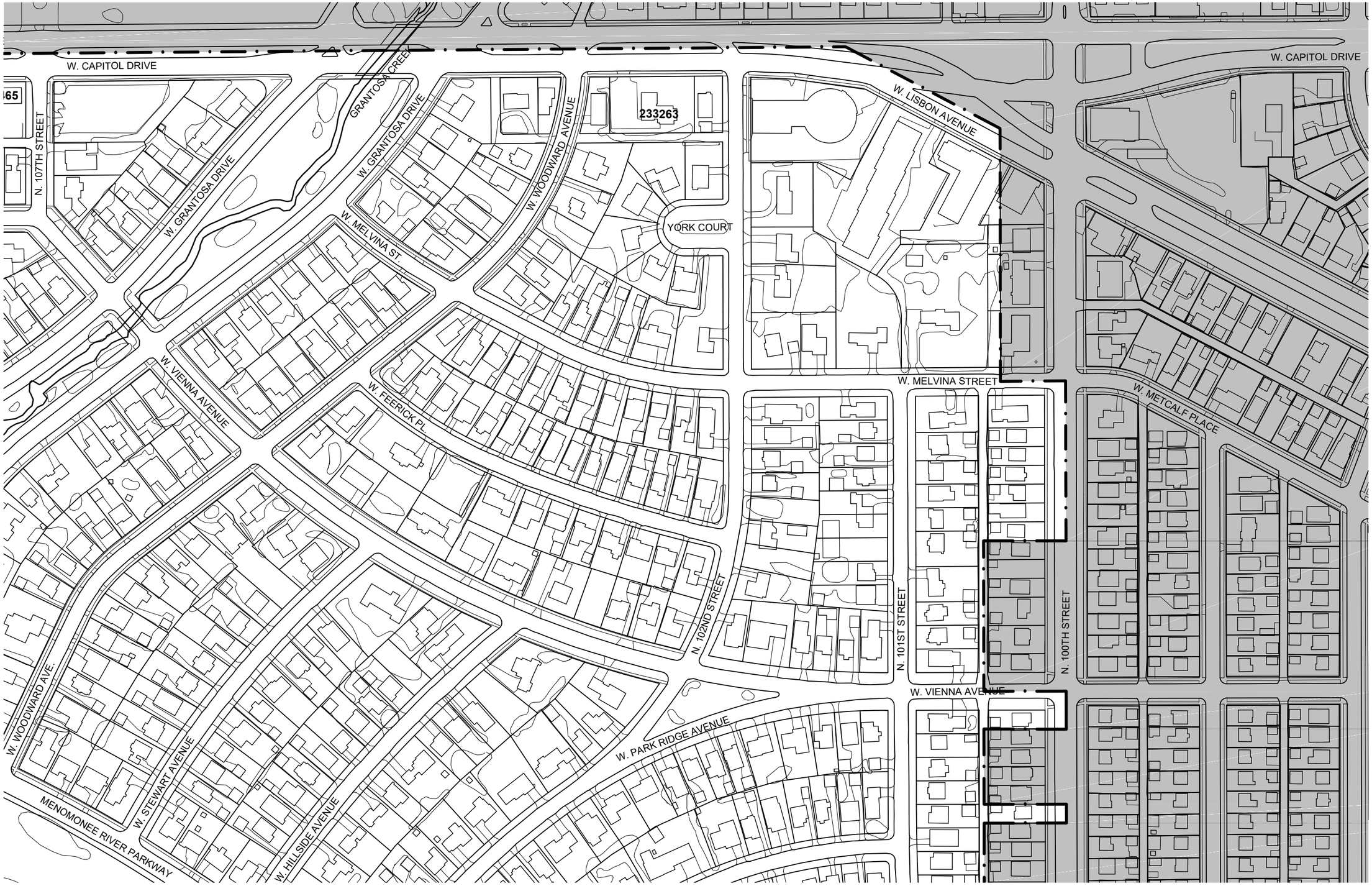
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
L2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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M1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

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LEGEND

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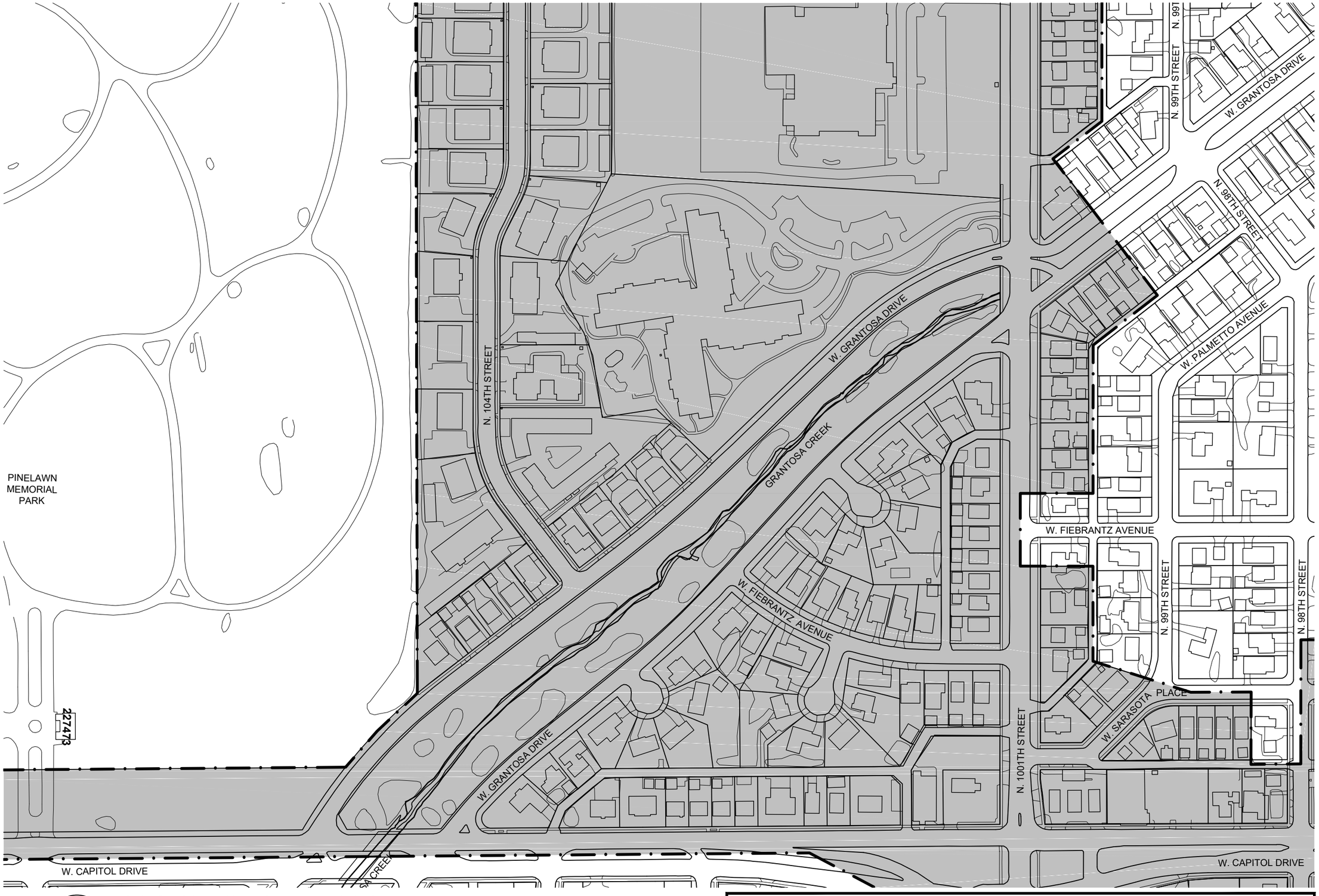
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

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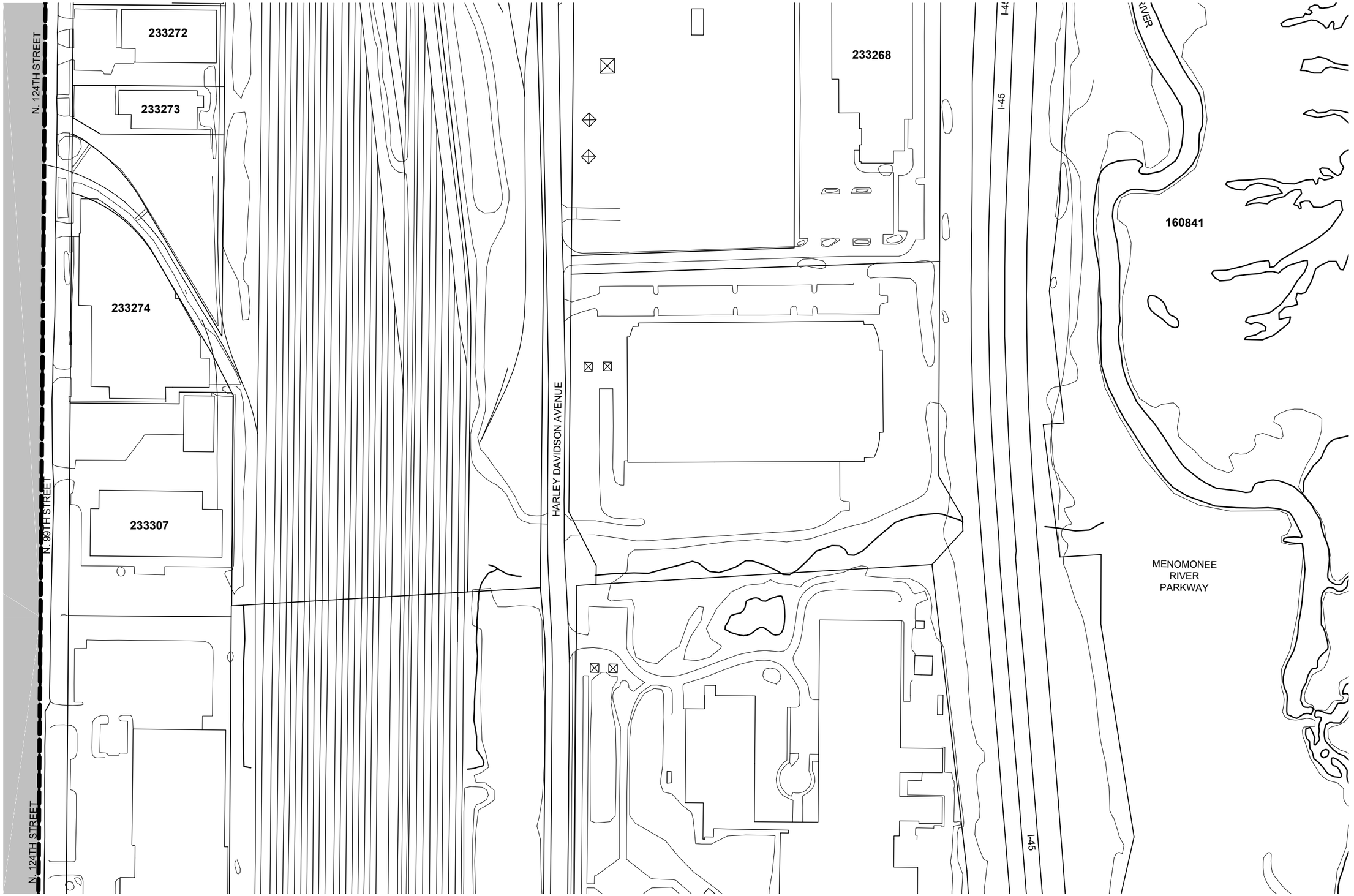
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SHEET NUMBER
M3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
N1



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100'

LEGEND

County Line — Civil Division Boundary — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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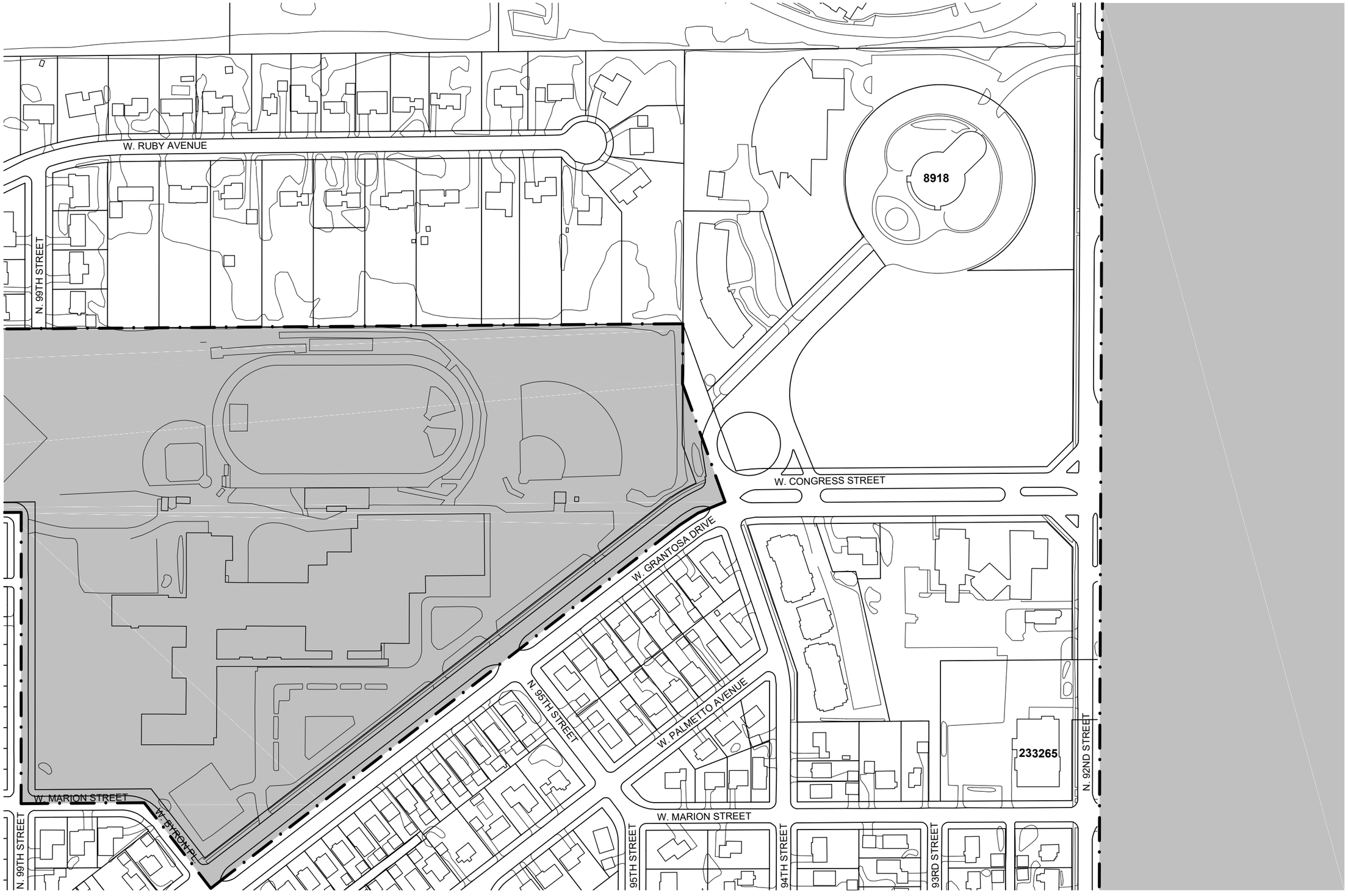
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
N2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
N4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — City Limits / Survey Boundary — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
01

W. HAMPTON AVENUE

N. MAYFAIR ROAD / HWY. 100

233254

W. DERBY AVENUE

W. COURTLAND AVENUE

160841

MENOMONEE
RIVER
PARKWAY

N. PARKSIDE DRIVE

N. DELCO AVENUE

N. 110TH STREET

N. 109TH STREET

N. 108TH STREET

W. COURTLAND AVENUE

W. GLENDALE AVENUE

PARKSIDE COURT

N. DELCO AVENUE

N. 107TH STREET

227464

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

County Line — — — — City Limits / Survey Boundary — · — AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
O2

W. HAMPTON AVENUE

MADISON PARK

GRANTOSA CREEK

233266

W. GLENDALE AVENUE

MADISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

233267

N. 100TH STREET

N. 92ND STREET

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
04