

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID	County
WisDOT ID#1331-08-00	Waukesha
USGS Topographic Map	
Mukwonago	
Prepared By	Survey Date
Heritage Research, Ltd. (Maciejewski, Schnell, Abing & Vogel)	December 1997

Section 106 REVIEW FORM (Form ED889)(ATTACH)

2. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITES AND SURVEYS WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

(Indicate if any properties within the APE are included in the following categories, and attach additional sheets if necessary.)

Sites listed on the National and State Registers

103 Main Street--Sewall Andrews House
216 Main Street--United Unitarian and Universalist Church

Locally designated historic sites

NONE¹

Properties previously determined eligible for the National Register

NONE

Properties included in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

103 Main Street--Sewall Andrews House
201 Main Street--Judge Martin Field Residence
206 Main Street--Laffin Lodge
216 Main Street--Unitarian and Universalist Church
2-- Main Street--Baptist Church (demolished)
307 Main Street--Laurel Andrews Residence (demolished ca. 1987)
102 Pearl Street--Residence
200 Pearl Street--Residence
111 N. Rochester Street--Mukwonago House

Previous surveys in the project area

SHSW Reconnaissance Survey/Waukesha County, 1979

3. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

(Explain why surveyed properties are in the APE.)

The primary component affecting the delineation of the APE was a 31 January 1997 field review with WisDOT, HNTB

¹Contacts with Sue Baker, Executive Director of the Waukesha County Historical Society, and Bernie Kahl, Mukwonago Village Clerk, indicate that there is no local landmark designation program in Mukwonago. Baker, Telephone conversation with Barbara Maciejewski, 20 January 1998, notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), Menomonee Falls, WI; Kahl, Telephone conversation with Maciejewski, 26 January 1998, notes on file at HRL.

and HRL staff members.² Plans for the project were reviewed, and the anticipated impact on immediately adjacent resources was discussed. Additionally, the generally undistinguished or integrity-impaired nature of the structures that constitute the large part of the vicinity's built environment was weighed, as was the fact that the structures immediately adjacent to the project will act as a buffer for others in the surrounding neighborhoods. Given these considerations, it was determined that structures at 111 N. Rochester, 215 N. Rochester and 206 Main Street were in the APE and merited the completion of DOEs because their settings might be affected. It was also determined that the park in the southwest corner of the STH 83/CTH NN intersection and a residential neighborhood at the intersection of STH 83 and Eagle Lake Avenue might be historic districts that were in the APE and for which DOEs should be completed. Finally, it was acknowledged that several additional properties with historic interest might be in the APE because their settings could be affected, and thus require the completion of Reconnaissance Survey Cards--although DOEs would not be needed. Upon completion of the survey, this later category was determined to include properties at the northwest corner of STH 83 and CTH NN (148/10), the southeast corner of STH 83 and Oakland Avenue (147/1), 103 Park Avenue (147/2), 105 N. Rochester Avenue (147/9), 103 Main Street (147/8), the northeast corner of Main and Henry (147/13), 315 S. Rochester Avenue (147/15) and the STH 83/Wisconsin Central railroad crossing (147/16).

4. AREA SURVEYED AND RESEARCHED

(Research may extend beyond the APE in order to provide an appropriate historic context for potentially eligible properties identified within the APE. If the geographic scope of research was larger than the APE for this project, please explain.)

An Area of Potential Effect (APE) was established that included all properties located immediately adjacent to Rochester Street (STH 83), from approximately one mile north of CTH NN and extending south to the Waukesha/Walworth county line.

Since the project is located within both the Township and Village of Mukwonago, background research focused on these locales in general, and anything that could be learned about the project area in particular. Resources reviewed include standard county histories and any available township histories and historic maps (see Bibliography). The survey focused on those structures within the previously defined APE (see preceding reference to 31 January 1997 field review).

5. PHYSICAL SETTING

(Describe in brief the physical setting of any potentially eligible properties identified during the survey. The description should include a discussion of the following issues as they relate to the findings of the survey: existing and historical land uses, density of development, settlement patterns and general types of properties identified.)

The general terrain through which the project passes is mostly gently rolling to rolling. The portion from approximately the south project limit to the village was historically used for farming--an activity that remains evident today. Immediately south of the village, the project corridor passes over Interstate Highway 43. The northern and southern outskirts of Mukwonago are undergoing development, while the central portion of the village retains many of the structures historically associated with the community. North of the village, the agricultural and rural character of the landscape returns for the small remainder of the project's length.

Many of the farm structures in the area date to the village's historic period, as do quite a few of the commercial and residential structures in the village itself; however the historical integrity of many has been significantly diminished. As well, the area is being developed. Accordingly, many modern buildings (residential and commercial) now appear along the entire project length. Their greatest concentrations are found on the north and south sides of Mukwonago.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY (List sources consulted. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

Baker, Sue. Executive Director of the Waukesha County Historical Society. Telephone conversation with Barbara Maciejewski, 20 January 1998. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

²Specific participants included Bob Newbery (WisDOT), Beth Klemann (WisDOT District 2), Brad Flomm (HNTB) and John Vogel (HRL).

Berg, Mrs. John. "Mukwonago Center, School, Lake Afford Recreation in This Village." *Waukesha Freeman*, 16 May 1955.

Caspari, Diane R. "Mukwonago History," for the Town of Mukwonago Master Plan. No date listed. On file at the Waukesha County Historical Museum, Waukesha, WI.

"Dedication of Lights Set for Friday at Mukwonago Park." *Waukesha Freeman*, 9 September 1952.

"Early Taverns and Stages Are Vividly Described By Lacher." *Waukesha Daily Freeman*. 75th Anniversary Edition, May 1934.

History of Waukesha County. Chicago, IL: Western Historical Company, 1880.

Kahl, Bernie. Mukwonago Village Clerk. Telephone conversation with Barbara Maciejewski, 26 January 1998. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

"Masonic Lodges and Eastern Stars Are Very Strong." *Waukesha Daily Freeman*. 75th Anniversary Edition, May 1934.

Newspaper clipping from the *Mukwonago Chief*, 2 January 1889. Reprinted in Wright, D.E. "The Mukwonago House." *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 August 1983.

"Pioneer Taverns." In *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee Souvenir Album Program Book*, 29-31; 50-53. Edited by Elizabeth Faulkner Nolan. Waukesha, WI: s.n., 1959.

"Plan Ice Rink in Mukwonago." *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 26 December 1966.

Runkel, Phillip M. and Lydia R. Runkel. "Culture and Recreation in Waukesha County." In *From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin*, 431-61. Edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha, WI: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

"The Springs." In *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee Souvenir Album Program Book*, 53-54. Edited by Elizabeth Faulkner Nolan. Waukesha, WI: s.n., 1959.

Staff of Olden Days Inn, Mukwonago, WI. Telephone conversation with Barbara Maciejewski, 25 November 1997. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

Standard Atlas of Waukesha County Wisconsin. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1914.

Wright, D.E., comp. *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*. Mukwonago, WI: Bill and Jane Neustedter, 1990.

_____. "History of Laflin Lodge." *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 June 1984.

_____. "The Mukwonago House." *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 August 1983.

_____, comp. *Place of the Bear*. Mukwonago, WI: Bill and Jane Neustedter, 1994.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. 3 vols. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986.

Zimmerman, H. Russell. *The Heritage Guidebook: Landmarks and Historical Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin*. Milwaukee: Heritage Banks, 1978.

7. SURVEY RESULTS

(For each potentially eligible property in the APE, provide a brief description, property-specific historic context, areas of significance with applicable criteria and a recommendation on eligibility for the National Register. List each property by address, map code and NRHP evaluation. If potential historic districts are identified, provide a recommendation on eligibility, summary of types of resources contained therein, statement of significance and applicable criteria. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

Thirteen properties (including a potential historic district with seven houses) are located within the APE and are situated along STH 83 in the Village of Mukwonago. The history of this community dates to the arrival of the area's first permanent white settlers in 1836, when the village was surveyed. Representing the earliest recorded plat in Waukesha County, Mukwonago evolved primarily as an agricultural community throughout the mid-nineteenth century; however, the village's character shifted during the late 1800s, reflecting a growing focus on social and recreational activities.³ These latter two elements are the main themes reflected among the following resources in the APE, four of which are considered potentially eligible as individual listings for the National Register of Historic Places. A fifth resource recommended for further study consists of seven residences that may offer potential as a historic district. And finally, there are eight properties that displayed enough architectural character to warrant discussion and a survey card--although no others were identified for DOEs in the 31 January 1997 field review. Two of the eight are already listed on the Register; while the remainder are not considered eligible. Little or no historical research was conducted for the ineligible properties because their limited architectural merit did not warrant this consideration.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
111 N. Rochester Street	147/7	Potentially eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This side-gabled structure rests on a fieldstone foundation and is comprised of two sections: the original 1846 main block and a subsequently added, gabled wing to the north. The main block rises three stories, with its entrance located off-center and along the southern half of the main facade. The current street-level entry is modern but retains its original Greek Revival sidelights. Fenestration throughout this block largely consists of two-over-two, double-hung sashes with plain wooden surrounds; entrances and a few windows have been altered/replaced. Although the first floor features wide, asbestos sheathing, the block's original, narrow, clapboard siding still covers the upper two levels. The gabled north wing rises two stories. The first level carries a single door entry at the southeast corner, while a modern window opening with an aluminum awning occupies the remaining space to the north. Other alterations include asbestos siding along both levels of the main facade, metal sheathing on the roof and window replacements throughout the wing.

This property, traditionally known as the Mukwonago House, is already listed in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places. The structure represents one of Mukwonago's oldest surviving tavern structures in an area which once contained many such establishments. Historically, the principal roads that led to the interior of Wisconsin from Milwaukee passed through Waukesha County; thus, this region housed more taverns than any other part of the Wisconsin Territory. During the 1840s and 1850s, the term "tavern" commonly referred to a hotel or inn established for travelers as a wayside stop along territorial roads. The early tavern offered food and shelter and served as a sort of communication hub for exchanging regional news. Given these roles, the tavern soon became the social center of a pioneer community, staging a variety of social activities geared more for locals. For example, the tavern frequently hosted dancing parties, and was, therefore, often eventually equipped with an elaborate ballroom. The tavern also functioned as a concert and lecture hall, a meeting place for political conventions, caucuses, elections and town forums and a facility for various religious services and secret society gatherings. Because of the tavern's prominence in the social life of a community, the tavern proprietor usually wielded substantial influence in local matters.⁴

³*History of Waukesha County* (Chicago, IL: Western Historical Company, 1880), 759, 762; Diane R. Caspari, "Mukwonago History," for the Town of Mukwonago Master Plan, no date listed, 1-2, on file at the Waukesha County Historical Museum, Waukesha, WI.

⁴"Early Taverns and Stages Are Vividly Described By Lacher," *Waukesha Daily Freeman*, 75th Anniversary Edition, May 1934, 90-91; "Pioneer Taverns," in *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee Souvenir Album Program Book*, ed. Elizabeth Faulkner Nolan (Waukesha, WI: s.n., 1959), 29, 31; Phillip M. Runkel and Lydia R. Runkel, "Culture and Recreation in Waukesha County," in *From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin*, ed. Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke (Waukesha, WI: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984), 431-32.

After 1868, however, the role of the tavern in Waukesha County was modified as the area became southern Wisconsin's headquarters for a fledgling resort industry. That year, a chronically ill man named Col. Richard Dunbar traveled to Waukesha to attend a family funeral. He claimed that his affliction was cured after drinking the region's spring water. Within three years, the county was crowded with tourists from Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and the South in general, all seeking the benefits of Waukesha County's alleged restorative waters. Many hotels were built throughout the county to accommodate this burgeoning tourist industry, and the area's community taverns--including those in Mukwonago--made themselves available as less expensive alternatives to the pricier "spring houses." Thus, the community tavern of the 1870s and 1880s evolved into a facility serving an active leisure culture that arose specifically in response to the discovery of Waukesha County as a healthful tourist destination and generally as a reaction to the Civil War era's deprivations.⁵

The Mukwonago House represents both the importance of the tavern in the social life of early Waukesha County as well as the evolving role of the institution in the context of the area's resort industry. The inn was first built in 1846 by Paul (Ed[?]) McGee.⁶ The first floor of the three-story building contained a kitchen, dining room, lobby and reading room; the second floor included sleeping quarters, while a ballroom occupied the third floor. On the Main Street facade, the second and third floors featured exterior balconies supported by wooden pillars. In 1868, the inn underwent some improvements, including construction of a livery stable that could accommodate seventy-five horses. In 1892, a two-story addition was built on the north end of the original three-story structure, enabling the inn to house fifty to seventy-five guests. By that time, the clientele of the inn had shifted, reflective of the burgeoning resort industry. A local newspaper from 1889 had related that for the past three years, the Mukwonago House had "been well patronized, especially during the summer months by those seeking health and pleasure without incurring the expense attendant on more fashionable summer resorts." To handle the increasing number of tourists, the third-floor ballroom was dismantled in June 1893 and the ceiling was raised. The space was remodeled to contain eight large sleeping rooms. Modernizing improvements followed when electric lighting was installed in 1913 and the property's barn was razed to make room for a filling station in 1929. After 1930, the inn's balconies were removed and their former doorways sealed. By the 1940s, the property's role in the tourist trade diminished as the structure was converted from a hotel to a rooming house. By the 1960s, the first floor was adapted for business space, while the upper floors were turned into apartments.⁷

Currently, the historic Mukwonago House accommodates a bar on the first level and apartments on the upper floors. Admittedly, the physical alterations the structure has undergone seriously affect its architectural integrity. Although some of the original, narrow, clapboard siding and the gabled end returns remain, the addition of asbestos siding--in conjunction with door and window alterations/replacements--eliminate any potential for the Register under Criterion C. Yet, built as one of the village's early taverns, the property represents a significant social center from Mukwonago's pioneer history; given the structure's evolution as a tourist-oriented facility during the latter nineteenth century, the resource also symbolizes the area's resort industry. These considerations suggest Register potential on the basis of Criterion A. Furthermore, there have been nearly twenty different proprietors of the establishment from 1846 through 1973. Supplementary research may uncover Register potential under Criterion B. Thus, based upon the latter remarks, a DOE is recommended for this property.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
215 N. Rochester Street	147/6	Potentially eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This large, two-story, hip roof building, which is oriented on a north/south axis, is completely covered with clapboard

⁵"The Springs," in *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee*, 53-54; Runkel and Runkel, "Culture and Recreation," 435-37; Caspari, "Mukwonago History," 1-2; D.E. Wright, "The Mukwonago House," *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 August 1983.

⁶Note that the Mukwonago House replaced what was referred to merely as THE old tavern. The latter, which was operated by Mukwonago pioneers Sewall Andrews (1836) and Ira Blood (1842), was converted by a farmer into a residence and relocated on CTH ES. Sources: D.E. Wright, comp., *Place of the Bear* (Mukwonago, WI: Bill and Jane Neustedter, 1994), 105; D.E. Wright, comp., *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History* (Mukwonago, WI: Bill and Jane Neustedter, 1990), 27.

⁷Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 27-28; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 171; Newspaper clipping from the *Mukwonago Chief*, 2 January 1889, reprinted in Wright, "The Mukwonago House," *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 August 1983.

siding. Partially wrapping around the south facade is a one-story, hip roof porch with battered, wooden post supports. The primary entrance occupies the canted southeast corner. A second entry is located at the center of the Rochester Avenue facade, while a third opening exists further north along this east side. Windows are generally single, one-over-one sashes. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney rises from the north end of the roof's ridge. Additions/alterations appear to be limited to a few window replacements and a shed roof wing, which extends from the rear (west) of the building.

This property is historically known as the Dillenbeck Hotel. Opened in 1885, the hotel *may* have been linked with Waukesha County's fledgling resort industry that emerged after the Civil War (see 111 N. Rochester). Furthermore, the Dillenbeck once characterized a twentieth-century recreational context when, in the early 1900s, the property included an amusement hall and movie theater. This was a fairly unique feature for a hotel of the period. For example, when movies were introduced to the general populace at the turn-of-the-century, they were usually presented by traveling showmen at village fairs and picnics. Soon, however, movies were given more permanent venues in storefront-converted nickelodeons. By 1914, theaters and amusement halls were being constructed in Waukesha County to showcase a mixture of motion picture, vaudeville and touring theater company entertainment. These locally owned theaters were generally in use until the early 1950s, when many patrons increasingly turned to television for visual entertainment. Thus, the Dillenbeck Hotel--initially constructed to accommodate visitors--ultimately also offered local entertainment for area residents.⁸

Gilbert M. Dillenbeck, a New York blacksmith who arrived in Mukwonago in 1871, built the hotel's original frame structure in 1885. In 1893, a 44 x 60-foot, two-story, frame addition was built on to the south end of the frame building (the addition is the extant portion in question). The addition's first floor contained offices, reading rooms and a billiard room; the second floor provided twelve sleeping quarters. The entire hotel property then consisted of forty rooms, an icehouse, shops and a two-acre park, which had been purchased in 1892. Mr. Dillenbeck operated the hotel until 1912, when John Nowatske purchased the enterprise. In 1913, the new proprietor converted the original frame portion of the hotel into an amusement hall with a 20 x 30-foot stage. The amusement hall's floor space, exclusive of the stage, measured 30 x 64 feet; the addition built in 1893 presumably continued to function as a hotel. Nowatske named the newly renovated property the Park Hotel Theater. It is alleged that the first movies shown in Mukwonago were featured on the premises. The presentations consisted of lantern slides with piano accompaniment. The theater also staged concerts, such as the village high school's first band concert. In 1920, Nowatske's son, Paul, assumed management of the Park Hotel Theater. In January 1927, the theater portion (the original frame structure built in 1885) was destroyed by fire when confetti from the recent New Year's Eve party was trapped within the registers. By 1929, a new, 40 x 102-foot theater was constructed on the site of the original theater. The new facility faced east. It was named the Vista Theater and the surviving 1893 addition was renamed Vista Gardens; the latter may have retained its role as a hotel. In 1938, Joe Anich purchased the Vista Gardens portion of the property. He owned it until 1990, when he sold it to Mike Anich. The hotel has ceased to operate, although preliminary research does not indicate when this occurred. The historic Dillenbeck Hotel is currently called the Olden Days Inn, which functions as a restaurant. It is reputed to be haunted. Similar to the hotel, the adjacent theater eventually closed, but the precise date has not been discovered. Walter Nowatske subsequently used the former theater as an auction barn. In November 1967, Dick Greenwald bought the theater property and renovated it during the following spring. It is likely that this was when the building was disassociated from the hotel.⁹

Based upon its possible link with Waukesha County's resort industry, as well as its rather unique historical connection with the early movie house era, the former Dillenbeck Hotel may be potentially eligible for the National Register on the basis of Criterion A. Furthermore, despite the structure's simplistic plan and design, its integrity and general character suggest potential under Criterion C. Therefore, a DOE is recommended. It is emphasized that this recommendation regards only the former hotel (the extant frame structure) and not the surviving former theater (the adjacent brick building). In addition to the later disassociation of the two structures, the previously mentioned renovation in 1967 was so overwhelming as to eliminate any integrity of historical function as well as any architectural character. Thus, while the brick structure will necessarily be part of the context of a DOE for the Dillenbeck Hotel, the former theater

⁸Runkel and Runkel, "Culture and Recreation," 453-54.

⁹Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 28-30; Staff of Olden Days Inn, Mukwonago, WI, Telephone conversation with Barbara Maciejewski, 25 November 1997, notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

does not require an individual DOE.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
206 Main Street	147/12	Potentially eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This symmetrical, brick building consists of a raised basement supporting a single story. Representative of the Period Revival (Georgian/Adam) style, the structure features the following associated characteristics: parapeted end walls; a central, broken pediment porch overhang with cornice line denticulation; an entrance with an overhead elliptical fanlight and flanking sidelights; double-hung sash windows with multiple-pane glazing set beneath either a blind brick arch with keystone or a keystone lintel; and a gabled end wall chimney.

Already listed in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places, this property known as the Laflin Lodge was constructed as a meeting hall for Masons. Masons represent the oldest fraternal organization both in Wisconsin as well as in the country. They evolved as a generally recreational-type group, but the roots of this secret society are traceable to medieval-era guilds. In the U.S., English immigrants transplanted the Masonic Order to the eastern seaboard during the eighteenth century; Revolutionary leaders including George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Paul Revere were among the Masons' ranks. The Order connoted an aura of exclusivity and prestige for its members, who, aside from engaging in regular meetings designed for socializing, participated in mystic rituals--complete with regalia and passwords. The Masons moved farther west as the nation expanded. Wisconsin founded its first lodge in 1823 at Green Bay; by 1865, about 150 Masonic lodges existed throughout the state. The history of the society in Waukesha County dates to 1851, when Masons organized Waukesha Lodge No. 37, F. & A.M. (Free and Accepted Masons). The group met in a hall constructed for Waukesha's chapter of Odd Fellows--another recreational fraternal group. Waukesha County Masons continued to meet in various halls until construction of their own Masonic Temple on Waukesha's South Street was completed in 1904. This particular membership was also known as the Blue Lodge; chartered Blue Lodges were located in other parts of Waukesha County, and included Mukwonago's Laflin Lodge.¹¹

As an organization, the Laflin Lodge was founded in 1891. That year, William Stockman called a special meeting of Masons living in the village and the vicinity. Although these individuals were already members of the East Troy, Eagle, Waterford or Waukesha lodges, Stockman's objective was to discuss the possibility of establishing a lodge in Mukwonago. Consequently, the Laflin Lodge #247, F. & A.M., received its charter on 14 June 1892. It was named in honor of the Masons' Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, John W. Laflin. The lodge numbered seventeen members, with William Stockman serving as Lodge Master from 1891 to 1896 and as Secretary from 1897 to 1921. From 1892 to the summer of 1894, the meeting place was Mukwonago's Odd Fellows Hall, located above W.E. Lobdell's store. Thereafter, meetings were held in a hall above Nick Lotz's furniture store, which was initially rented at a rate of fifty dollars per year. When lodge membership reached 125 by 1923, plans for constructing a permanent Masonic temple were begun. Masons selected a site that was part of the Ella Johnston Estate (and the former homesite of Mukwonago pioneer and village co-surveyor Ira Blood). The property was purchased for \$2,500 on 7 April 1924. After initiating a building fund drive, lodge officials selected Milwaukee architect John Topzant to construct the temple. Total cost of the lot and building was \$42,926.95. In a village ceremony heralded by the Mukwonago High School band, the cornerstone of the Laflin Lodge structure was laid on 30 October 1926.¹²

Currently, the building associated with the Laflin Lodge is still used as a meeting hall for Masons, although other social organizations meet on the premises. Based upon the property's history as a facility for a chapter of the oldest fraternal organization in the state and the nation, the structure may support Register eligibility under Criterion A. In addition, the building--which is in excellent condition--is a fine example of the Colonial Revival (Georgian) style and is considered potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C. As a result, a DOE is necessary.

¹¹Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), Vol. 3, Social and Political, 5/2-3; "Early Taverns and Stages Are Vividly Described By Lacher," *Waukesha Daily Freeman*, 75th Anniversary Edition, May 1934, 90; "Masonic Lodges and Eastern Stars Are Very Strong," *Waukesha Daily Freeman*, 75th Anniversary Edition, May 1934, 101.

¹²D.E. Wright, "History of Laflin Lodge," *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 June 1984; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 65.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
SW corner of STH 83 at CTH NN	148/9	Potentially eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Known as Field's Park, this property consists of a number of structures. A pair of fieldstone entrance gates with thick mortar joints is located at the northeast corner of the site, at the junction of STH 83 and CTH NN. "Field" is inscribed within the gate on the left, while "Park" and "1927" are found within the gate on the right. An additional set of smaller, fieldstone entrance gates exists near the southeast corner of the park, along STH 83. A bathroom facility and a picnic shelter, both of concrete block construction, are found within the east half of the park.

Field's Park is associated with the twentieth-century evolution of recreational areas evident throughout Waukesha County. During the early 1900s, a need for county and municipal parks and recreational areas coincided with a decline in Waukesha's previously described resort industry (see 111 N. Rochester). The downturn was partially attributable to the rise among middle class tourists. Specifically, technological improvements of the era allowed for a shorter work week. Consequently, leisure activities became less the domain of the upper class's "elegant idlers"--to whom the resort lifestyle most appealed--and more common among the larger middle class. With the latter group seeking its own pastime activities, different play areas--such as public parks--were created to fulfill recreational interests. For example, in Waukesha, Cutler Park was established in 1902 as the city's first municipal park. A formal park system, however, was not developed until the 1920s. Former spring houses were among the properties acquired for this network, among other sites purchased through donations of interested citizens. Many new municipal parks initially offered children's playgrounds, while others featured formal gardens or housed amphitheaters. The post-World War II population boom and resultant growth of suburbia triggered an increase in recreational planning for adults and children. An experiment in "grass-roots recreation" ensued, through which a recreation agent organized county-wide athletic activities throughout the city parks. Participants largely included groups such as the PTA, the Boy and Girl Scouts and 4-H clubs. As for parks at the county level, early twentieth-century officials began to acquire rural land in Waukesha County, in response to President Theodore Roosevelt's conservation policies. By the 1960s, much of this land had been converted into recreational space. Unlike the organized sports focus among municipal parks of the 1950s, county parks were designed for nature studies, camping and swimming--activities enjoyable for individuals or groups alike.¹³

Situated opposite the former Union High School (now Park View Middle School) and within the Village of Mukwonago, Field's Park is akin to a municipal rather than a county park. The facility is named after Martin Field, the former owner of the park's site. A Vermont native, Field was a co-surveyor of the Village of Mukwonago in 1836 and the county's first probate judge. He was also a horse enthusiast, who trained horses on his property. Although Judge Field died in 1890, a historic plat map denotes that his estate remained intact through at least 1914. Part of the land was formally designated as "Field's Park" sometime between 1914 and 1927, the latter representing the year when the park's entrance gates were erected. Adhering to the post-war municipal park pattern whereby such a facility promoted athletic and organized recreational activities, Field's Park underwent various improvements throughout the 1950s and 1960s. For example, in 1952, lights were installed to enable night games for the former Union High School football team. In 1966, an ice rink was created for the village's youth as a safer alternative to lake ice-skating.¹⁴

The preceding narrative introduces Field's Park within the historical context of park and recreational development in the twentieth century. This association offers potential for Register evaluation under Criterion A. Furthermore, the namesake of the park could support eligibility on the basis of Criterion B, if further research deems that Martin Field was an individual of historical significance in the community. With regard to Criterion C, there is nothing unique or extraordinary about the extant structures. It is noted, however, that the park's entry gates and landscape may offer the potential for significance. This possibility should be explored, once weather conditions permit. As a result of all of the above considerations, a DOE is recommended for this resource.

¹³Runkel and Runkel, "Culture and Recreation," 443-445; Mrs. John Berg, "Mukwonago Center, School, Lake Afford Recreation in This Village," *Waukesha Freeman*, 16 May 1955.

¹⁴*Standard Atlas of Waukesha County Wisconsin* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1914), map; "Dedication of Lights Set for Friday at Mukwonago Park," *Waukesha Freeman*, 9 September 1952; "Plan Ice Rink in Mukwonago," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 26 December 1966.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Eagle Lake Avenue at N. Rochester Avenue/STH 83	147/3	Potentially eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

A group of seven houses located along Eagle Lake Drive offers enough architectural integrity to suggest a potential historic district (see accompanying Inventory Cards for the following structures: 147/3, 147/4, 147/17, 147/18, 147/20, 148/3 and 148/4). Specifically, the suggested district encompasses the north and south sides of Eagle Lake Drive and continues west. Among the seven residences, a Period Revival (Tudor) house is situated at the northwest juncture of Eagle Lake and N. Rochester; it is constructed of brick and features stone trim, a dominant chimney, and multiple-paned windows. Continuing west along the north side of the street is another Period Revival home, albeit eclectic in style. It is covered with Lannon stone and features a towered entrance and a multiple-paned, round-arched focal window. The south side of Eagle Lake consists of five generally vernacular residences, all of which feature a curious hipped roof with a central, flat deck (resembling that of a widow's walk). One of these structures is covered with aluminum siding and would, therefore, be a non-contributing element in the potential district. The vernacular example located furthest west and along the south side of Eagle Lake Drive is a two-and-one-half story, clapboard-sheathed residence with some Colonial Revival attributes that features a Palladian-like window within its centered, gabled wall dormer. Finally, two carriage houses/garages may be included as contributing structures.

None of the above houses would necessarily merit Register eligibility in their own right; however, considered collectively and within its natural tree-lined streetscape, they exhibit enough integrity and stylistic elements to suggest further study as a potential historic district. Therefore, a DOE is recommended.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
NW corner of STH 83 & CTH NN	148/10	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This property consists of a two-story, frame shed located north of Field's Park. The barn-like structure has a steeply-pitched, gable roof. Various sized openings are found throughout, and have been covered with vertical board siding that is otherwise similar to the narrow, horizontal board sheathing of the building. The structure has been modified over time, including a painted mural of an Indian and a bear.

Different stories exist regarding the structure's history. One indicates that the building served as a sulky and tack shed that horse enthusiast Judge Martin Field used to train horses on his estate (see Field's Park description). Another account explains how the shed may have been built by Field's son-in-law, Lester Smith. A merchant in the village, Smith and his wife would spend some weekends on the ten-acre plot housing the structure. The first level of the building was large enough to shelter a horse and buggy, while the second level--which featured a veranda on one side (not extant)--provided living quarters. Perhaps because of the small size of the structure, the Smiths' visits were very infrequent. They, therefore, posted a sign indicating that they were "Seldom Inn"; this became the shed's historical name, which remains recognized through modern times. With regard to the shed's more recent history, four Union High School students painted the extant mural in 1982. In 1988, the Kiwanis Club acquired the vacant structure and its adjacent property, which is currently used as a parking lot for events at Field's Park.¹⁵

Although the building's alleged historical functions and ownership are interesting, they are not sufficiently significant for Register eligibility under either Criterion A or B. Moreover, the obvious modifications to the structure detract from any character or integrity of function the building may have once possessed, thereby eliminating any potential on the basis of Criterion C. Given these considerations, no DOE is necessary.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
SE corner of N. Rochester Street & Oakland Avenue	147/1	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Dominated by a gabled and projecting entrance as well as a chimney that extends above the roof's ridge, this one-and-one-half story, Tudor Revival residence is constructed of brick. This side gable house is topped by a moderately

¹⁵Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 30-31.

pitched roof to the north, which features a shed roof dormer to the east; the south half of the roof gently slopes to a point just above the first-floor level. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of multiple-pane, double-hung sashes with soldier brick lintels and smooth masonry sills. Smooth stone trim surrounds the round-arched entry and accents the stepped brick chimney. A side gable garage, also constructed of brick and featuring multiple-pane windows, lies southeast of the residence.

Modest in size, this one-and-one-half story residence has retained its Tudor Revival characteristics. While the structure merits a reconnaissance survey card, it lacks the character necessary for National Register eligibility. Therefore, a DOE is not necessary.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
103 Park Avenue	147/2	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Similar to the Oakland Avenue residence above, this one-and-one-half story, Tudor Revival house features a gabled entrance projection featuring a round-arched door. A large, multiple-pane window also occupies the lower level of this projection, while the gable peak includes false half-timbering with a patterned brick infill. A stepped chimney is located to the west of the door and rises to a point past the roof's ridge, terminating with two modest chimney pots. The entire residence is covered with Lannon stone, and all windows contain multiple-pane glazing.

Again, similar to the aforementioned residence, this Tudor Revival example is worth noting with a reconnaissance survey card. Due to its rather small size and somewhat modest detailing, however, this house does not warrant further research. No DOE is recommended.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
105 N. Rochester Avenue	147/9	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Rising two stories and constructed of brick, this commercial block has a canted corner wall and is topped with a small, gabled, wooden parapet that likely once was inscribed with the building's date of construction. The structure retains its original storefront spacing; however, windows currently include a single pane of sheet glass while doors are modern. A modern awning tops the first-floor fenestration. Along the upper level, brick segmental arches cap rectangular replacement windows, which feature modern shutters.

This vernacular, brick, commercial block offers enough visual interest to justify a photograph and survey card; however, it lacks sufficient character and integrity for Register potential. No DOE is suggested.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
103 Main Street	147/8	Listed 7/7/81
Description and Statement of Significance		

Known as the Sewall Andrews House, this structure was constructed in 1842 and is reportedly the first brick house in Waukesha County. The Greek Revival residence presently serves as Mukwonago's Historical Museum. It was listed on the National Register in July 1981; therefore, no recommendation is necessary. Additionally, no update photo is warranted because no significant changes have been made to the structure since the photo on file at the SHSW Historic Preservation Division (HPD) was taken.¹⁶

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
NE corner of Main & Henry	147/13	Listed 10/1/87
Description and Statement of Significance		

This property is known as the Unitarian & Universalist Church. It is a Gothic Revival structure constructed in 1879 at a cost of \$3,000.00. The church was listed on the National Register in October 1987; consequently, no further work is necessary. Furthermore, similar to the Sewall Andrews House, this property does not require an update photo

¹⁶H. Russell Zimmerman, *The Heritage Guidebook: Landmarks and Historical Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin* (Milwaukee: Heritage Banks, 1978), 301.

because no significant changes have been made since the photo on file at the HPD was taken.¹⁷

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
315 S. Rochester Avenue	147/15	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne residence rests on a fieldstone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard siding. The core of the house is topped with a pyramidal roof covered with large asphalt shingles. A gabled projection extends to the east; the gabled peak of which features a wooden sunburst pattern and a decorative bargeboard. Gabled roof dormers rise from both the north and south elevations. A flat roof, open porch with modern metal supports is set within the northeast corner of the house, a number of the windows are modern replacements and a shed roof rear addition extends to the west.

While elaborations are largely limited to its gable peak patterning, the residence and its form is nearly identical to one of the contributing residence's within the potentially eligible Eagle Lake Drive Historic District (200 Eagle Lake Drive). Due to this similarity, a reconnaissance survey card has been prepared, however further research is not deemed appropriate.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Railroad crossing at STH 83	147/16	Not eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

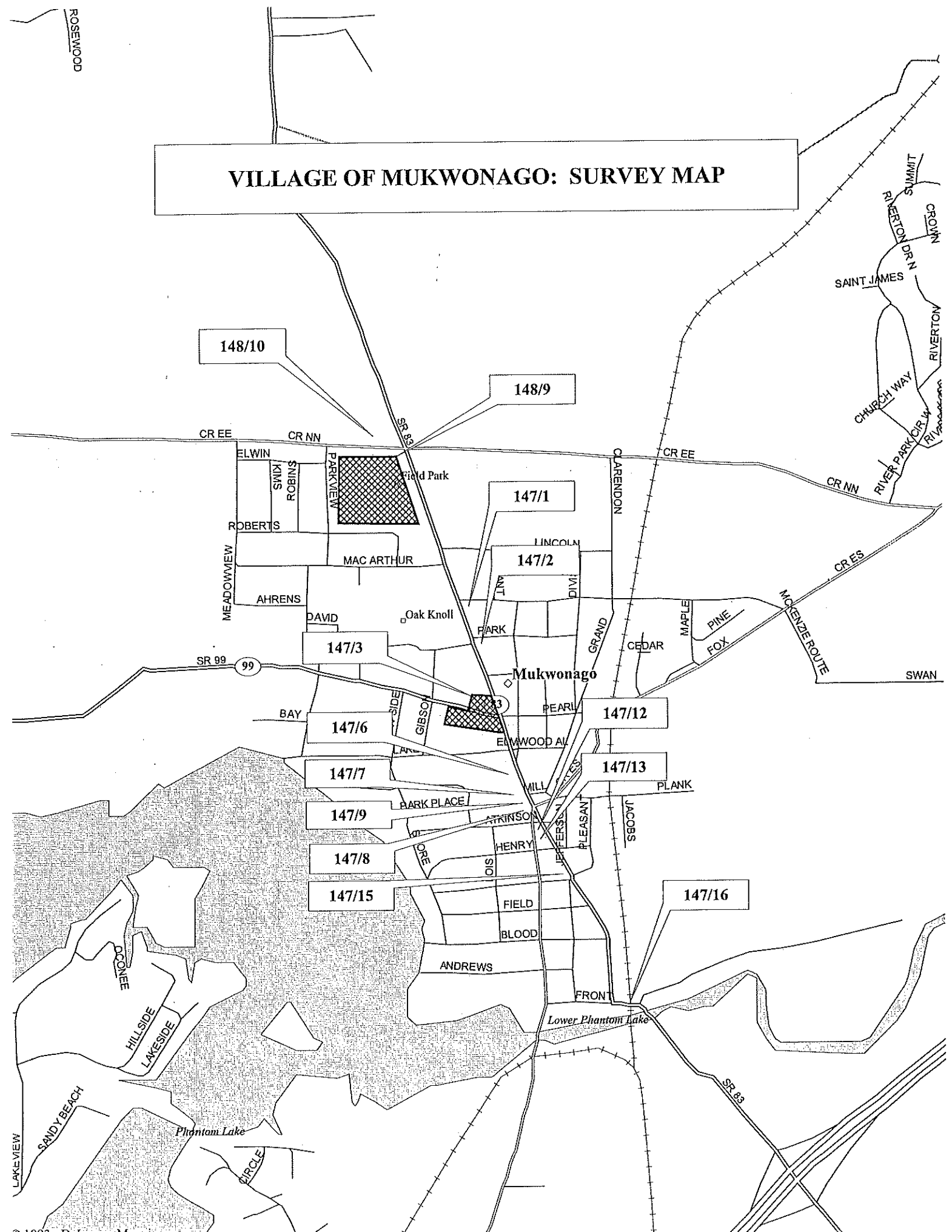
This wooden trestle is thought to post-date the Wisconsin Central Railroad's 1885 arrival in Mukwonago. Indeed, the structure was probably constructed when STH 83 achieved its current alignment. This is a simple facility, the vertical supports of which are timber piles. The railroad tracks are subsequently carried by what appear to be rolled "I" beams. Given the undistinguished character of this very simple and plain structure, additional research was not deemed appropriate.

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

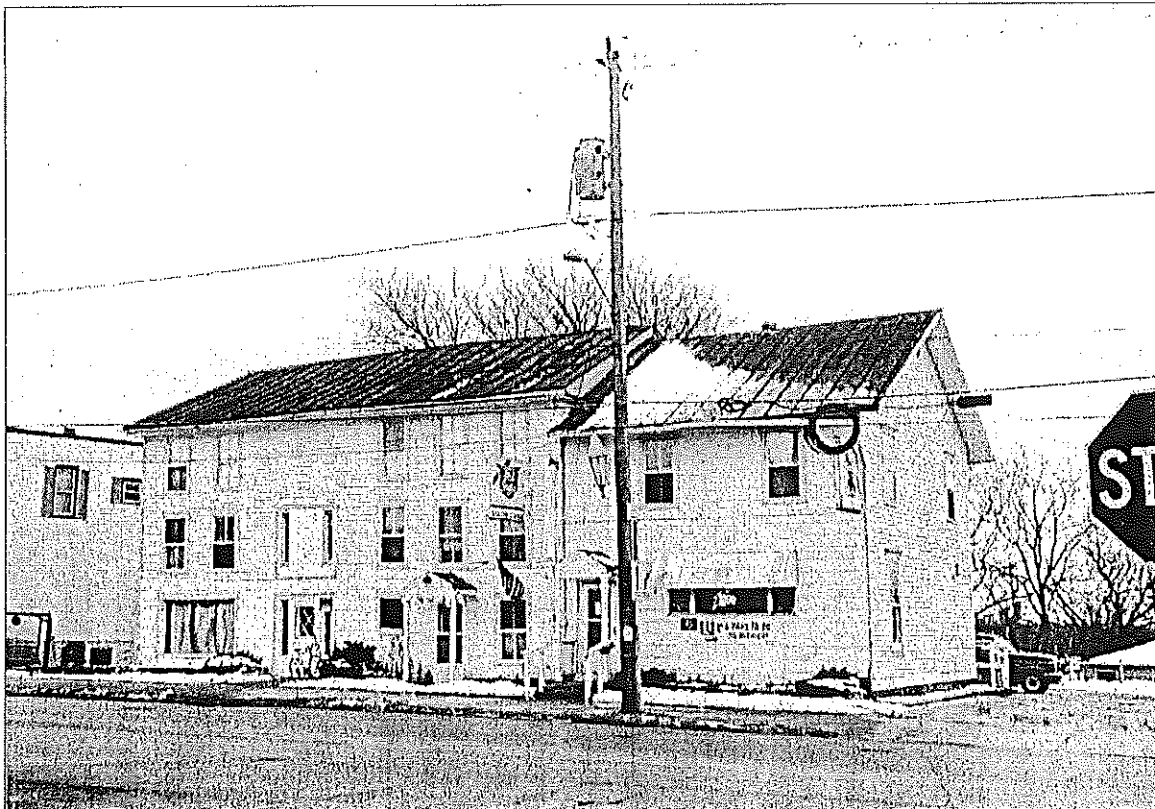
1. Section 106 Review Form (Form ED889)
2. USGS or city map with surveyed properties identified by map code
3. Inventory cards with photographs attached
4. Computer disk with HistoriBase records
5. Negatives

¹⁷Ibid., 302.

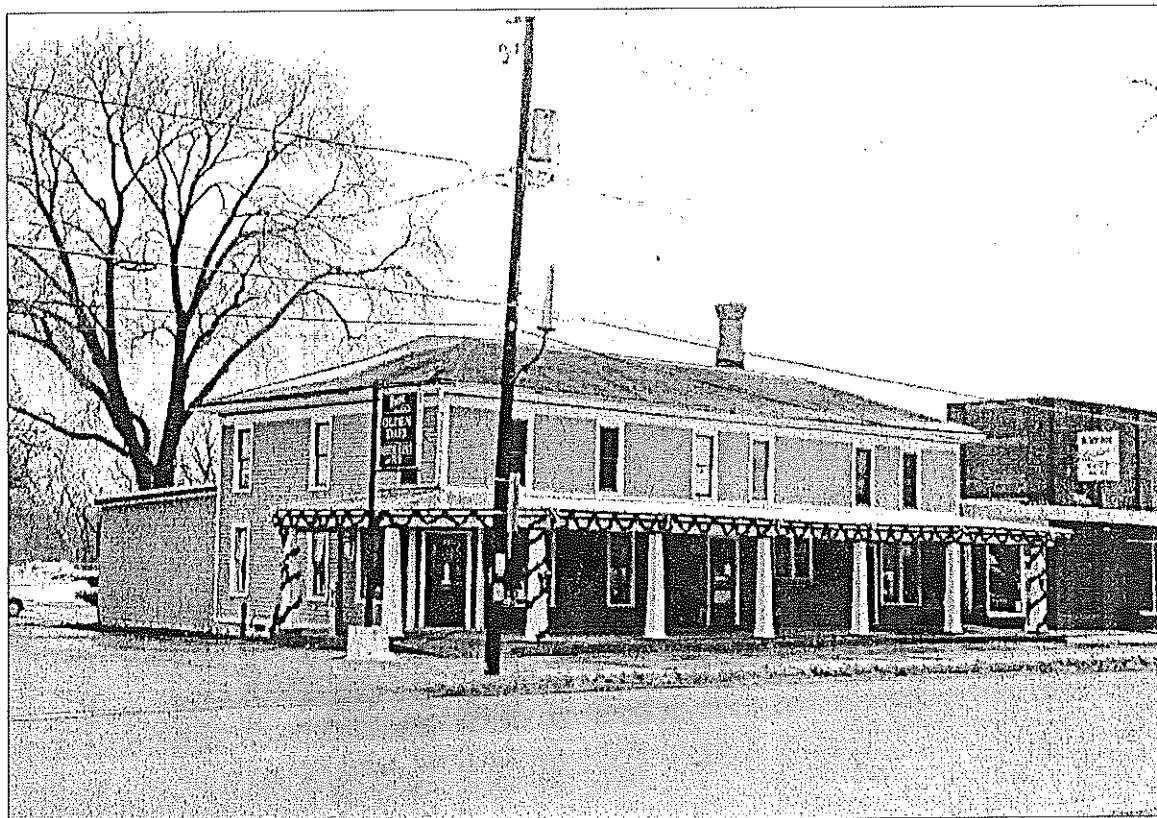
VILLAGE OF MUKWONAGO: SURVEY MAP



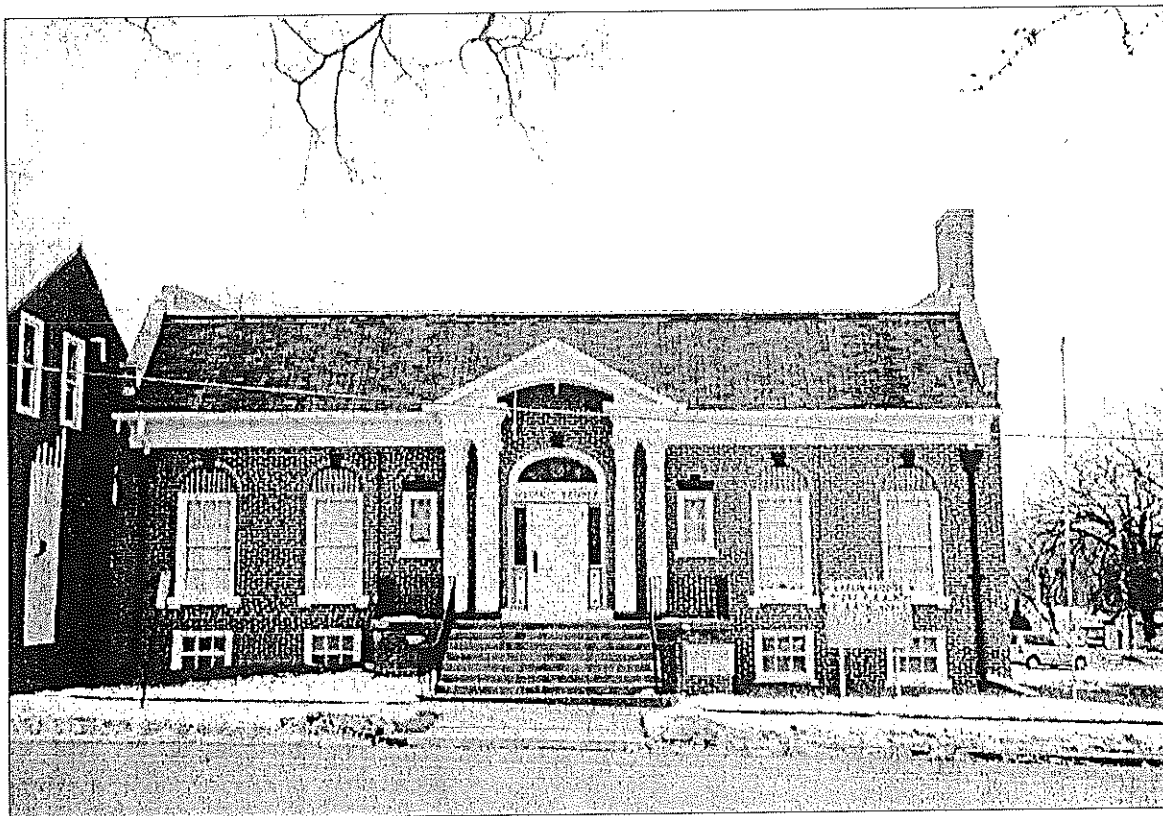
<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		111 N. Rochester Street	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S26	NE NW SE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>	<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/7	Ramona's Tap		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	Mukwonago House	Clapboard/Asbestos	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/7	1846; addn., 1892 *	Frame	
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997	Unknown	No	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular, Greek Revival		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	Hotel/inn	*"The Mukwonago House,"	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>		<i>Mukwonago Chief</i> , 24 August 1983	



<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		215 N. Rochester Street	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S26	NE NW SE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>	<u>185 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/6	Inn the Olden Days		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	Dillenbeck Hotel	Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/6	1893	Frame	
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997	Unknown	No	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	Hotel/inn		
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



<u>10 County</u> Waukesha	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u> 206 Main Street	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u> SE NW SE
<u>20 City or Village</u> Mukwonago		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u> T5N R18E S26	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u> 147/12	<u>430 Current Name</u> Lafin Lodge	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
<u>100 Survey Map</u> USGS Mukwonago	<u>440 Historic Name</u> Lafin Lodge	<u>530 Wall Material</u> Brick	
<u>110 Map Code</u> 147/12	<u>450 Construction Date</u> 1926 (cornerstone)	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
<u>130 Survey Date</u> December 1997	<u>500 Designer Name</u> John Topzant*	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u> No	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u> Period Revival (Georgian/Adam)	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u> Masonic Lodge	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u> *"History of Lafin Lodge" Mukwonago Chief, 6 June 1984	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



10 County
Waukesha
20 City or Village
Mukwonago
30 Civil Town

AHI Record No.

40 Location
SW intersection STH 83 & CTH NN

50 Town, Range, Section
T5N R18E S23

165 NR Date SR Date

235 Eligibility

55 Quarter Sections

SE SW

237 Classific. 305 Local Des.

35 Unincorporated Community

245 District

90 Photo codes

148/9

100 Survey Map

USGS Mukwonago

110 Map Code

148/9

130 Survey Date

December 1997

250 Tax Certification No.

260 Compliance No.

590 Comments (DHP Use Only)

430 Current Name

Field Park

440 Historic Name

Field's Park

450 Construction Date

1927 (inscribed in gate)

500 Designer Name

Unknown

510 Style or Form

Vernacular

520 Resource Type

Entrance gates

170 NR Multiple Property Name

530 Wall Material

Fieldstone

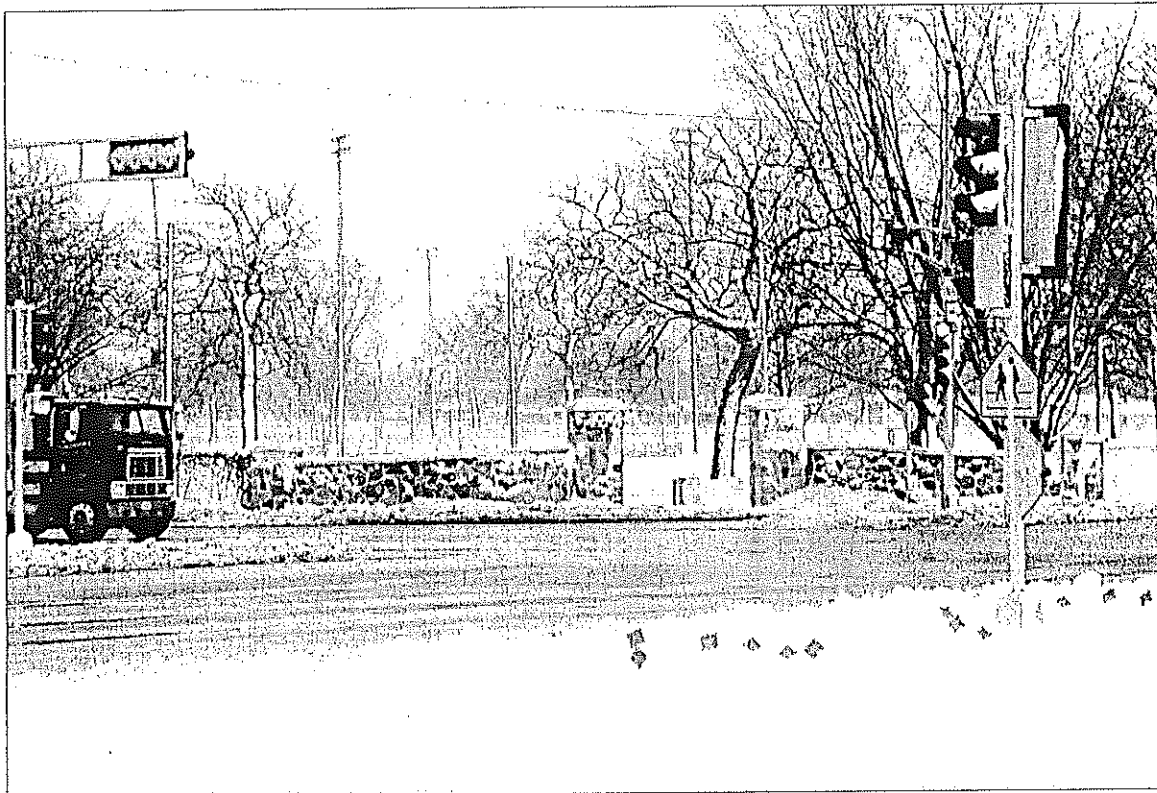
550 Structural System

650 Other Buildings on Site

Yes, bathroom facility and picnic shelter

687 Cultural Affiliation

590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.



<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		407 N. Rochester Street (STH 83)	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S26	SW SW NE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u> <u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>		<u>245 District</u>	
		Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)	
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/3	Carrier Residence		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	Box Family Residence*	Brick	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/3	Ca. 1930*		
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997		Yes, modern garage	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Period Revival (Tudor)		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	House	*Tax rolls	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



10 County

Waukesha

20 City or Village

Mukwonago

30 Civil TownAHI Record No.40 Location

114 Eagle Lake Road (STH 99)

50 Town, Range, Section

T5N R18E S26

165 NR Date SR Date235 Eligibility55 Quarter Sections

SW SW NE

237 Classific. 305 Local Des.35 Unincorporated Community245 District

Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)

90 Photo codes

147/20

100 Survey Map

USGS Mukwonago

110 Map Code

147/3

130 Survey Date

December 1997

250 Tax Certification No.430 Current Name

Sackrider Residence

440 Historic Name

John McNulty Residence*

450 Construction Date

Ca. 1930 *

500 Designer Name510 Style or Form

Period Revival (eclectic)

520 Resource Type

House

170 NR Multiple Property Name530 Wall Material

Lannon stone

550 Structural System650 Other Buildings on Site

No

687 Cultural Affiliation590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.

*Tax rolls

260 Compliance No.590 Comments (DHP Use Only)

<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHJ Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		317 N. Rochester Street (STH 83)	
<u>20 City or Village</u>	<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>	
Mukwonago	T5N R18E S26	SW SW NE	
<u>30 Civil Town</u>	<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
	Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)		
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/4			
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	George Schuster Residence*	Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/3	Ca. 1910-1920*	Frame	
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997		Yes, modern garage	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular, hipped-roof		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	House	*Tax Rolls	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHL Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		111 Eagle Lake Rd. (STH 99)	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S26	SW SW NE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>	<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
	Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)		
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/17	Middendorf Residence		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	Durant/Porter Residence*	Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/3	Ca. 1910-20*	Frame	
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997			
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular, hipped-roof		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	House	*Tax Rolls	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		119 Eagle Lake Road (STH 99)	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S 26	SW SW NE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u> <u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>		<u>245 District</u>	
		Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)	
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
147/18	Caves Residence		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	C. Vick Residence*	Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/3	Ca. 1910-20*		
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997		Yes, garage	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular, hipped-roof		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	House	*Tax Rolls	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



10 County
Waukesha
20 City or Village
Mukwonago
30 Civil Town

AHL Record No.

40 Location
125 Eagle Lake Road (STH 99)
50 Town, Range, Section
T5N R18E S26
165 NR Date SR Date

235 Eligibility

55 Quarter Sections
SW SW NE
237 Classific. 305 Local Des.

35 Unincorporated Community

245 District
Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)

90 Photo codes
148/3
100 Survey Map
USGS Mukwonago
110 Map Code
147/3
130 Survey Date
December 1997
250 Tax Certification No.

430 Current Name
Dillaber Residence
440 Historic Name
Frank Dewey Residence*
450 Construction Date
Ca. 1910-20*
500 Designer Name

170 NR Multiple Property Name

530 Wall Material
Aluminum
550 Structural System
Frame
650 Other Buildings on Site
Yes, garage
687 Cultural Affiliation

260 Compliance No.

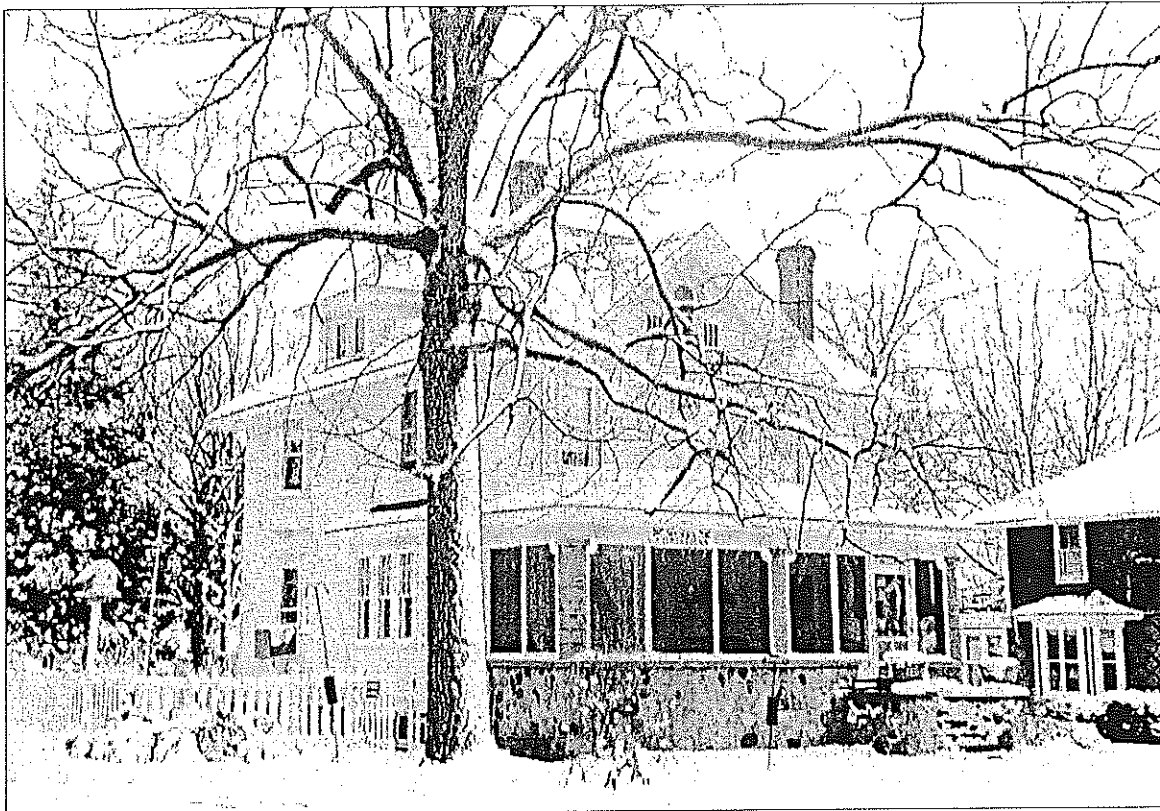
510 Style or Form
Vernacular, hipped-roof
520 Resource Type
House

590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.
*Tax Rolls

590 Comments (DHP Use Only)



<u>10 County</u>	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u>	
Waukesha		133 Eagle Lake Road (STH 99)	
<u>20 City or Village</u>		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u>	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u>
Mukwonago		T5N R18E S26	SE SE NW
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u> <u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>		<u>245 District</u>	
		Eagle Lake Road H.D. (non-contributing)	
<u>90 Photo codes</u>	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
148/4	Hendricks Residence		
<u>100 Survey Map</u>	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
USGS Mukwonago	Andrews Residence*	Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u>	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
147/3	Ca. 1910-20*	Frame	
<u>130 Survey Date</u>	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
December 1997		Yes, carriage house/ garage	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u>	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	Vernacular, hipped-roof		
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u>	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
	House	*Title records	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



10 County
Waukesha
20 City or Village
Mukwonago
30 Civil Town

AHI Record No.

40 Location
NW intersection of STH 83 & CTH NN
50 Town, Range, Section
T5N R18E S23
165 NR Date SR Date

235 Eligibility

55 Quarter Sections
NW SE SW
237 Classific. 305 Local Des.

35 Unincorporated Community

245 District

90 Photo codes
148/10
100 Survey Map
USGS Mukwonago
110 Map Code
148/10
130 Survey Date
December 1997
250 Tax Certification No.

260 Compliance No.

590 Comments (DHP Use Only)

430 Current Name
Kiwanis barn
440 Historic Name
"Seldom Inn"*
450 Construction Date
Ca. 1920
500 Designer Name

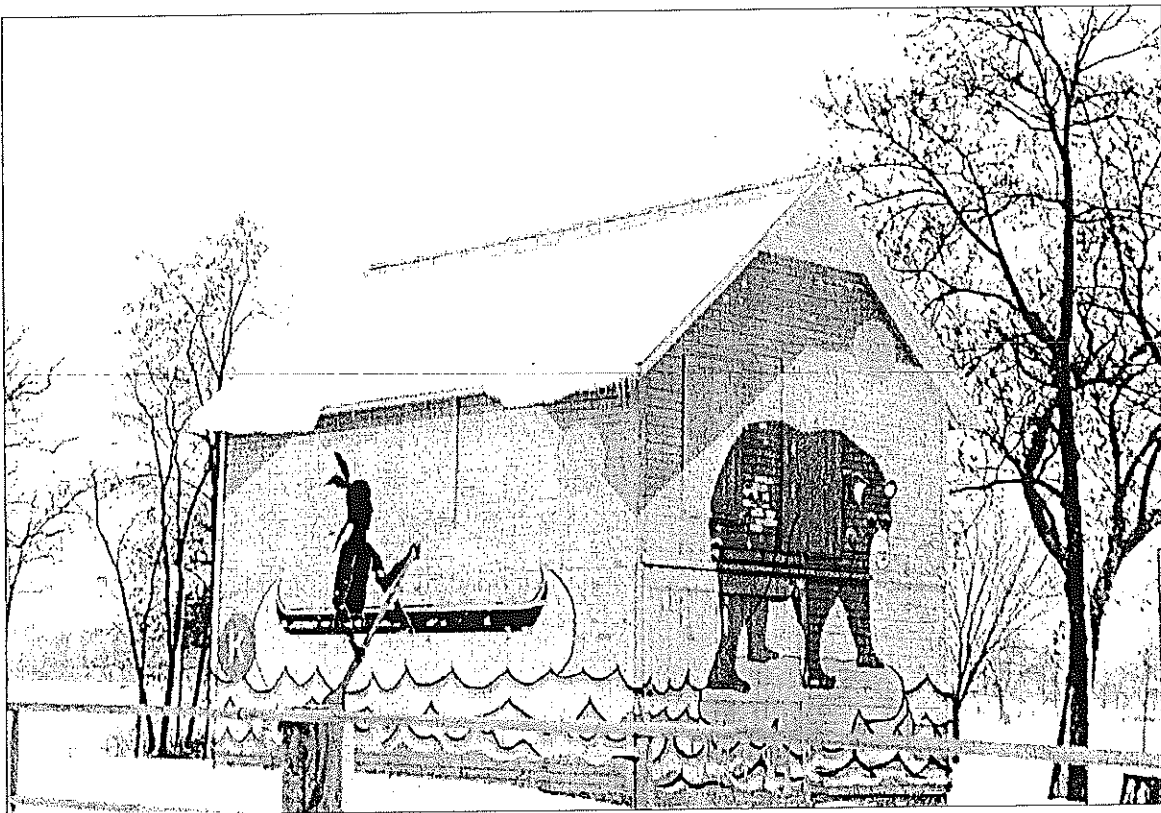
510 Style or Form
Gabled
520 Resource Type
Horse Barn

170 NR Multiple Property Name

530 Wall Material
Board
550 Structural System

650 Other Buildings on Site
No
687 Cultural Affiliation

590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.
*Wright, D.E., *Chronicle*, 1990



<u>10 County</u> Waukesha	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u> SE intersection of N. Rochester (STH 83) & Oakland Avenue	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u> SW NW NE
<u>20 City or Village</u> Mukwonago		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u> T5N R18E S26	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u> 147/1	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
<u>100 Survey Map</u> USGS Mukwonago	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u> Brick	
<u>110 Map Code</u> 147/1	<u>450 Construction Date</u> Ca. 1930 (observation)	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
<u>130 Survey Date</u> December 1997	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u> Yes, garage	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u> Period Revival (Tudor)	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u> House	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



10 County
Waukesha
20 City or Village
Mukwonago
30 Civil Town

AHI Record No.

40 Location
103 Park Avenue
50 Town, Range, Section
T5N R18E S26
165 NR Date SR Date

235 Eligibility

55 Quarter Sections
SW NW NE
237 Classific. 305 Local Des.

35 Unincorporated Community

245 District

90 Photo codes
147/2
100 Survey Map
USGS Mukwonago
110 Map Code
147/2
130 Survey Date
December 1997
250 Tax Certification No.

260 Compliance No.

590 Comments (DHP Use Only)

430 Current Name

440 Historic Name

450 Construction Date
Ca. 1930 (observation)
500 Designer Name

510 Style or Form
Period Revival (Tudor)
520 Resource Type
House

170 NR Multiple Property Name

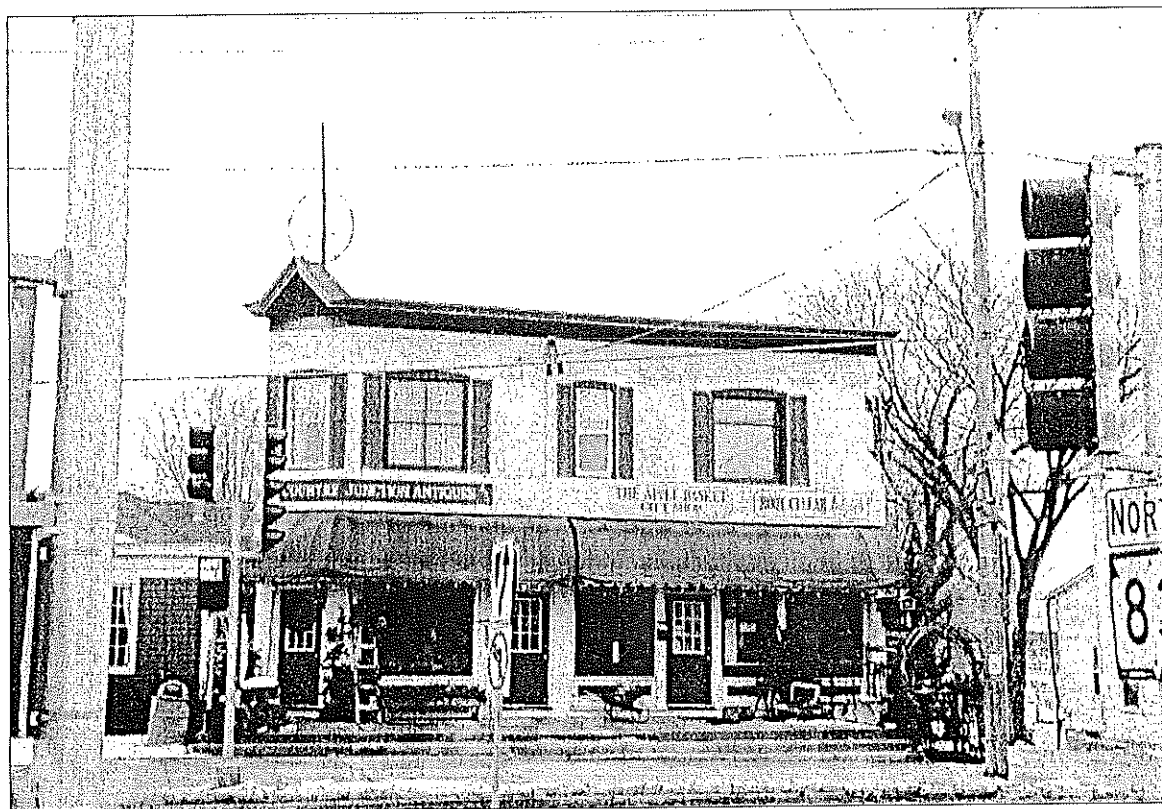
530 Wall Material
Stone
550 Structural System

650 Other Buildings on Site
Yes, garage
687 Cultural Affiliation

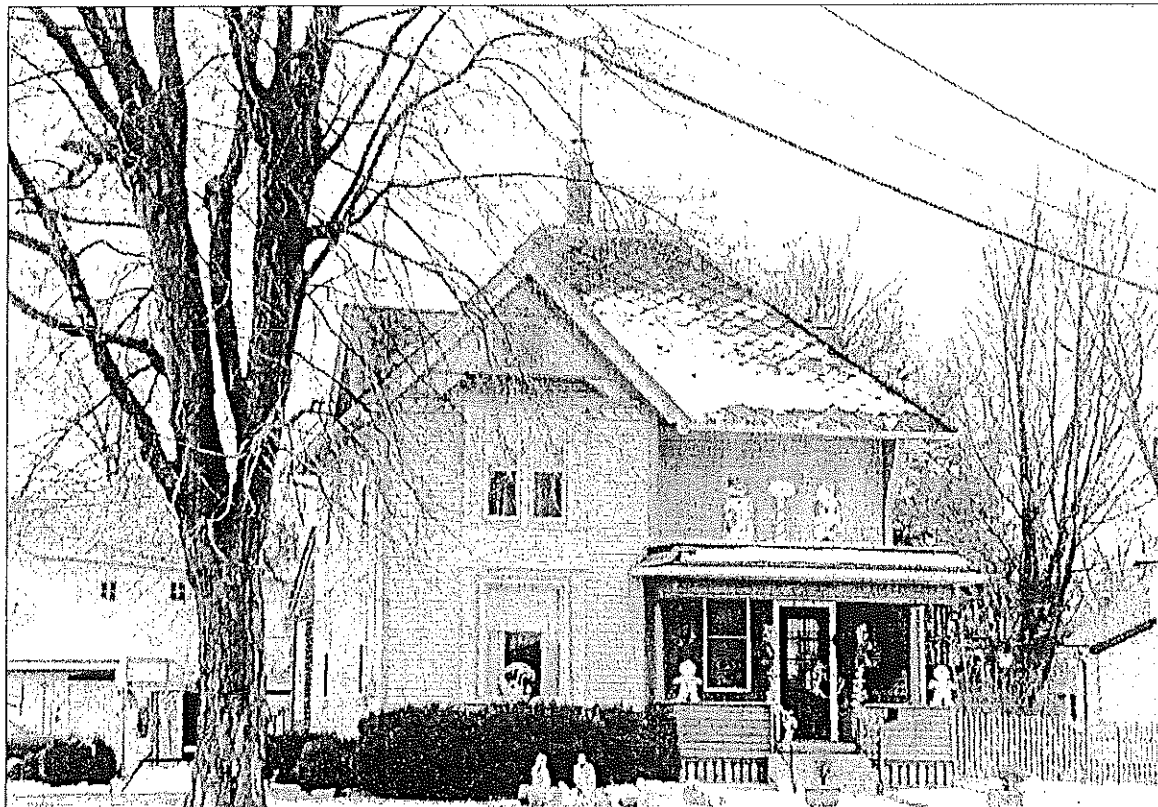
590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.



<u>10 County</u> Waukesha	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u> 105 N. Rochester Avenue (STH 83)	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u> NE NW SE
<u>20 City or Village</u> Mukwonago		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u> T5N R18E S26	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u> 147/9	<u>430 Current Name</u> Country Junction Antiques	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
<u>100 Survey Map</u> USGS Mukwonago	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u> Brick	
<u>110 Map Code</u> 147/9	<u>450 Construction Date</u> Ca. 1900	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
<u>130 Survey Date</u> December 1997	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u> No	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u> Commercial vernacular	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u> Commercial block	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



<u>10 County</u> Waukesha	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u> 315 S. Rochester Avenue	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u> SE NW SE
<u>20 City or Village</u> Mukwonago		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u> T5N R18E S26	<u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u> 147/15	<u>430 Current Name</u>	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
<u>100 Survey Map</u> USGS Mukwonago	<u>440 Historic Name</u>	<u>530 Wall Material</u> Clapboard	
<u>110 Map Code</u> 147/15	<u>450 Construction Date</u> Ca. 1910-20 (observation)	<u>550 Structural System</u>	
<u>130 Survey Date</u> December 1997	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u> Vernacular, hipped-roof	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u> House	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			



<u>10 County</u> Waukesha	<u>AHI Record No.</u>	<u>40 Location</u> RR crossing @ STH 83	
<u>20 City or Village</u> Mukwonago		<u>50 Town, Range, Section</u> T5N R18E S26	<u>55 Quarter Sections</u> SE SE
<u>30 Civil Town</u>		<u>165 NR Date</u> <u>SR Date</u>	<u>235 Eligibility</u> <u>237 Classific.</u> <u>305 Local Des.</u>
<u>35 Unincorporated Community</u>	<u>245 District</u>		
<u>90 Photo codes</u> 147/16	<u>430 Current Name</u> Wisconsin Central RR Bridge	<u>170 NR Multiple Property Name</u>	
<u>100 Survey Map</u> USGS Mukwonago	<u>440 Historic Name</u> Soo Line RR Bridge	<u>530 Wall Material</u>	
<u>110 Map Code</u> 147/16	<u>450 Construction Date</u>	<u>550 Structural System</u> Rolled "I" Beam	
<u>130 Survey Date</u> December 1997	<u>500 Designer Name</u>	<u>650 Other Buildings on Site</u>	
<u>250 Tax Certification No.</u>	<u>510 Style or Form</u> Utilitarian	<u>687 Cultural Affiliation</u>	
<u>260 Compliance No.</u>	<u>520 Resource Type</u> RR trestle	<u>590/690 Add. Com./Bib. Ref.</u>	
<u>590 Comments (DHP Use Only)</u>			

