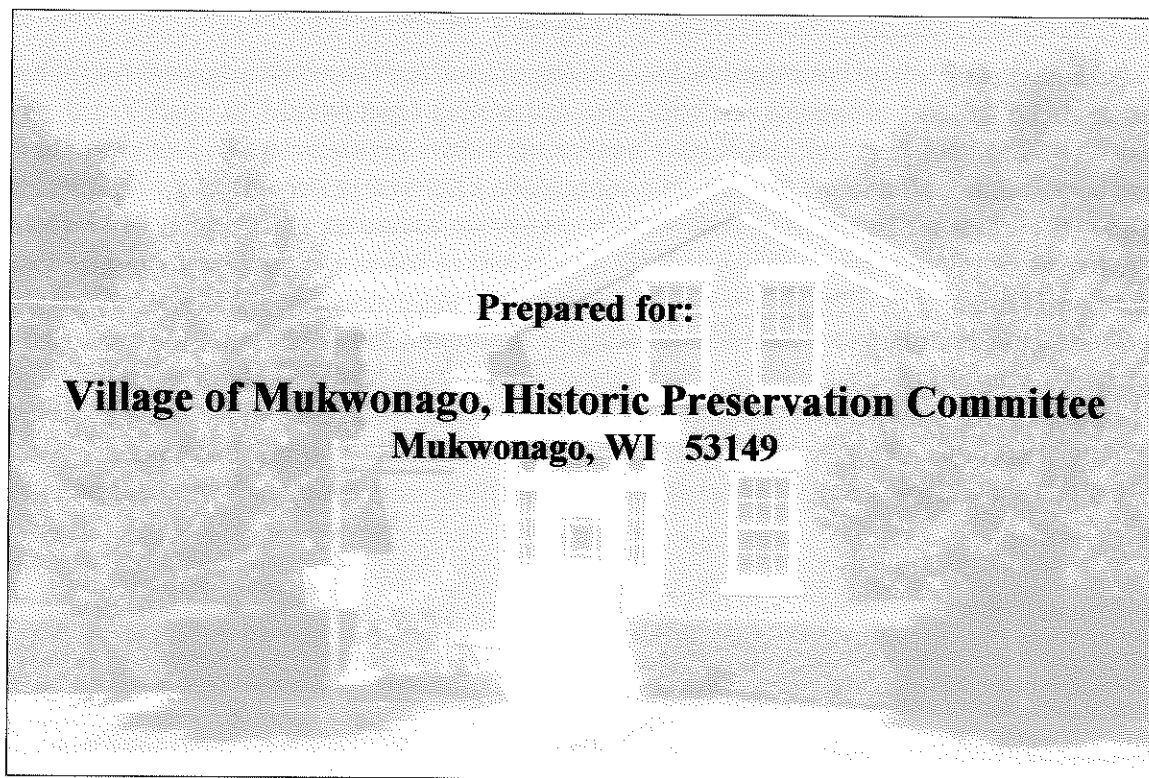


HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
• Village of Mukwonago, Waukesha & Walworth Counties •



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to provide information regarding the Village of Mukwonago within the context of the historical/architectural resources located in the community. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the community's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Village of Mukwonago contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct both a reconnaissance and intensive survey within the village's corporate limits. A total of 206 properties offered enough visual interest to warrant a photograph and preparation of a Reconnaissance Survey Inventory Card. Among the resources surveyed, sixteen were considered for individual National Register eligibility and are discussed in this report. Of these, eleven are thought to be potentially eligible for the Register, while two might be found eligible upon further investigation. The remaining three resources are regarded as not potentially eligible. In addition, two National Register Historic Districts were identified. The Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District consists largely of residential structures, as well as a few religious properties, the dates for all of which range from 1890 to 1950. The Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District is located in the 100 block of Lincoln Avenue and includes four, limestone-sheathed homes that range in date from circa 1945 to 1950.

VILLAGE OF MUKWONAGO

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HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

- Village of Mukwonago, Waukesha & Walworth Counties •

Final Report**CHAPTER 1****Introduction and Survey Methodology**

In 2000, the Village of Mukwonago applied for, and received, a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service--a grant administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The objective was to survey the architectural and historical resources within the village's corporate limits and identify those that were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Consequently, Heritage Research, Ltd., a historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct an intensive survey of the village. The major products of the effort were to consist of an Intensive Survey Report that provides the following: (1) a chronicle of the historical development of Mukwonago, focusing upon themes that were embodied in the village's extant historical and architectural resources; (2) insight into which resources--either as individual structures or as Historic Districts--*might* offer potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; (3) completed Reconnaissance Survey Cards for all structures offering some degree of interest; and (4) an inventory of all resources observed in the project area.

This document constitutes the Intensive Survey Report. By identifying buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects which meet the criteria for listing on the National Register, preservation priorities and concerns can be recognized and subsequently incorporated into the village's planning process. Additionally, survey results can increase public and private sector awareness of Mukwonago's historical and architectural heritage, as well as promote the need to preserve that heritage.

In order to appreciate the methodology behind the survey effort, it is necessary to define the roles of various participants in the project. Ms. Ruth Townsend, Co-Chairperson of Mukwonago's Historic Preservation Commission, represented the village and its interests as director for the survey project subgrant. John N. Vogel, Ph.D., Senior Historian and President of Heritage Research, Ltd., (HRL), served as the HRL Project Director, while Traci E. Schnell, M.A., Architectural Historian, served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator. As well, Brian J. Faltinson, M.A., served as Project Historian; he was assisted by Chris Lese, M.A., Staff Historian.

A public meeting was held in October 2000 to launch the project. Press releases were issued to area newspapers, including the *Mukwonago Chief*, seeking historical and/or resource-related input from area residents. In addition, HRL studied the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory at the WHS to learn if any village properties had already been surveyed. All of this preliminary work helped to facilitate actual fieldwork throughout April and May 2001. During that time, all properties in the village were inspected, while 206 select properties were inventoried and photographed. This included thirty-five properties that had been identified previously and listed among the WHS files; the

remainder constitutes sites recorded for the first time.¹ Reconnaissance Survey Cards, complete with photographs, were then prepared for those resources. The original cards were delivered to the WHS for inclusion in the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory, while copies were made available to the Village of Mukwonago.

Because no resource exists in a vacuum, gaining a basic understanding of Mukwonago's history was imperative before launching into site-specific research. General contextual research established the historical evolution of the village, from its beginnings as a fledgling community to one that is now increasingly affected by suburbanization. Historical context and property-specific research material was compiled from various repositories and institutions. Particularly helpful were the Mukwonago area and regional histories found at the WHS Library in Madison, as well as the Milwaukee Public Library and the Waukesha County Historical Society. Additionally, three local publications provided much of the property-specific information for the report, data that was then supplemented by historical photographs and postcards on file at the Mukwonago Historical Museum. Individuals who made significant contributions to this effort include members of the Mukwonago Historical Society--most specifically, Society President Mrs. Dorothy Mohr, long-time resident Mr. Harry Lartz, and local historian and Historic Preservation Commission member Mr. Martin Perkins.

Once the fieldwork and property-specific research efforts were completed, HRL staff incorporated it into the general historical background and thematic chapters of the Intensive Survey Report as appropriate, and then formulated its recommendations. Of the 206 properties inventoried and photographed, sixteen were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest *potential* for listing on the National Register *potential*. And of those, eleven were subsequently determined to be individually eligible for the Register, while the remaining three were not.² Two potential historic districts were also identified among the properties surveyed, both of which were also determined to be eligible. These findings were offered on 19 July 2001 to the Historic Preservation Commission in a narrated slide presentation, as well as at a second public meeting scheduled on 7 August 2001. Those results are elaborated upon, and formally presented to the Preservation Commission, in this report.

¹Of the thirty-five previously surveyed properties, three are no longer extant. Those properties include the Baptist Church (NW corner of Main and Henry streets; AHI#0008252), the Laurel Andrews House (307 Main Street; AHI#0008256) and the National Register-listed, Mukwonago High School (308 Washington Avenue; AHI#0008265). Also, of the thirty-five, four farmhouses on CTH ES were previously located within the boundaries of the Town of Mukwonago; however, they have since been incorporated into the village limits.

²The other two properties are recommended for further research.

CHAPTER 2

Historical Development of Mukwonago

The Village of Mukwonago is situated in the Town of Mukwonago, in south central Waukesha County, and the Town of East Troy, in northeast Walworth County. The community is on the north banks of the Mukwonago River and Phantom Lake, in a region that was historically filled with a mix of oak forests and open prairie, and that was transformed over time into a rich agricultural area.³

Potawatomi Indians were the first inhabitants of what would become the Village of Mukwonago. Prior to the first white settlement in 1836, Mukwonago was the site of a "large and populous Indian village." The Indian community was known as "Mequanego," which translated to "the place of the bear." Mequanego's location on a river and adjacent to both game-filled forests and rich prairie lands allowed the Potawatomies to build one of their largest villages in the Waukesha County area. At the time white settlers arrived, the village consisted of a number of permanent lodges, sizeable cultivated fields and approximately 600 people. But the geography also attracted Euro-Americans--especially after the Potawatomi signed in 1833 a land cession treaty with the U.S. government that opened the area to settlement.⁴

Aware of the treaty, brothers Morris and Alonzo Cutler of Indiana became the first permanent white settlers in present-day Waukesha County. They arrived in 1834 and quickly discovered that the region's clay and loam soils offered great agricultural potential. In fact, agriculture would become the catalyst behind Waukesha County's development, triggering a population explosion of 750 percent throughout the vicinity between 1840 and 1850. Initially, wheat was a primary cash crop; however, during the second half of the nineteenth century, the soil exhaustion it induced helped contribute to the growth of diversified farming, including dairying. Indeed, Waukesha ranked tenth among the state's seventy-one counties in terms of dairy production in 1907, with the county claiming over 36,000 cattle, thirty-one creameries and five cheese factories.⁵

In 1835, Sewall Andrews, Henry Camp and Major Jesse Meacham were investigating southeastern

³Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Waukesha, WI: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984), 23.

⁴*History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 756, 759; D.E. Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History* (Mukwonago, WI: Bill & Jane Neustedter, 1996), 3-4; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 89.

⁵Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 34, 89; John Vogel, Elizabeth Miller and Richard Untch, *Hartland: A Thematic History and an Intensive Survey of Historic Resources* (Waukesha, WI: Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 1985), 7-8; Theron W. Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County* (Madison, WI: Western Historical Association, 1907), 260-63.

Wisconsin for purposes of selecting a future village site. The trio happened upon the Mequanego Indian hamlet and found it to be well-suited for settlement. The next year, Andrews and Camp returned to settle permanently and occupied a house approximately a mile and a half from the Indian tribe. Although an earlier treaty had ended Indian possession of southeastern Wisconsin, the Indian village had remained, a fact which required Andrews and Camp to negotiate for possession of the site. The Indians ultimately agreed to leave Mukwonago in return for two barrels of flour. Upon receipt of the village site, the pair built a small house within its limits. Other settlers soon followed, including Vermonters Martin Field and Ira Blood, both of whom were employed by Andrews and Camp in late 1836 to survey and plat the village--the first platted in present-day Waukesha County.⁶

White settlement of Mukwonago began in earnest in 1837 when numerous New Englanders settled throughout the area. During that year, Andrews opened a store while Camp started an informal hotel. Both structures being built of logs. Other significant pioneering activity near Mukwonago took place at the Fox River where James Orendorf established a ferry and operated a small inn. The next year, he was appointed postmaster and operated a post office that was named Springfield. Within a few years, the post office was moved to Mukwonago and maintained under the auspices of Andrew Elmore, who also opened the second store within the settlement. Other early businesses included a shoemaker and a blacksmith shop.⁷

Fueled by its location on the Milwaukee-Janesville Plank Road (which was built in 1848), Mukwonago experienced steady growth. By 1853, the community included a population of nearly 500 people who lived in seventy-five houses. Services included five stores, two hotels, a flour mill and several other trade shops and smithies. This growth, however, was retarded by a wave of railroad speculation that struck all of southeastern Wisconsin in the mid-1850s. Specifically in the case of Mukwonago, speculators persuaded many local farmers and business owners to invest in the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad, which had proposed a line that would pass through the community. These local investors often mortgaged their property in order to buy stock. In 1855, a roadbed was indeed graded through Mukwonago; however, before any rail was laid, the speculative bubble burst and every railroad in the state went bankrupt. In Mukwonago, numerous investors lost their property to foreclosure and left the village. The departure of some of the community's most entrepreneurial residents was a blow that was not overcome until after the Civil War.⁸

By the late 1870s, Mukwonago had re-established itself as a local agricultural support center of about 400 people. The community enjoyed thrice-weekly stage routes to both Milwaukee and Palmyra. The primary goods shipped reflected the region's agricultural economy and included grain, wool and livestock. Although Mukwonago only totaled 400 people, the community offered the services of three

⁶History of Waukesha County, 756, 759, 762.

⁷Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 5; *History of Waukesha County*, 760-61.

⁸D.E. Wright, *Place of the Bear* (Mukwonago, WI: Bill & Jane Neustedter, 1994), 168-70; *History of Waukesha County*, 387, 761; Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 306.

general stores and blacksmiths; two butchers, carriage makers, carpenters and physicians; and a lawyer, hardware store, hotel, painter and livery stable. In addition, the Mukwonago River provided power to run a mill that produced both lumber and flour.⁹

In 1885, the Wisconsin Central Railroad completed a line through Mukwonago that ran from Chicago to Waukesha. While never more than a small railroad stop, the completion of the railroad did spark significant growth in the community. The year the railroad was completed, the settlement only had a population of 300; however, just three years later, the village had grown to 550 people. The number and diversity of businesses also increased. Prior to the railroad, the number of commercial enterprises hovered below twenty. By 1888, Mukwonago possessed forty-four businesses. Besides the standard general stores and smithies, the community benefitted from the recent offerings of a jeweler, dressmaker, photographer, grocer, druggist and newspaper publisher.¹⁰

During the 1890s, Mukwonago continued to expand its role as an agricultural support center. It also began to benefit from Waukesha County's rapidly increasing tourism industry, which was based around posh lakeside resorts and other smaller hotels. Although Mukwonago never rivaled in scale such tourism-oriented communities as Oconomowoc, Pewaukee or Okauchee, it did possess a very elegant resort along Phantom Lake, a number of small summer cottages and several hotels that catered to the less well-to-do tourist. Similar to other communities in Waukesha County, Mukwonago's heyday as a tourist attraction declined in the early twentieth century as changing lifestyles and the advent of the automobile altered people's leisure activities.¹¹

Mukwonago was incorporated as a village in 1905 with a population of 600. By that time, the settlement had grown into a thriving community with a variety of general stores, smithies, hotels and physicians' offices. Other services included a creamery, drugstore, furniture store, jewelry store, lumber yard and a newspaper known as the *Mukwonago Chief* (the successor to the *Mukwonago Mail*). The village was credited with having a fine school system that offered both an elementary and high school, as well as several community/social organizations. Mukwonago was also home to several churches including congregations of Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, German Reformers and Unitarians and Universalists.¹²

⁹Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1876-1877 (Milwaukee: Murphy & Co., 1876), 315; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1879 (Milwaukee: William Hogg, 1879), 356; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory (Milwaukee: Hogg & Wright Co., 1882), 356.

¹⁰Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1886 (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1886), 662-67; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1888-1889 (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1888), 838-39; Kathryn Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago: Four Walking Tours* (N.p., 1998), 38.

¹¹Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 443-44; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 24-27.

¹²R.L. Polk & Co.'s Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1905-1906 (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1905), 916; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 6, 14, 50-51; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 57-58.

Soon after Mukwonago was incorporated as a village, its government began to initiate community improvements. In 1909, the village hired a local contractor to construct concrete sidewalks. In 1913, the local government sponsored the construction of a water system complete with fire hydrants, a sewer system, fire department building and village hall. In addition, electric service was brought into the community by a private company.¹³

A review of business directories during the 1920s and 1930s reveals that Mukwonago experienced a high degree of stability in population, commerce and services during the period. On average, the village had a population of approximately 700. The number and types of businesses remained largely the same from the 1890s; however, smithies, liveries and wagon makers were replaced with auto garages, car dealerships and filling stations. In addition, expanding technology encouraged several electronic and radio stores to open within Mukwonago. Socially, during this time, the village had active chapters of the Masons, Eastern Star, Woodmen, American Legion and the Royal Neighbors. Local groups included Study, Civic and Garden clubs as well as the Mukwonago Lakes Improvement Association, which worked to improve Phantom Lake by dredging, stocking fish and constructing beaches.¹⁴

After World War II, Mukwonago began to experience suburbanization. Located twenty-five miles from Milwaukee and only twelve miles from Waukesha, the village, with its attractive lakeside location and small-town atmosphere, began to attract a sizeable number of residents from those two cities. By 1960, the community's population had more than doubled from its pre-war number of 800 to 1,877. Five years later, Mukwonago claimed nearly 2,500 residents. The completion in 1972 of the Rock Freeway (present-day I-43) continued to fuel Mukwonago's growth, which reached 5,335 people in 1995. During this entire period, Mukwonago has evolved from a quiet village focused on supporting local agriculture to a thriving, rapidly growing suburban community.¹⁵

¹³Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 56-57; *Mukwonago Chief*, 20 May 1909.

¹⁴*Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1919-1920* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1919), 938-39; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1924-1925* (Detroit, R.L. Polk & Co., 1924), 1043-44; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1927-1928* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1927), 768-69; *1937 Guide with Map to Locate Homes Bordering Phantom, Howitt or Lower Phantom Lakes and Directory of Mukwonago, Wis.* (N.p., 1937), entire document reviewed.

¹⁵Diane R. Caspari, "Mukwonago History," for the Town of Mukwonago Master Plan, n.d, Copy on file at the Waukesha County Historical Museum, Waukesha, WI; "Spread of Suburbia to Spur Mukwonago Area's Growth," *Milwaukee Journal*, 28 December 1965; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1995-1996* (Madison, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, 1995), 735.

CHAPTER 3

Notable Persons

Every farmer and merchant who lived in the Mukwonago area over the years played a role in its development. Yet there were several people who, by virtue of their longevity or activity in the community, made particularly significant or interesting contributions. Over the years, they provided the vision and leadership necessary to guide Mukwonago from the nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

Cal Agnew (1869-1934)

Born in 1869, Cal Agnew, an African-American, came to Mukwonago in 1900. He was the only African-American resident for many years and held several jobs. He was a stable hand at the Dillenbeck Hotel, for example, who also hired out his own team for hauling materials around town. Other jobs included working on road building crews and patrolling the highways for the Town of Mukwonago. Agnew was well known for his abilities as a storyteller, singer and palm reader. He was also a volunteer firefighter. Indeed, thirty-three years after his death in 1934, the Mukwonago Fire Department erected a stone marker at his grave at Oak Knoll Cemetery in 1967.¹⁶

Sewall Andrews (1807-1888)

Sewall Andrews was born in Andover, Vermont, on 5 February 1807. In late 1835, he, along with Henry Camp and Major Jesse Meacham, arrived in Wisconsin and agreed that the Indian village at Mequanego would be a good place to settle—which Andrews and Camp did the following spring. The Indians allowed them to build a 10 x 12-foot cabin in the village in return for two barrels of flour. In 1837, Andrews built a log store, which was the first in the county. It soon became the center of trade for a twenty-five mile radius. He was also appointed in 1837 the area's first Justice of the Peace. The next year, Andrews married Sarah Resseque, with whom he had two children. In 1839, he was elected one of three Milwaukee County supervisors (at that time, Waukesha County was part of Milwaukee County). In 1842, he constructed the first brick house in Waukesha County, which stands today at **103 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/27) and currently serves as the Mukwonago Historical Museum. Andrews assumed in 1848 ownership of the local flour and feed mill. Four years after Sarah's death in 1861, he married Sarah Jane Meacham. Andrews died in Mukwonago in 1888.¹⁷

Webber Andrews (1801-1845)

The brother of Sewall Andrews, Webber donated the land on which the first church in Mukwonago

¹⁶Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 72.

¹⁷Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 5; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 184, 396; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 65-66; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Co., 1894), 347-48.

was located (site of present-day Mount Olive Evangelical Lutheran Church). Andrews also built Mukwonago's first frame house (no longer extant). He died on 6 April 1845.¹⁸

Ira Blood (1811-1868)¹⁹

Ira Blood was born in New Hampshire in 1811. Trained in civil engineering, Blood and Judge Martin Field headed west in 1836 to work as surveyors. In the fall of 1837, he and Field were hired by Sewall Andrews and Henry Camp to survey Mukwonago's eighty-acre village plat. Blood returned to New Hampshire in 1839, wed Miss Esther P. Jordan and then returned to Wisconsin. Together they had eight children. Although he eventually settled on a 410-acre farmstead in the Town of Vernon, Blood was well known in Mukwonago as a lumber merchant, teacher and a leader in the temperance movement. He served two terms as the Town Superintendent of Schools and, in 1859, he was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly. When he died in 1868, Blood was in a second term as Waukesha County Surveyor. Blood Street in the south half of Mukwonago is named after this early settler.²⁰

Daniel L. Camp (1840-1922)

Born in the Town of Mukwonago in 1840, Camp attended local schools and later a "commercial college." At the age of twenty, he joined his father, Henry, in the mercantile business until the elder Camp passed away. After moving to Ft. Howard in 1868, Camp ran a mercantile business until 1870, after which he was appointed the newspaper editor of the Ft. Howard *Monitor*. Over the next nineteen years, as he moved from city to city, he continued to work as a merchant/storekeeper while also engaging in newspaper publishing. After working with the *Trempeleau County Messenger/Whitehall Times* and the *Osseo Blade*, he returned to Mukwonago to begin the *Mukwonago Chief* on 1 January 1889. The *Chief* was the successor to the *Mukwonago Mail*, which was begun in 1881 by J.I. Toner. Local lore indicates that he began the paper in the building at **200 Fox Street** (Photo Code 192/24a), which is now a residential garage (See Recommendations Chapter for further information). Camp sold the *Chief* to Frank McNulty in 1901 and moved to Waukesha where he served three terms as the Register of Deeds. Camp passed away on 7 May 1922.²¹

¹⁸Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 66; "Webber Andrews," Biographical Sheet located in Pioneer Books, Waukesha County Historical Society, Waukesha, WI.

¹⁹Both the *History of Waukesha County* (1880) and the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County* (1894) indicate an 1868 date of death for Blood, while a secondary source, which notes birth and death information from his extant gravestone in Oak Knoll Cemetery, indicates a death date of 1863. Due to the age of the grave marker, it is possible that part of the date could have eroded from the stone.

²⁰*Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 707-09; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 22; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 21.

²¹*Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 331-32; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 36, 42; News brief, *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 17 March 1887, 8/1 and 7 January 1889, 8/2; Alura Collins Hollister, "An Appreciation of Dan. L. Camp Written by a Life Long Friend," *Waukesha Freeman*, 18 May 1922.

Henry H. Camp (1803-1864)

Henry H. Camp was born in 1803 and was one of Mukwonago's founders. In 1836, he, along with Sewall Andrews and Jesse Meacham, arrived in the area. Camp dealt two barrels of flour to the Potawatomi Indian tribe living in the area for rights to what eventually became the Village of Mukwonago. Camp opened the Exchange House and later operated a mercantile business. In 1841, he constructed a frame house on Fox Street, a portion of which may remain beneath the current home at **200 Fox Street** (Photo Code 192/24).²²

John Clohisy (1852-Unknown)

John Clohisy was born in 1852 in East Troy, Wisconsin, to parents of Irish heritage. After obtaining his education from local schools and the Platteville Normal School (now University of Wisconsin-Platteville), Clohisy taught at a public school in Grant County, Wisconsin. In 1876, he began working at a general store in Mukwonago. Four years later, he and G.G. Chafin bought the store. In 1881, he married Mukwonago-native Catherine McNulty, and together they had two children--Matthew and Maud Frances. Clohisy co-owned the general store with Chafin until he began his own business in 1887. The next year, Clohisy built an Italianate-style residence at **414 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/19) and in 1889, Clohisy erected a building to house his own pharmacy at **106 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/29). Besides being a well-known druggist, Clohisy also was active in local politics. Over a period of time, he served as the clerk and chairman for the Town of Mukwonago, a councilman for the Village of Mukwonago and was a member of the Mukwonago School Board.²³

Asa H. Craig (1847-1934)

The son of Perry and Maria (Hollister) Craig, Asa Craig was a prominent agriculturalist known as the "Melon King of Wisconsin." Specifically, Craig developed a type of honeydew melon that was very popular in the Midwest. He also created two types of sweet corn (the Silver Bantom and the Great Bantom). Additionally, Craig was a sheep farmer, an activity at which he was considered expert. In fact, he printed a monthly newspaper named *The American Merino* and published a descriptive, two-volume index of pedigree sheep. Craig was also a notable writer in fields outside of agriculture. Among others, he published the "Book of Five Thousand Questions," which sold over 500,000 copies. Craig also served as the Waukesha County Superintendent of Schools in 1875 and again from 1890 to 1894. He was the Mukwonago postmaster between 1914-1923 and served as the president of the short-lived, Mystic Cycle Co., which was based in Mukwonago. In 1892, Craig built the Queen Anne home located at **403 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/17). He passed away in 1934.²⁴

²²*Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 641; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 69; "Henry H. Camp," Pioneer Books.

²³Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 400-01.

²⁴Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmlands to Freeways*, 193, 278, 296; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 49; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 17-18; "Asa Craig," Pioneer Books; "Melon King of State Dead," *Milwaukee Journal*, 5 July 1934; "National Register Nomination Questionnaire," Prepared by Martin

Perry Craig (1819-1903)

Born in Hamburg, New York, in 1819, Perry Craig became a master carpenter. He eventually arrived in Mukwonago where he practiced his trade. It is known that he built the Camp Hotel (no longer extant) and many homes in the vicinity, including the Judge Martin Field Residence at **201 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19). He also was prominently involved with the Southeastern Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and imported sheep from the East Coast to be rented out for breeding purposes. This was important to the development of Waukesha County's sheep industry (see Chapter 7, Architecture, for further information on Craig). Additionally, Craig was a Supervisor, Assessor and Collector²⁵

J.N. Crawford (1837-Unknown)

J.N. Crawford was born in Ohio in 1837, where he initially worked as a master carpenter. In 1868, he married Miss Louie Smith and purchased a 161-acre farm located at **S94 W28737 CTH NN** in the Town of Mukwonago. In 1880, the same year that he built his brick farmhouse along the road (Photo Code 194/15-16), Crawford was noted as "one of the most successful of the breeders of fine-wooled sheep in Wisconsin." He also raised pure-bred China Poland hogs and Jersey cattle. In addition to farming, Crawford was one of the original members of the Universalist Society. He was also an original trustee of the Town Insurance Company for which he served as president during the 1870s. Further, he was the president of Citizens' State Bank from 1903 to at least 1905.²⁶

Gilbert M. Dillenbeck (1850-1928)

Born in 1850, Gilbert M. Dillenbeck came to Mukwonago in 1871 from New York and worked as a blacksmith for the next fifteen years. In 1885, Dillenbeck built the first section of his hotel at **215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/27), which was followed by a second section in 1893. Aside from running the hotel, he also engaged in both the blacksmith and retail trades; however, his obituary in 1928 mentions that he was "most prominent in the hotel business." Considering both the addition and original block (which was heavily damaged by fire in 1927), the entire hotel property historically consisted of forty rooms, an icehouse and shops; it also encompassed a two-acre park, which Dillenbeck acquired in 1892. He operated this hotel until 1912, when he sold the building to John Nowatske. Dillenbeck died in 1928.²⁷

Perkins, 1989, On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

²⁵Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmlands to Freeways*, 190; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 17-18; "Perry Craig," Pioneer Books; *History of Waukesha County*, 993.

²⁶*History of Waukesha County*, 968; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1903-1904* (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1903), 897; [1905-1906], 916.

²⁷*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1876-1877], 315; [1879], 365; [1882-1883], 356-57; [1884-1885], 570-71; [1886], 662-63; [1888-1889], 838-39; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 29; Bergmann, *From Mequanago to Mukwonago*, 68; "Dillenbeck Hotel," State Historical Society of Wisconsin Determination of Eligibility Form prepared by Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI (1998), 9-10.

Judge Martin Field (1814-1895)

A Vermont native, Martin Field, along with Ira Blood, was hired to plat what eventually became the Village of Mukwonago. After the survey was complete, Field staked a 280-acre claim and developed a farm. In 1843, he replaced his original log cabin with a frame house; the original portion of which still stands at **201 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19). Shortly thereafter, he married Sarah Meacham, formerly of East Troy. Aside from farming, Field studied law and was elected as Mukwonago's Justice of the Peace. After additional study, Field was elected in 1846 as Waukesha County's first probate judge and was allowed by 1849 to practice law in the Milwaukee County Circuit Court. In 1860, Field was admitted to the Bar of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He also served several political offices, including thirteen years as the Town of Mukwonago Clerk and as the Assistant Government Assessor during the Civil War.²⁸

In addition to his civic offices, Field was at different times the president and vice president of the Waukesha National Bank. In the community, he was among the founders of Mukwonago's United Unitarian and Universalist Church (established in 1877), a member of the Masonic Order and a horse enthusiast who trained horses on his large estate. Field died in 1895. In 1925, his daughters sold 17.25 acres of the family estate to the Village of Mukwonago to "be used only as a village or city park and [to] be known as Field's Park." Field Park—as it is known today—remains at the **southwest corner of CTH NN and N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 194/7, 9-12).²⁹

Alfred Harden (1846-unknown)

Born in New York in 1846, Alfred Harden was the son of Amasa and Waty (Hulbert) Harden, both natives of the state. At the age of one, Alfred and his parents moved to Racine County, Wisconsin, and settled in the Town of Waterford. After attending school until the age of fourteen, Alfred learned the carpentry trade from his father and, in 1869, he married Miss Rosella Morse. Harden worked as a carpenter and later as a contractor in Waterford until 1886. In addition, after having served in the Civil War, Harden learned the dentistry trade and practiced it along with his other business concerns for nine years. Following the construction of the railroad through Mukwonago, Harden served as a representative of the Wilbur Lumber Company for two years. In 1888, he established his own lumber yard and built in 1890 the home which remains (albeit altered) at **301 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/1).³⁰

²⁸Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 312; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 413-14; *History of Waukesha County*, 1007; Bergmann, *From Mequanago to Mukwonago*, 30-31; "Martin Field," Pioneer Books.

²⁹Avril Farris, Long-time Mukwonago Resident, Interview with Traci Schnell, 10 February 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., (HRL), Menomonee Falls, WI; Dorothy Mohr, Mukwonago Historical Museum Staff, Telephone conversation with Laura Abing, 11 February 1998, Notes on file at HRL; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 30-31; Virginia Field Heater, et al., to Village of Mukwonago, Deed, 25 June 1925, Vol. 195/357, On file at the Register of Deeds Office, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha, WI. It should be noted that the park was historically referred to in written documentation as both "Field" and "Field's" Park.

³⁰*Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 731-32.

James Johnston (1845-unknown)

Born in the Town of Waukesha in 1845, James Johnston went to the area's common schools. At the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the army and, in 1866, received an honorable discharge in Madison, Wisconsin. Thereafter he attended Milton College and later learned the tinner's trade in Waterford. In 1873, Johnston was married to Ella Field, the daughter of Judge Martin Field. The following year, he purchased the parcel at the corner of Main and S. Rochester streets and, within the year to follow, began a hardware store. Although the structure has been re-sheathed and the windows replaced, the former James Johnston Hardware Store (present-day Anna's Daughter) remains extant at **201 S. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 186/21). Johnston was also a stockholder in the Phantom Lake Inn and a member of the Masonic Order. After more than twenty years in business, Johnston partnered for one year with Goodman and then retired; however, his building continued to serve as a hardware store for many years thereafter.³¹

Jesse Meacham (dates unknown)

Meacham Street is named after Major Jesse Meacham, who founded Mukwonago in 1836 with Sewall Andrews and Henry Camp. Meacham soon left the fledgling settlement and moved to Walworth County.³²

Floyd and Jessie McKenzie (1892-1964; 1895-1971)

Jessie McKenzie had a long career as Mukwonago's librarian. She worked in the community library between 1921 and 1961 when it was housed in the village hall jail. In 1961, Jessie and her husband, Floyd, who was president of Citizens Bank, purchased the house at **219 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/34) next to the former village hall; they subsequently donated it for use as a public library. In 1964, the library was dedicated as the Floyd & Jessie McKenzie Public Library. Jesse worked at this facility until her death in 1971. The library continued to operate at the Grand Avenue address until 1996.³³

John Platner (1810-1893)

Born in 1810 in Caverick, New York, John Platner purchased in 1860 a 120-acre farm in Section 24 of the Town of Mukwonago. A noted cattle and sheep raiser, Platner built up a substantial farmstead around a large farmhouse at **1008-10 CTH NN** (Photo Code 194/13). Although sheathed with aluminum, the two-story, brick portion of the home was constructed by Platner prior to 1880, as an addition to the already extant wing to the east. In addition to farming, Platner was one of the initial members of the Universalist Society and served as the chairman and supervisor of the Town of

³¹*Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 807-08; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 31.

³²Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 16.

³³Waukesha County Federated Library System, "Mukwonago Community Library History," Material available online at www.wcfls.lib.wi.us/mukcom, accessed 23 March 2001; Obituary for Floyd McKenzie, *Mukwonago Chief*, 29 April 1964; "Mrs. McKenzie, Mukwonago Benefactor," *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 January 1971.

Mukwonago between the late 1870s and early 1880s.³⁴

Rolland L. Porter (1846-1915)

Rolland L. Porter was born in the Town of Vernon in 1846. He left school in 1865 to work as a store clerk in Milwaukee and, two years later, moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he entered into the commission business. Again returning to Milwaukee in circa 1870, Porter worked in the pension office until 1872 when he established with M.J. and W.H. Davis the Northwestern Oil Company. In 1876, he married Katherine MacTurnan. Upon the death of his father in 1882, Porter returned to the family farm in Vernon for four years. During this time, he was elected vice president of the National Poultry Association (1884) and won the highest award at a poultry exhibit in 1886. After the railroad came through Mukwonago, Porter started in 1886 work as a flour, feed and grain dealer. In 1892, he hired carpenter Amos Patterson to construct his home at **212 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/27). Porter also had a strong interest in history and was elected president of the Waukesha County Historical Society. He was the first vice-president of the Wisconsin State Archaeological Society. In 1897, the Porter family undertook a friendly rivalry with neighbors to create a better garden. Inspired by a recent World's Fair, Porter constructed a replica of the Irish Blarney Castle on his property (Photo Code 189/27), which provided a popular play place for the village's children. For the last seven years of his life, Porter was in the electrical supply business with his son in Chicago.³⁵

Charles B. Stockman (1804-1881)

Charles B. Stockman was born in 1804 in Vergennes, Vermont. He arrived in Wisconsin in 1836 and soon claimed a farmstead near Mukwonago. Stockman began the Stockman Inn, which was one of Mukwonago's earliest hotels. He replaced the original log structure with a frame building in the 1850s. This building is located at **802 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/1). Stockman was the first assessor in the Town of Mukwonago, as well as a town supervisor and Justice of the Peace.³⁶

Thomas E. Swan (1854-Unknown)

Born in 1854 in the Town of Mukwonago, Thomas E. Swan was educated in the local schools and took over the family farmstead in 1876. In 1879, Swan married Ada Coats of Mukwonago and had three children named Laurel, Evelyn and Lester. After working several years as a farmer in Walworth County, the Swan family purchased a 160-acre farm in the Town of Mukwonago. Although retaining his farm and continuing as a dealer in wool and livestock, Swan and his family moved into a new house at **400 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/22) in the Village of Mukwonago. A 1907 county history indicates that "...his family occupies one of the best dwellings in the village." Swan served

³⁴*History of Waukesha County*, 972; "John Platner," Pioneer Books.

³⁵Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 46; Haight, ed. *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 588; "Rolland Porter," Pioneer Books; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 561-62; News brief *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 26 March 1882 (7/2), 26 August 1884 (7/3), 9 January 1886 (7/3); "Roland L. Porter Dies At Chicago," *Milwaukee Free Press*, 27 January 1915.

³⁶*History of Waukesha County*, 973-74; "Charles B. Stockman," Pioneer Books.

on the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors for several terms, was a member of the Mukwonago Village Council, a stockholder in both the local creamery and the Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago, as well as a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America.³⁷

Dr. Laurel E. Youmans (1863-1926)

In 1863, Dr. Laurel Youmans was born in Mukwonago to Dr. Henry and Lucy (Andrews) Youmans. Laurel worked on his father's farm while attending Mukwonago's village school. He later attended Carroll Academy (College) in Waukesha and Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. In 1887, Youmans graduated from the University of Wisconsin and, three years later, from Rush Medical College in Chicago. Later that year, he returned to Mukwonago and began practicing medicine with his father. In 1892, he married Miriam Lois Barlow. Together, with their three children, John, Henry and Lois Elizabeth, they lived at **200-02 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/32), which was built in 1904. After his father died in 1893, Youmans practiced alone until Dr. Orley E. Smith became his partner sometime after 1900. Youmans also served as the director of the School Board and was president of the Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago.³⁸

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's list of notable residents.

Property (Historic/Current)	Address/Location	Photo Code
.J.N. Crawford Farmhouse and Barn	S94 W28737 CTH NN	194/15-16
.John Platner Farmhouse	1008-10 CTH NN	194/13
.Asa Craig Residence	403 Division Street	191/17
.Camp Residence	200 Fox Street	192/24-24a
.Dr. Laurel E. Youmans Residence	200-02 Grand Avenue	189/32
.Floyd and Jessie McKenzie Library	219 Grand Avenue	189/34
.Alfred Harden Residence	301 Grand Avenue	190/1
.Sewall Andrews Residence/Mukwonago Museum	103 Main Street	186/27
.Clohisy Drugstore/Won-a-go Biking	106 Main Street	186/29
.Martin Field Residence	201 Main Street	186/27
.Thomas Swan Residence	400 Oakland Avenue	188/22
.John Clohisy Residence	414 Oakland Avenue	188/19
.Rolland Porter Residence & Blarney Castle	212 Pearl Street	189/26-27
.Mukwonago House/K & B's Tap	111 N. Rochester	187/26
.Dillenbeck Hotel/Inn the Olden Days	215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/19
.Field's/Field Park	SW corner N. Rochester Street & CTH NN	194/7, 9-12
.James Johnston Hardware Store/Anna's Daughter	201 S. Rochester Street	186/21

³⁷Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 654.

³⁸Ibid., 698; "Laurel E. Youmans," *Pioneer Book; Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 674. For information on Laurel's father, Henry A., see *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 441-43.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture

Waukesha County in general and the Town of Mukwonago in particular share an agricultural heritage similar to that of all of southeastern Wisconsin. The primary focus of the region's first settlers was agriculture. As previously mentioned, development within the county was rapid and, by 1850, the area boasted 10 percent (105,269 acres) of Wisconsin's cultivated farmland. That amount grew quickly and, by 1870, the county had 3,191 farms occupying over 233,755 acres. Most ranged in size from forty to 160 acres. The number of farms and acreage continued to increase, reaching a peak of 3,506 and 332,512 respectively in 1910, before dropping to 2,967 and 306,754 by 1945.³⁹ [Note that the total acreage of Waukesha County is 355,584.⁴⁰]

Wheat was the first major cash crop in the rich agricultural region of southern Waukesha County. In 1850, the county had 19,300 acres devoted to wheat production, a number which soared to 40,233 by 1870. Of that amount, approximately 2,400 acres were located in the Town of Mukwonago. But the area's wheat boom declined as rapidly as it developed; the number of acres planted in wheat dropped to 17,692 by 1890, and continued to fall to 1,177 in 1910.⁴¹

As wheat production declined, the area's farmers shifted their focus to raising livestock and dairy farming. Pigs and hogs were among the first forms of livestock to be raised in the region. There were 10,098 swine present in 1850, a number that jumped to 32,106 by 1890 before declining to 14,089 in 1945. Sheep were raised in abundant numbers in the mid-nineteenth century within the county. From 12,451 in 1850, the number of sheep grew to 72,339 in 1879. It declined thereafter, however, and by 1930, only 6,512 of the animals remained. Within the county, sheep raising was centered in the Town of Mukwonago. In fact, many of the town's sheep farmers were founding members of the Wisconsin Wool Growers Association. Within the present-day village, the farmhouse of sheep farmer John Platner is located at **1008-10 CTH NN** (Photo Code 194/13). Cattle also proliferated in the county. There were 5,981 head of cattle present in 1850, a number that steadily increased to 32,178 in 1890, 51,478 in 1910, and 70,693 in 1945. According to state business gazetteers, farmers in the Mukwonago area usually possessed cattle from the Jersey and Holstein

³⁹United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of the Census (USDI/BC), *An Appendix to the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850* (Washington, D.C.: Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, 1853); *A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture, 1848-1948* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, 1948), 87; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 177.

⁴⁰Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1997-1998* (Madison, WI: State of Wisconsin, 1997), 708.

⁴¹*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 90.

breeds. A noted Jersey cattle breeder in Mukwonago after the Civil War was J.N. Crawford, whose farmhouse still stands at **S94 W28737 CTH NN** (Photo Code 194/15-16). Meanwhile, Judge Martin Field possessed a farm where he bred fine horses. His residence and barn remain today at **201 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19-20).⁴²

The growing number of livestock found in Waukesha County and the Town of Mukwonago required that feed crops be raised, of which corn, oats and hay were the most important. Corn acreage, which was 2,351 in 1850, grew to 23,160 in 1890 and to 60,782 by 1945. Similarly, oat acreage expanded from 5,697 in 1850 to 29,313 in 1890 and to 51,050 in 1945. Hay acreage also grew consistently throughout this period. It rose from 16,342 in 1850 to 55,599 in 1890 and to 69,183 in 1945.⁴³

The evolving emphasis on dairy production in Waukesha County was evident by 1885, when factories were collectively producing over 1.2 million pounds of butter, a number that increased significantly and reached 1.6 million in 1947. Cheese production included 315,770 pounds in 1885. It increased even more dramatically, and reached 2.2 million pounds in 1919 before slipping to 382,503 in 1947.⁴⁴

Naturally, these early farmers required mills, creameries and cheese factories in order to process their crop and animal products. Since wheat was the first major crop grown in the area, flour mills were the first processing facilities developed. The first flour mill in Mukwonago was built by Collin McVean in 1847. Previously, local farmers had to haul their wheat to Genesee for milling. McVean's venture was short-lived because it was foreclosed upon in 1850 and then operated by Sewall Andrews until it was purchased by Erastus Kellogg in 1864. He immediately constructed a new mill on the site, which was operated by the Kellogg family until it was purchased by Matthew and John Howitt. The Howitts leased the facility to a variety of individuals until it was sold to The Milwaukee Electric Railroad & Light Company (TMERL) in 1905. The mill continued to operate under several other owners into the 1920s. It was razed in 1948 and the area is now used as a park. Near the turn-of-the-century, a second grain handling facility (present-day Horn Feeds) was constructed in Mukwonago adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Railroad tracks at **728 Clarendon Avenue** (Photo Codes 190/21, 23; 191/1-3), which provided farmers with a method to ship their products to distant markets.⁴⁵

The growth of dairying in Waukesha County necessitated creameries and cheese factories. One of the county's first cheese factories was opened near Mukwonago in the mid-1870s by Erastus Kellogg. Sometime, in either the 1880s or 1890s, dairy processing in Mukwonago was taken over by the

⁴²*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 104-05; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 189-90; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1927-1928], 768-69.

⁴³*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 89, 91.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, 110-11.

⁴⁵Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 168; Idem, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 38-40.

Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Company, which also had facilities in Vernon and New Berlin. The company offered both a creamery and a cheese factory, a surprisingly rare combination in Waukesha County. State business gazetteers indicate that this facility operated until at least 1905.⁴⁶

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's agricultural history:

<u>Property (Historic/Current)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Buell & Goodman/Horn Feeds	728 Clarendon Avenue	190/21,23;191/1-3
.William M. Frazier Farmstead	S93 W28220 CTH ES	195/4-5
.H.R. Adams Farmhouse ⁴⁷	S93 W28384 CTH ES	195/3
.Harvey Lobdell Farmhouse	S94 W28490 CTH ES	195/2
.Fred Cartledge Farmstead	9724 CTH I	195/10-11
.Eli Minor Farm	580 CTH LO	193/24-24a
.Judge Martin Field Residence and Barn	201 Main Street	186/19-20
.Elegant Farmer	1545 Main Street	195/12 ⁴⁸
.J.N. Crawford Farmhouse and Barn	S94 W28737 CTH NN	194/15-16
.John Platner Farmhouse	1008-10 CTH NN	194/13
.Seldom Inn	NW Corner of CTH NN & STH 83	194/3 ⁴⁹
.Farm Implements Building	305 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/35

⁴⁶Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 201-02, 209; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, [1905-1906], 916.

⁴⁷Although no barns are currently associated with this residence, a chicken coop remains extant. It is likely that at least one barn had been previously located on this parcel.

⁴⁸This gambrel roof barn, which is now associated with the Elegant Farmer, was historically located in the Town of East Troy, Walworth County. It has since been incorporated into the Village of Mukwonago.

⁴⁹Although originally used as a horse barn and later a residence, the structure is currently situated on village parkland and used for recreational purposes.

CHAPTER 5

Government & Politics

The historic evolution of Mukwonago has been directly impacted by two governmental entities: the post office and the village itself. The area's first post office was established in 1838 near James Orendorf's Fox River ferry. Named Springfield, the post office was located in Orendorf's home and he served as the postmaster. In 1840, the post office was moved to the Mukwonago settlement. It operated in Andrew E. Elmore's general store, which was located at 100 Main Street (no longer extant). It was rare for small villages such as Mukwonago to have a stand-alone postal building during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most often, the local postmaster shared part of a business building. In Mukwonago, an early post office was located in the Andrews & Wood General Store (no longer extant). A heavily modified, commercial building located at **108 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/24) served as the village post office for a period that ranged from at least 1915 through circa 1940. A later facility was located in a small, one-story, concrete-block building (no longer extant) formally located on the site of a present-day Burger King restaurant at 214 N. Rochester Street.⁵⁰

Regarding the development of local government, Mukwonago was incorporated as a village in 1905. Prior to that time, the settlement operated under the Town of Mukwonago's jurisdiction. One type of town officer that was influential within the settlement was the justice of the peace. Specifically, the justice of the peace tried minor law violations, handled foreclosure proceedings and performed marriages. In 1837, Sewall Andrews and David Orendorf were appointed Mukwonago's first justices of the peace. Beginning in 1878, affairs of the local government (township and later, village) were conducted in the basement hall of the United Unitarian and Universalist Church located at **216 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/16).⁵¹

During the nineteenth century, other civil activities within Mukwonago were conducted on an informal or volunteer basis. For example, fire protection consisted of all abled-bodied people within earshot running to the fire carrying their own buckets, ladders and axes. These residents would form bucket brigades from nearby water sources and futilely attempt to vanquish the flames. By 1909, the *Mukwonago Chief* was calling on the fledgling village government to purchase "some long ladders and pails for fire protection." It is not known if such a purchase was made. In 1913, the village

⁵⁰Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 164-66; *History of Waukesha County* (1880), 760; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 37, 39-40; Undated postcard showing Andrews & Wood General Store/Post Office, Located at Mukwonago Historical Museum (MHM), Mukwonago, WI; Postcard postmarked 30 September 1915 showing 108 Main Street, Located at MHS; Undated photo showing F. Wood House and Mukwonago Post Office at 214 N. Rochester Street, Located at MHS.

⁵¹Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 117; Idem, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 6.

organized a volunteer fire company headed by Chief J.C. Harland.⁵²

In 1913, the village government sponsored the installation of a water service. Completed by the National Company of South Bend, Indiana, the system consisted of two water mains, fire hydrants located at each end of the public square and a water works building that also provided space for a village hall at **201 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/33). The concrete block structure contained a council room, fire station and a pair of jail cells. The building now serves as the Mukwonago Fire Department. In 1920, the water works building/village hall received a pumping station addition and deep well. Four years later, the village initiated the construction of a sewer system that drained into settling tanks immediately adjacent to the Mukwonago River.⁵³

While not all were government-sponsored, a variety of modern services and improvements arrived in Mukwonago prior to 1920. In 1903, telephone service was implemented in the village; Helen Miller served as its first operator. During the 1920s and 1930s it was operated by the Eagle Telephone Company and was located along the 200 block of N. Rochester Street/STH 83. By no later than circa 1946, the telephone services were handled by North-West Telephone Company. Indeed, from circa 1946 to 1961, the one-story, limestone-sheathed telephone office was located at **222 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/35). In 1909, the village hired the Hillier Brothers to construct concrete sidewalks throughout the community. The first lighting system in Mukwonago was built in 1913 and it consisted of municipal service for street lights and private service for homes and businesses. For the first few years of electrical service, the local schools offered evening study hall for those without electric lighting.⁵⁴

Another public service that traces its roots to private involvement is the Mukwonago Public Library. In 1883, a group of local residents organized a Library Society & Reading Room in the United Unitarian and Universalist Church Hall (Photo Code 186/16). The dues for this organization were one dollar. Until it disbanded in 1903, the organization purchased books and rented library space in the aforementioned church hall. The next attempt to establish a library in Mukwonago occurred in 1907 when a group of women called the Utopian Circle raised fifty dollars and established a reading room in the former Sewall Andrews House located at **103 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/27). Four years later, the collection of 120 books was moved into two unused jail cells in the Mukwonago Village Hall. Despite utilizing a public building, the library remained under the control of the Utopian Circle until 1933, when the village formally took over the operation. By 1961, the library had outgrown its quarters and was moved into a house located at **219 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/34) donated by Floyd and Jessie McKenzie. Three years later, the building was dedicated as the Floyd and Jessie McKenzie Public Library. In 1996, the library was moved to a new building located

⁵²Newspaper item quoted in Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 116-17.

⁵³Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 56-57.

⁵⁴Ibid., 57-58; *Mukwonago Chief*, 20 May 1909; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 48.

at 300 Washington Avenue.⁵⁵

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago’s governmental and political history:

<u>Property (Historic/Current name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Floyd & Jessie McKenzie Public Library/ Mukwonago Food Pantry	219 Grand Avenue	189/34
.Mukwonago Village Hall and Water Works/ Mukwonago Fire Department	201 Grand Avenue	189/33
.Sewall Andrews House/Mukwonago Museum	103 Main Street	186/27
.United States Post Office/Roffler Barber Shop	108 Main Street	186/24
.United Unitarian and Universalist Church	216 Main Street	186/16
.North-West Telephone Company Office/ Private Residence	222 Grand Avenue	189/35

⁵⁵Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 52-54; Waukesha County Federated Library System, “Mukwonago Community Library History;” Kathy McBride, Director of Mukwonago Public Library, Telephone conversation with Brian Faltinson, 11 June 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

CHAPTER 6

Commerce

From its earliest days when it consisted largely of a mill and post office, to its smattering of stores and inclusion along the plank road and railroad, Mukwonago evolved as an agricultural support center. As it grew, Mukwonago emerged as a “village.” This represents one of the four basic categories of trade centers stemming from the so-called Central Place Theory, which German geographer Walter Christaller developed during the 1930s. Briefly explained, the theory maintains that a large central place “provides the hinterland with goods and services that are of high cost whereas low cost necessities would be supplied by local markets in the hinterland.” This division in trade function reflects a hierarchy among central places, which is based upon specific business offerings in a community. There are essentially eight levels, ranging from the lowest level of “Hamlet” to the highest, referred to as “Metropolitan Wholesale Retail.” These, in turn, can be roughly correlated to the four familiar locality classifications of hamlet, village, town and city.⁵⁶

As a village, Mukwonago has historically represented the second lowest “rung” on the Central Place ladder. According to the theory, a village typically can range from 115 to 1,415 residents and offers more commercial sales and services than a hamlet. For instance, a village features at least ten retail/service establishments. Aside from including the general store, tavern and gas station common in a hamlet, a village must provide four other sales-oriented enterprises such as a car/farm implement dealership, lumber yard, hardware store or feed mill. There are at least three service-oriented businesses, ranging from a bank to a post office. Nevertheless, a village is an “incomplete trade center,” since professional services (including medical and dental) are not extensive, often limited to villages with populations over six hundred. Other structures found in a village include churches and schools, while a high school is almost standard. Rail service was likely evident. As one source concluded, a village represents a “significant center for goods and services most frequently demanded by rural people.”⁵⁷

In general, Mukwonago historically has met most of the above criteria of a central place village. The first business opened in the present-day community was a log store operated in 1837 by Sewall Andrews. A few years later, Andrews received some competition from a second general store run by Andrew Elmore. Other early businesses included a small inn run by Charles B. Stockman, a tavern/inn known as the Mukwonago House, a shoemaker and a blacksmith shop. Located at 111

⁵⁶John E. Brush, “The Hierarchy of Central Places in Southwestern Wisconsin,” *Geographical Review* 43 (1953):380, 386; “Central Place Theory in Australia,” Website designated under Central Place Theory, MelbPage, ILM, accessed 2 April 1998 (includes direct quotation); Ingolf Vogeler, et al., *Wisconsin: A Geography* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986), 157-59.

⁵⁷Quote in Brush, “Hierarchy of Central Places,” 385-86.

N. Rochester Street (Photo Code 187/26) the Mukwonago House (original portion built in 1846) is the only extant structure of these early businesses; however, Stockman replaced his original log structure in the 1850s with a frame building located at **802 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/1).⁵⁸

Fueled by its location on the Milwaukee-Janesville Plank Road (which was built in 1848), Mukwonago experienced steady growth and, by 1853, the community possessed a population of nearly five hundred people that lived in seventy-five houses. Services included five stores, two hotels, a flour mill and several other trade shops and smithies. This growth, however, was retarded by a wave of railroad speculation that struck all of southeastern Wisconsin in the mid-1850s. By 1876, Mukwonago had re-established itself as a local agricultural support center. Although it only contained four hundred people, the community offered the services of three general stores and blacksmiths; two butchers, carriage makers, carpenters and physicians; and one lawyer, hardware store, hotel, painter and livery stable. An extant example from this period, albeit altered, is the 1875 James Johnston Hardware Store (present-day Anna's Daughter) found at **201 S. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 186/21).⁵⁹

In 1885, the Wisconsin Central Railroad completed a line through Mukwonago that ran from Chicago to Waukesha. While never more than a small railroad stop, the completion of the railroad did spark significant commercial growth within Mukwonago. Prior to the railroad, the number of commercial enterprises hovered below twenty. But by the end of the 1880s, Mukwonago possessed over forty. Besides the standard general stores and smithies, the community benefitted from the recent offerings of a jeweler, dressmaker, photographer, grocer, druggist and newspaper publisher. Naturally, this economic boom resulted in the construction of new commercial buildings. Three extant examples are the 1885 former Dillenbeck Hotel (present-day Inn the Olden Days) located at **215 N. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 187/27); the Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store (present-day Anich's Liquor), located at **411 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/10) which was erected in circa 1888; and the Clohisy Drugstore (present-day Won-a-go Biking), which was built in 1890 and is situated at **106 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/29).⁶⁰

During the 1890s, Mukwonago continued to expand its role as an agricultural support center. In 1895, the Citizens' State Bank was founded and capitalized at \$25,000.00.. Its first president was William McArthur. Two years later, the Heddles Lumber Company (now known as Brittingham & Hixon Lumber) located at **616 Grand Avenue** (Photo Codes 190/19-20, 24) opened to provide

⁵⁸Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 5; *History of Waukesha County*, 760-61. A replica of Andrews' log store currently exists adjacent to the former Andrews' Residence/Mukwonago Museum located at 103 Main Street.

⁵⁹Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 168-70; *History of Waukesha County*, 387, 761; Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 306; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1876-1877], 315; [1897-1898], 356; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 24.

⁶⁰*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1886], 662-67; [1888-1889], 838-39; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 38.

lumber to the surrounding area. The Heddles concern was the third lumber yard to open in the village within ten years. In addition, a grain elevator believed to have been operated by Buell & Goodman (presently Horn Feeds) opened adjacent to the rail line at **728 Clarendon Avenue** (Photo Codes 190/21, 23; 191/1-3). Another fledgling business that illustrated Mukwonago's strength as a growing local support center was Daniel Camp's establishment of the *Mukwonago Chief* in 1889 as the local newspaper (successor to the *Mukwonago Mail*). The *Chief* has had several locations throughout its tenure, including what is believed to be the original building located at **200 Fox Street** (Photo Code 192/24a) and **111 Atkinson Street** (Photo Code 186/30) as well as a portion of the Vass Commercial Block at **110 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/23). It is currently located in a modern building situated at 555 Bayview Road.⁶¹

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Mukwonago's commercial climate benefitted from the rise of tourism and recreation in Waukesha County. In addition to the aforementioned inns, the Pabst Brewing Company opened in 1901 a hotel/tavern located at **204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 186/31). A more luxurious experience was available at the Phantom Lake Inn (no longer extant), which was a large resort on the shore of Phantom Lake. While these hotels/resorts catered to tourists, several businesses opened to serve the recreational needs of the local population. In 1911, people could go bowling and play pool in the aforementioned Vass Commercial Block. Also, while early motion pictures were occasionally shown in other buildings, the construction of the Vista Theater in 1929, located at **221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/28), provided the citizenry with its first true theater.⁶²

The changing technology of the twentieth century had a significant impact upon Mukwonago's business community. In 1907, the village had lost its last wagon maker and would by 1917 lose its last blacksmith shop. Automotive-related enterprises and farm implement dealers, however, soon filled the void. One such business was the Martin Brothers Garage (built in 1917) located at **214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 186/33). The advent of electrical service inspired several electronics shops to develop in Mukwonago in the late 1920s and 1930s, including Just Electric at 617 Main Street and Radio Service at 112 Fox Street (both no longer extant).⁶³

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with

⁶¹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1895-1896], 776; [1887-1888], 838-39; "1998 Walking Tour of Mukwonago," Pamphlet located in Building Books--Mukwonago, Waukesha County Historical Society, Waukesha, WI; *Mukwonago Chief*, 28 April 1911; 9 June 1911. Although the Citizens' State Bank remains at its original location of 301 N. Rochester Street, the building has undergone significant alterations and, therefore, was not surveyed.

⁶²*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1901-1902], 804-05; "Fine New Building Going Up," *Mukwonago Chief*, 28 April 1911; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 24-27; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 37.

⁶³*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1905-1906], 916; [1907-1908], 978-79; [1915-1916], 882-83; [1917-1918], 875-76; [1927-1928], 768-69; *1937 Guide with Map*, 16, 20.

Mukwonago's commercial history:

<u>Property (Historic/Current)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Mukwonago Chief Office II	111 Atkinson Street	186/30
.Jay's Lanes	326 Atkinson Avenue	187/24
.Buell & Goodman/Horn Feeds	728 Clarendon Avenue	190/21,23;191/1-3
.Mukwonago Chief Office I/Private Residential Garage	200 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/24a
.Concrete Block Garage/Showroom ⁶⁴	Ca. 201 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/23
.Heddles Lumber Co./Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Co.	616 Grand Avenue	190/19-20, 24
.The Ripley Building	100 Main Street	186/26
.Clohisy Drugstore/Won-a-go Biking	106 Main Street	186/29
.U.S. Post Office/Rofflers Barber Shop	108 Main Street	186/24
.Vass Commercial Block/Mukwonago Jewelers	110 Main Street	186/23
.L.M. & F.C. Smith Building	114 Main Street	186/22
.Texaco Filling Station and Garage	401 Main Street	186/11, 195/20
.Kellogg Dry Goods/Private Apartments	407 Main Street	186/9
.Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store/ Anich's Liquor	411 Main Street	186/10
.Stockman Inn	802 Main Street	186/1
.McNulty Building/Country Junction Antiques	101 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/25
.Mukwonago House/K & B's Tap	111 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/26
.Dillenbeck Hotel/Inn the Olden Days	215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/27
.Vista Theater/various commercial	221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/28
.James Johnston Hardware/Anna's Daughter	201 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/21
.The Pabst Hotel	204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/31
.Martin Brothers Garage	214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/32, 33
.Farm Implements Building	305 S. Rochester Street	186/35
.Residential/Commercial Building	307-09 S. Rochester Street	187/1

CHAPTER 7

Architecture

While Mukwonago has a few architect-designed structures, most buildings were constructed by local builders and carpenters. As can be seen in the business district, most structures reflect the commercial vernacular style, which means that they incorporate necessary standard features such as storefront windows, but without the characteristic detailing of a specific style. Construction materials chosen for commercial buildings were generally based on the availability of those materials, which one might have been in vogue at that time period, as well as the amount of money available to the patron. Mukwonago's commercial center, which was largely built between the 1870s and the 1920s, features concrete, brick, fieldstone and wooden structures.

Building Materials

Of Mukwonago's earliest extant structures, it is clear that timber was the primary building material; however, brick was introduced into the village as early as 1842. Fieldstone, which was readily available in farm fields, was incorporated into residential foundations and porches. As concrete came of age after the turn-of-the-century, a smattering of such structures were built in both commercial and residential areas. Finally, Waukesha limestone as a sheathing material found favor with local residents from the 1940s to the 1960s.

- Lumber

Like all small towns in the state, Mukwonago had its share of lumber concerns. In 1886, Alfred Harden was a dealer for the Wilbur Lumber Yard and, within two years, had established his own yard. In 1891, the Porter Lumber Co. was established in the village and, in 1897, the Heddles Lumber Co. was born. Despite a name change in the late 1920s, the latter concern remains extant at its location adjacent to the railroad tracks and south of Oakland Avenue, and is known today as the Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Co. The vast majority of homes in Mukwonago are wooden frame structures that were originally covered with clapboard siding. While many have since been re-sheathed with either vinyl or aluminum sidings, a good number still feature their original wooden siding.

- Brick

The earliest brick production was small-scale and considered a handicraft rather than an industrial product. Each locality produced a brick color that was largely determined by the area's clay deposits. While there appear to be few early brick structures in the community, a number of homes are currently sheathed with stucco, which suggests the possibility of original brick construction. Noted as the first brick dwelling built in Waukesha County, the National Register-listed Sewall Andrews Residence at **103 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/27) was erected in 1842. Although originally a

⁶⁴This structure was identified by Ms. Cindy Lartz as a former, one-car showroom; however, no further information could be located to substantiate the story. Ms. Cindy Lartz, Current owner of 200 Fox Street, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 9 May 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

frame structure, Mrs. S.J. Andrews chose to veneer her home at **308 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/5) with brick in 1892. Thereafter, structures such as the 1929 Vista Theater at **221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/28) and the 1948 Alex Hunter Residence at **100 Washington Avenue** (Photo Code 189/17) indicate that there was a mild resurgence in the use of brick in the first half of the twentieth century.⁶⁵

- Cement/Concrete

While the earliest recorded use of concrete dates to 121 B.C., the development of concrete blocks occurred in the 1830s, when patents were granted for precast concrete blocks made from compressing hydraulic lime into wooden frames. In 1855, two Wisconsinites received a patent for a variation that mixed sand and lime in certain proportions. Effective commercial production of concrete blocks did not occur, however, until 1868, when the Frear Stone Manufacturing Company of Chicago used metal presses. As more presses were developed, the availability and popularity of concrete blocks increased. The blocks, which were described as “cheaper than stone and stronger than brick,” were widely used until sometime in the 1930s. Mukwonago mason William Hillier recognized the durability of the material and erected his own residence in circa 1905 using rock-faced concrete block at **402 Grand Avenue** (Photo Codes 190/7-8). Curiously, the gabled peak of the house features decoratively stamped concrete and the structure sits upon a fieldstone foundation. Although smaller in scale, a second rock-faced, concrete block house, that of Mrs. John Vass, which is located at **411 Pleasant Street** (Photo Code 191/23), also displays the peak and foundation differentiations. The 1911 Vass Business Block, which currently houses the Mukwonago Jewelers at **110 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/23), is a good example of the material’s application to a commercial building. As the prevalence of concrete block foundations became greater in the 1930s, the village had its own Mukwonago Cement Block Co., located at 812 Jefferson Street. Finally, the architect-designed First Congregational Church located at **231 Roberts Drive** (Photo Code 194/2), which was executed in cast concrete, was completed in 1962, thus bringing the use of the material well into the twentieth century.⁶⁶

- Fieldstone

It is no surprise that the use of fieldstone is widespread throughout the village since farm fields filled with the material surround the community. Commercial structures such as the original, circa 1917 portion of the former Martin Bros. Garage at **214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 186/33) and the former farm implements building (also circa 1917) at **305 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 186/35) utilize fieldstone. The incorporation of fieldstone into the design of the former

⁶⁵Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Department of Historic Preservation, 1986), Architecture, 4/10; News brief, *Mukwonago Chief*, 20 July 1892.

⁶⁶Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management*, Architecture, 4/8-9; “Fine New Building Going Up,” *Mukwonago Chief*, 28 April 1911, 1; *1937 Guide with Map*, 18.

St. James Catholic Church (present-day St. Pius V Catholic Church) at **425 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/11), demonstrates the material’s decorative use, as do the two pair of entrance gates to Field’s Park at the **southwest corner of N. Rochester Street/STH 83 & CTH NN** (Photo Codes 194/7, 9-10). Finally, a significant number of fieldstone foundations and porches, which feature thick mortar joints abound in the village.

- Limestone

The use of Waukesha limestone as a sheathing material for residences was promoted by local mason Charles “Charlie” Rath. Specifically, the stone found in Mukwonago was obtained from a quarry located north of the village on STH 83, near STH 59 in Waukesha County. In general, Rath was solely responsible for the abundance of limestone-sheathed houses erected in the 1940s through the 1950s, most notably those with semi-randomly placed stones that protrude from the flat facade. This results in a patterned effect. A series of small, limestone-sheathed houses constructed by Rath are located **between 518 and 608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Codes 187/6, 187/7 and 187/8, respectively), and a notable, singular example is at **400 Lincoln Avenue** (Photo Code 188/18). And, three of a grouping of four, limestone-sheathed homes with mason work by Rath are situated **within the 100 block of Lincoln Avenue**. All four houses, which are laid in a “spiderweb” design, are recommended as potentially eligible as the Lincoln Avenue Stone Houses Historic District (Photo Codes 187/34, 187/36, 188/1, 188/2, 8).⁶⁷

Architectural Styles

A chronological examination of Mukwonago’s architecture reveals that from the 1850s through the 1930s, many of the significant period styles are represented in the village. While some examples are pure representations of the styles, others are perhaps more appropriately considered *interpretations*.

- Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style, which was popular in the state between the 1830s-1870s, is typified by overall symmetry, a wide frieze, gable end returns, multiple-light fenestration and a classical porch entry that often incorporates a transom and sidelights within a wooden surround. Mukwonago’s best example of the Greek Revival style is the National Register-listed Sewall Andrews Residence at **103 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/27), built in 1842. Currently serving as the Mukwonago Historical Museum, the brick residence features all of the aforementioned attributes. While not displaying the style’s characteristic symmetry, the Wallman-Lotz Residence at **417 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/8) features clapboard sheathing, six-over-six windows and gable returns. And, although covered with modern sheathing, the gable end returns, pilaster corner boards and six-over-six-light windows are

⁶⁷Harry Lartz, Long-time resident of Mukwonago and former employee of John Rath (son of Charlie Rath), Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 9 May 2001; Mrs. Leonard Albee, Original (and current) owner of 124 Lincoln Avenue, Telephone Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, both conversation notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

evident on the two-story main block of the Judge Martin Field Residence at **201 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19).

- Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style (1850-1880) was widely used for ecclesiastical structures and is generally recognized by its pointed-arch or lancet windows and entryways; Mukwonago has just one example of the style. The United Unitarian and Universalist Church, located at **216 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/16) features the hallmark windows along its upper levels; however, the first-floor fenestration is comprised of round-arched examples. As well, the original clapboard siding has since been replaced with the current vinyl sheathing. The "U & U Church," to which it is locally referred, was listed on the National Register in 1987.

- Italianate

Residential examples of the Italianate style (1850s-1880s) generally feature a rectangular plan and a flat/truncated hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves; a cupola often tops the roof. While Italianate houses typically display symmetrical facades, L-plans are also prevalent and fenestration is often round-arched. Typical high-style ornamentation includes eave brackets, either singly or in pairs, bay projections and decorative window hoodmolds. Built in 1888, the John Clohisy Residence at **414 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/19) is a relatively modest example of the style as it displays rectangular windows with simple wooden surrounds and a circa 1910s, classical porch; however, the paired, carved brackets and overhanging eaves remain a predominant feature. And while the house at **619 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 191/8) has been re-sheathed, its boxy shape and symmetry, combined with its paired, carved wooden brackets, overhanging eaves and rectangular first-floor bay, suggest original Italianate styling.

- Queen Anne

Briefly summarized, Queen Anne architecture is a late-Victorian era building style characterized by an irregular plan, often evident through asymmetrical walls. A combination of various building materials ranging from shingles, clapboard and brick may be used on one structure, while typical details include large porches or verandas, turrets, bay windows and decorative patterns, such as fish-scale and diamond shingles. Leaded and/or stained-glass windows are also present. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910. An excellent example of a Queen Anne style home in the village is the Asa Craig Residence at **403 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/17), which was built in 1892. Also built that same year was the Thomas Swan Residence, located at **400 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/22). At a minimum, each features clapboard sheathing, small-paned stained-glass windows, decorative wooden shingles and carved wooden porchwork. And, although the porchwork of the Joseph Clist Residence at **315 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/4) is new, the historic painting scheme and the various sheathing materials combine for a good example of the Queen Anne style.

- Boomtown

Boomtown structures, which were built for commercial use between 1870 and the 1910s, are generally simple rectangular block, frame buildings with false fronts. If fully intact, these one- or two-story buildings are sheathed with clapboard and feature storefront windows. One such intact example is the Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store at **411 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/10), which was built in circa 1888 and is sheathed with drop siding. Built at approximately the same time and located immediately next door to the north is the former Kellogg Dry Goods Store at **407 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/9). Although the former grocery store building has since been remodeled for residential use and the original storefront windows have been replaced with standard-sized openings, the structure retains clapboard sheathing and the hallmark parapet false front. Finally, the oldest and most altered of the group is the Clohisy Drugstore, located at **106 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/29). Erected in 1889 with an addition built to the south in 1909, the commercial building has been altered by the application of new windows and vinyl siding; however, it still prominently features its false parapet front.

- Colonial Revival

Developed at the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style is based on a revived interest in the past motifs of both the Georgian and Federal styles. Colonial characteristics, including large, classical porches, gables, pediments and dentils, were often incorporated into Queen Anne style houses. This brought them more "up-to-date," while still inherently focusing upon the past. Indeed, other examples featured the more "formal" application of the motifs and those homes were more symmetrical in shape such as their Georgian and Federal predecessors. Mukwonago's Colonial Revival examples are something of a hybrid of the previous two distinctions. The Albert Grutzmacher Residence, constructed by builder Grutzmacher himself, is located at **300 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/28) and was erected in circa 1903-04. The Grutzmacher home features a variety of somewhat, regularly placed fenestration, including a classically derived Palladian window as well as two- and three-sided bays. The symmetrical formal porch is typical of the Colonial Revival style; however, the home is topped with a curious truncated hip roof (see "Vernacular" discussion below). Another hybrid example is the 1913 Irvin Van Buren Residence at **210 Park Avenue** (Photo Code 189/12). While featuring classical Palladian windows within the pedimented peaks of the roof, the alternating materials of narrow clapboard and wooden shingles, combined with the stuccoed open porch, suggest a Prairie School flavor. Finally, another product of Grutzmacher, the Dr. Laurel Youmans Residence at **200-02 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/32) is also a good example of the Colonial Revival style.

- Craftsman

In 1888, the English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society was formed by a group of artisans and architects as a reaction against the standardization and industrialization of the products of their respective professions. The Craftsman style was a descendant of the Arts and Crafts movement and was propagated by Gustav Stickley in New York. The Craftsman style was popular from

approximately the turn-of-the-century to 1920 and examples in Wisconsin resemble oversized bungalows. Primary characteristics of the style include stucco or brick surfaces, multiple-pane windows and a sunporch, with overall references of medieval flavor. Gabled dormers and decorative brackets or rafters generally accent the roof. In Mukwonago, the Carl Sederholm Residence at **124 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/35), built in the circa 1910s by Albert Grutzmacher, features the typical sheathing and fenestration, as well as medieval-inspired half-timbering and exposed wooden rafter tails.⁶⁸

- American Foursquare

Popularized by mail-order catalogues, the American Foursquare residence, which was prevalent from 1900 to 1930, is typically two stories and features a nearly square plan. It is topped with a low, broad hip roof and is generally pierced on each side by a central roof dormer and also displays a large porch across the primary, symmetrical facade. Exterior materials range from clapboard to brick to concrete block; elements influenced by the Colonial Revival style are most often found on foursquare buildings. Regarding strict prototypical foursquares in Mukwonago, the Wanner Residence at **139 Eagle Lake Avenue** (Photo Code 193/12) features all of the aforementioned characteristics; however, its asphalt shingle siding was added sometime in the 1940s. A second example, also sheathed with a modern material, is the residence at **519 Franklin Street** (Photo Code 192/6). Finally, featuring a slight variation, the William Rust Residence at **412 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/10), which was built in 1911, features the aforementioned stylistic elements; however, a two-story bay extends off of the southwest corner and its original clapboard siding has been replaced with aluminum.

- Bungalow

The bungalow, which is perhaps more a form than a style, became popular in Wisconsin between 1910 and 1940. Characterized as an economical dwelling with simple lines, the bungalow typically rises one-and-one-half stories and features a wide, projecting roof, often low-pitched and featuring a dormer window. The roof, which oftentimes features exposed rafter tails, allows for large, facade-length porches, which may be enclosed. Clapboard siding is generally predominant; however, stucco and brick are also commonly used. Woodwork, including carved knee braces and brackets, tends to be plain but solid. While stylistic elaborations of the form exist in other areas of the state, bungalows in Mukwonago are generally simple in their design. Numerous mail-order catalogues of the period featured varied plans that could be obtained cheaply and then executed by a local builder. Indeed, the patterned-brick Walter Lobdell Residence at **110 Washington Avenue** (Photo Code 189/15) was built by local builder Albert Grutzmacher; whether or not it was derived from a plan book is unknown. Featuring an Arts and Crafts-inspired thatched roof and a small entry porch is the Stoecker Residence at **613 Franklin Street** (Photo Code 192/5). Finally, a vernacular example of the bungalow, which is completely without stylistic embellishments is the house at **206 Lincoln Avenue** (Photo Code 188/11).

⁶⁸Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management*, Architecture, 2/24.

- Period Revival Styles

Period Revival styles, which range in time from the turn-of-the-century to the 1940s (with particular emphasis in the 1920s), are based on past motifs and styles. Using a variety of historical elements, architects and/or builders of the 1920s could combine those elements to make his or her own interpretation of a style. In turn, they could advertise their versatility in order to please a broader clientele. Mukwonago features a variety of Period Revival styles that are discussed below.

Similar to the Colonial Revival era from 1895 to 1920, the later *Colonial Period* style is largely based on the classicism of both the Georgian and Federal styles. However, it is considered to be less formal than its predecessors. Structures in this style will generally display overall symmetry, a gabled roof with dormers and modest classical ornamentation that includes dentils, pilasters and shutters. An excellent non-residential example of the Period Colonial Revival style is the Masonic Temple/Laflin Lodge at **206 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/17), which was built in 1926. Erected in circa 1940, the two-story brick house at **114 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 189/2) features gabled roof dormers and a classical entryway; however, it does not adhere to the characteristic strict symmetry of the style. The Scott Tomter Residence at **306 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/30), built in 1954, is an interesting example of the Period Colonial Revival style with a hint of modern influence. While featuring multiple-light windows and a dentiled cornice, the classical, enclosed entry is more rectilinear in design, which is more in line with the Art Moderne style popular through the 1950s. Popular magazines of the period termed this type of house as an example of "American Modernism."⁶⁹

The *Spanish Colonial Revival* style is relatively rare in the State of Wisconsin and often gets confused with the Mediterranean Revival style. Both styles incorporate flat wall surfaces broken by tile, brick or terra cotta ornamentation, and feature a red tile roof. While the latter style is often planned around a central courtyard and considered more restrained in its design, Spanish Colonial residential examples often feature shaped gables and a more free interpretation of stylistic elements. Mukwonago features a pair of architect-designed, Spanish Colonial Revival structures which were originally both associated with the same former institution—St. James Catholic Church. The church itself (present-day St. Pius V Catholic Church), which is located at **425 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/11), features many of the typical characteristics including plastered walls, tile and brick ornamentation and a red tile roof. In addition, it features an open bell tower reminiscent of Spanish mission churches in California, stone and copper trim, as well as fieldstone—the prevalent local building material. Although built in 1949-50, the former school building of St. James (present-day offices of Mukwonago Area Schools), situated at **423 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/15) features similar stylistic features of the Spanish Colonial Style, albeit in a more restrained manner.

A gambrel roof is the primary distinction of the *Period Dutch Colonial Revival* style. The primary facade of such structures is generally symmetrical; however, a one-story wing at one end is not

⁶⁹"American Modernism" terminology was provided by James Draeger, WHS Architectural Historian, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 25 June 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

uncommon. The purest example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is the stucco-sheathed house located at **circa 300 Eagle Lake Avenue** (Photo Code 139/7). A second example, which does not strictly follow the aforementioned framework, is the George Harland Residence at **608 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/10). Constructed by Albert Grutzmacher on speculation, this example is largely asymmetrical in its design and features a front-facing gambrel roof.

Based largely on medieval antecedents, the *Period Tudor Revival* style can be distinguished in part by the use of half-timber work and stucco; however, all brick examples are also very common. The style also will generally feature multiple-light windows, multiple steeply-pitched gables and a dominant chimney. The best example of the Tudor Revival style in Mukwonago is the Alfred Nowatske Residence at **407 N. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 187/31). Constructed of brick, this two-story house features multiple-light windows, stone trim and steeply pitched gables that terminate in a catslide roof. While gradually smaller in scale than that of the Nowatske Residence, the houses at both **109 Oakland Avenue** and **103 Park Avenue** (Photo Codes 189/4 and 189/6, respectively) feature the aforementioned elements of the style.

- Cape Cod and Ranch Houses

The remaining common types of homes built in Mukwonago after 1940 and into the 1960s are still considered by many to be “modern.” Nevertheless, many of these have reached the fifty-year threshold necessary to be considered eligible for the National Register. Although homes generally termed “Cape Cod” can pre-date the 1940s, a substantial number of this “type” were erected between the 1940s and 1950s. The concept of the ranch house was born as early as 1925. But it was not until the 1940s that a group of West Coast architects formalized what became the Western Ranch House. Both house styles/forms are essentially modest in size and have little ornamentation; however, Period Revival styles are often incorporated into the exterior of Cape Cod examples. Ranch homes, on the other hand, are strictly rectilinear in design and most often feature a hipped roof and an attached garage. A series of three ranch homes, built in circa 1950, include **127, 133 and 145 Lake Street** (Photo Codes 193/3, 193/4 and 193/5, respectively). All three of the Lake Street examples feature original board siding and multiple-light (horizontal-pane) windows, while two have an attached garage. Cape Cod examples also often feature an attached garage, however, via a breezeway. Good examples of this type include the brick-constructed, Alex Hunter Residence at **100 Washington Avenue** (Photo Code 189/17), built in 1948, and the limestone-sheathed house at **215 Lincoln Avenue** (Photo Code 188/15), which was erected in circa 1950.⁷⁰

- Contemporary

While still considered by some not to be “historic,” many of the homes built in the 1950s through the 1970s are slowly coming of age. Since these structures are still too young to have been appropriately categorized for their stylistic features, they are vaguely grouped and termed contemporary. Materials

⁷⁰Clifford May, ed., *Western Ranch Houses* (San Francisco: Lane Publishing Company, 1946), 18-21.

utilized for their construction are still considered modern but not necessarily innovative. Likely the best example within this category is the architect-designed First Congregational Church located at **231 Roberts Drive** (Photo Code 194/2). Constructed of cast concrete and topped with roof comprised of a series of flat arches, the building features both cast and relief, geometric sculpture depicting the parables and other New Testament stories. Incorporating the area’s local building material--Waukesha limestone--the circa 1960 residence at **210 Lincoln Avenue** (Photo Code 188/14) features a rectilinear design as well as a carport, an element typical of the era which has since become extinct.⁷¹ Finally, Jay’s Lanes at **326 Atkinson Avenue** (Photo Code 187/24) also features a rectilinear design that incorporates limestone sheathing and a wide expanse of glass.

- Vernacular

While the village retains a moderate amount of high-style residential architecture, the vast majority of the housing stock is vernacular. That is, while some houses may feature an element or two of a specific style, they are generally simple in form and overall decoration. Again, because most of the community’s houses were designed by builders and carpenters, pattern books and catalogues figured significantly in design concepts. And in order to please the client, certain liberties could be made with stock designs which resulted in hybrid or “unpure” examples. One significant feature in Mukwonago, which appears to be unique to the area, is the use of what is termed a “truncated hip roof.” Standard hip roofs come together at a peak and are generally low-pitched. Many of Mukwonago’s two- to two-and-one-half-story homes built between the turn-of-the-century to about 1915 feature a higher-pitched hip roof with a peak that is cut off, which results in a small, flat surface. This element is reminiscent of the Italianate era in which a cupola would oftentimes top the roof; however, the roof pitch of the Mukwonago examples is significantly higher. While many of the homes built by Alfred Grutzmacher display this feature, it is not known if it was a development of his own. A sampling of such vernacular houses with a truncated hip roof can be found on the Frank Dewey Residence at **125 Eagle Lake Avenue** (Photo Code 193/15), the Smart Residence at **511 Franklin Street** (Photo Code 192/7) and the William Quail Residence at **311 Pleasant Street** (Photo Code 191/20).

Another curiosity seemingly unique to Mukwonago is the wide, overhanging eave that is enclosed with graduated strips of wood, resulting in a coved eave. Good examples of houses with such an eave include the George Wollenzien Residence located at **414 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/20) and the Walter Lobdell Residence at **206-08 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/23).

Similar to all other communities in the state, Mukwonago has its share of gabled ells and front and side gable houses. These vary from one- to two-and-one-half stories and may or may not have a front porch. Windows are generally rectangular and sheathing includes materials such as stucco, clapboard and limestone as well as modern-day vinyl and aluminum. Examples of such vernacular types include the following: the gabled ell at **706 Jefferson Street** (Photo Code 187/12); the front gable residence at **608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/8); and the side gable house (the Al Hollister

⁷¹Technically, the house at 210 Lincoln Avenue can be considered a California Ranch house.

Residence) at 311 Meacham Street (Photo Code 186/15).

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with BUILDING MATERIALS⁷²:

• **CONCRETE**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence	431 Blood Street	187/20
.Private Residence	722 Bryant Street	192/3
.Garage/Showroom	Ca. 201 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/23
.Mukwonago Village Hall & Water Works	201 Grand Avenue	189/33
.William Hillier Residence	402 Grand Avenue	190/7
.Vass Business Block	110 Main Street	186/23
.Mrs. John Vass Residence	411 Pleasant Street	191/23

• **STONE (Fieldstone and Limestone)⁷³**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence (Limestone)	450 Atkinson Street	187/21-22
.Private Residence (Limestone)	521 Bay Street	193/1
.Private Duplex (Limestone)	311-13 Blood Street	187/19
.Private Residence (Limestone)	729 Bryant Street	192/1
.Private Residence (Limestone)	710 Division Street	191/5
.Private Residence (Limestone)	730 Division Street	191/4
.Private Residence (Limestone)	114 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/19
.Private Residence (Limestone)	413 Franklin Street	192/10
.North-West Telephone Company/Private Residence (Limestone)	222 Grand Avenue	189/35
.St. James Catholic Church/St. Pius V Church (Fieldstone)	425 Grand Avenue	190/11
.Private Residence (Limestone)	508 Grand Avenue	190/17
.Private Residence (Limestone)	207 Field Street	187/18
.Clem Simpson Residence (Limestone)	109 Lincoln Avenue	187/34
.George Fickau Residence (Limestone)	121 Lincoln Avenue	187/36
.Leonard Albee Residence (Limestone)	124 Lincoln Avenue	188/1
.Harold Fickau Residence (Limestone)	125 Lincoln Avenue	188/8
.Private Residence (Limestone)	207 Lincoln Avenue	188/12
.Private Residence (Limestone)	215 Lincoln Avenue	188/15
.Private Residence (Limestone)	400 Lincoln Avenue	188/18

⁷²Due to the vast number of both frame and brick-constructed or veneered structures in the village, they were not listed individually.

⁷³Due to the significant number of houses with fieldstone porches and/or foundations, they were not included in the following list.

.Private Residence (Limestone)	103 Park Avenue	189/6
.Martin Bros. Garage (Fieldstone)	214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/33
.Farm Implements Building (Fieldstone)	305 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/35
.Private Residence (Limestone)	518 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/6
.Private Duplex (Limestone)	604-06 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/7
.Private Residence (Limestone)	608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/8

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with ARCHITECTURAL STYLES:

• **GREEK REVIVAL**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence	501 Jefferson Street	187/16
.Private Residence	514 Jefferson Street	187/15
.Eli Minor Farmhouse	580 CTH LO	193/24a
.Sewall Andrews House/Mukwonago Museum	103 Main Street	186/27
.Judge Martin Field Residence	201 Main Street	186/19
.Wallman-Lotz Residence	417 Main Street	186/8
.Stockman Inn/Tavern	802 Main Street	186/1
.John Platner Farmhouse	1008-10 CTH NN	194/13
.Mukwonago House	111 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/26

• **GOTHIC REVIVAL**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.United Unitarian and Universalist Church	216 Main Street	186/16

• **ITALIANATE**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence	619 Division Street	191/8
.John Clohisy Residence	414 Oakland Avenue	188/19

• **QUEEN ANNE**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Asa Craig Residence	403 Division Street	191/17
.Harvey Lobdell Residence	S94 W28490 CTH ES	195/2
.Former Mukwonago Library/Mukwonago Food Pantry	219 Grand Avenue	189/34
.Joseph Clist Residence	315 Grand Avenue	191/4
.Thomas Swan Residence	400 Oakland Avenue	188/22
.First Congregational Parsonage I	211 Pearl Avenue	189/25

• **BOOMTOWN**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Mukwonago Chief Office I/Lartz Private Garage	200 Fox Street	192/24a
.Clohisy Drugstore/"Won-a-Go Biking"	106 Main Street	186/29

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.U.S. Post Office/Roffler Barber Shop	108 Main Street	186/24
.Two-Story Commercial Building	114 Main Street	186/22
.Kellogg Dry Goods Store/Apartment Building	407 Main Street	186/9
.Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store /Anich's Liquor	411 Main Street	186/10

• **COLONIAL REVIVAL**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Dr. Laurel Youmans Residence	200-02 Grand Avenue	189/32
.Irvin VanBuren Residence	210 Park Avenue	189/12
.Edward Schultz Residence	102 Pearl Avenue	189/19
.Albert Grutzmacher Residence	300 Pearl Avenue	189/28
.Clifford Stickels Residence	225 Plank Road	192/15
.H.J. Matthews Residence	318 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/3

• **CRAFTSMAN**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Carl Sederholm Residence	124 Oakland Avenue	188/35

• **AMERICAN FOURSQUARE**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Wanner Residence	139 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/12
.Private Residence	519 Franklin Street	192/6
.William Rust Residence	412 Grand Avenue	190/10

• **BUNGALOW**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Clyde Davis Residence	411 Division Street	195/8
.J.C. Harland Residence	134 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/10
.Private Residence	142 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/9
.Paul Nowatske Residence	387 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/6
.William Keller Residence	220 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/19
.Stoecker Residence	613 Franklin Street	192/5
.Anna Rust Residence	322 Grand Avenue	190/6
.Private Residence	504 Grand Avenue	190/16
.Private Residence	206 Lincoln Avenue	188/11
.Private Residence	211 Lincoln Avenue	188/13
.Private Residence	605 Main Street	186/4
.Private Residence	116 Park Avenue	189/9
.Harvey Lobdell Residence	126 Park Avenue	189/11
.Private Residence	109 Washington Avenue	189/16
.Walter Lobdell Residence	110 Washington Avenue	189/15

• **PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence (Spanish Colonial Revival)	450 Atkinson Street	187/21-22

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.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	729 Bryant Street	192/1
.St. James Catholic School/Mukwonago Area Schools (Spanish Colonial Revival)	423 Division Street	191/15
.George Harland Residence (Dutch Colonial Revival)	608 Division Street	191/10
.Private Residence (Eclectic Period Revival)	114 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/19
.Private Residence (Dutch Colonial Revival)	Ca. 300 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/7
.St. James Catholic Church/St. Pius V Church (Spanish Colonial Revival)	425 Grand Avenue	190/11
.Masonic Temple, "Laflin Lodge" (Colonial Revival)	206 Main Street	186/17
.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	109 Oakland Avenue	189/4
.Private Residence (Colonial Revival)	114 Oakland Avenue	189/2
.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	134 Oakland Avenue	188/32
.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	216 Oakland Avenue	188/25
.Private Residence (Colonial Revival)	305 Oakland Avenue	188/23
.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	103 Park Avenue	189/6
.Scott Tomter Residence (Colonial Revival)	306 Pearl Avenue	189/30
.Alfred Nowatske Residence (Tudor Revival)	407 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/31
.Private Residence (Tudor Revival)	617 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/33

• **CAPE COD & RANCH HOUSES**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Private Residence (Ranch)	722 Bryant Street	192/3
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	730 Division Street	191/4
.Private Residence (Ranch)	508 Grand Avenue	190/17
.Private Residence (Ranch)	127 Lake Street	193/3
.Private Residence (Ranch)	133 Lake Street	193/4
.Private Residence (Ranch)	145 Lake Street	193/5
.Leonard Albee Residence (Ranch)	124 Lincoln Avenue	188/1
.Harold Fickau Residence (Cape Cod)	125 Lincoln Avenue	188/8
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	215 Lincoln Avenue	188/15
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	100 Lincoln Avenue	189/3
.Private Residence (Ranch)	100 Oakland Avenue	189/3
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	115 Oakland Avenue	189/1
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	100 Park Avenue	189/5
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	110 Park Avenue	189/7
.Private Residence (Cape Cod)	117 Park Avenue	189/10
.1956 (or '57) Model Home of the Year (Ranch)	308 Pleasant Street	191/22
.Alex Hunter Residence (Cape Cod)	100 Washington Avenue	189/17

• **CONTEMPORARY**

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Jay's Lanes	326 Atkinson Street	187/24
.Private Residence	711 Bryant Street	192/4
.St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Education Building	509 Grand Avenue	191/14
.Private Residence	207 Lincoln Avenue	188/12
.Private Residence	210 Lincoln Avenue	188/14
.First Congregational Parsonage II	201 Roberts Drive	194/1
.First Congregational Church	231 Roberts Drive	194/2

• VERNACULAR⁷⁴

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Mukwonago Chief Office II	111 Atkinson Street	186/30
.Private Residence	447 Atkinson Street	187/23
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	521 Bay Street	193/1
.Private Duplex (Side Gable)	311-13 Blood Street	187/19
.Private Residence	431 Blood Street	187/20
.Private Residence	722 Bryant Street	192/2
.Private Residence	726 Bryant Street	192/2
.Clarendon Avenue Elementary School	915 Clarendon Avenue	194/17
.Fred E. Tichenor Residence	417 Division Street	195/7
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	515 Division Street	191/13
.Rintelman Residence	602 Division Street	191/12
.Private Residence	604 Division Street	191/11
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	611 Division Street	191/9
.Private Residence	616 Division Street	191/7
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	710 Division Street	191/5
.Durant Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	111 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/20
.Christ. Vick Residence	119 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/18
.Jack McNulty Residence	120 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/16
.Frank Dewey Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	125 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/15
.A.H. Gibson Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	133 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/13
.Private Residence	148 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/8
.William M. Frazier Farmhouse (Gabled Ell)	S93 W28220 CTH ES	195/4
.H.R. Adams Farmhouse	S93 W28384 CTH ES	195/3
.Private Residence	207 Field Street	187/18
.Camp Residence	200 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/24
.Garage/Showroom	Ca. 201 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/23
.Private Residence	210 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/22
.Andrew Elmore Residence (Gabled Ell)	211 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/21
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	225 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/20
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	232 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/17
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	204 Franklin Street	192/13
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	208 Franklin Street	192/14
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	212 Franklin Street	192/11
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	413 Franklin Street	192/10
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	422 Franklin Street	192/8
.John Rath Residence (Side Gable)	423 Franklin Street	192/9
.Smart Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	511 Franklin Street	192/7
.Mukwonago Village Hall & Water Works	201 Grand Avenue	189/33
.North-West Telephone Company/Private Residence	222 Grand Avenue	189/35
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	229 Grand Avenue	189/36
.Alfred Harden Residence	301 Grand Avenue	190/1
.Elmer E. Smith Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	307 Grand Avenue	190/2
.Mrs. S.J. Andrews Residence (Front Gable)	308 Grand Avenue	190/5
.Edward Goodman Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	319 Grand Avenue	195/6

⁷⁴If a distinct form or type could be assigned to the following structures, the term follows the resource name in parentheses.

.William Hillier Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	402 Grand Avenue	190/7
.M.L. Davis Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	406 Grand Avenue	190/9
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	500 Grand Avenue	190/15
.St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church II	509 Grand Avenue	190/13
.St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage (Gabled Ell)	509 Grand Avenue	190/14
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	609 Grand Avenue	190/18
.Heddles Lumber Co./Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Yard	616 Grand Avenue	190/19-20, 24
.Fred Cartledge Farmhouse (Side Gable)	9724 CTH I	195/10-11
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	407 Jefferson Street	187/17
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	601 Jefferson Street	187/14
.Weinkauf Residence (Front Gable)	703 Jefferson Street	187/13
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	706 Jefferson Street	187/12
.Private Residence (One-Story Cube)	326 Lake Street	193/2
.Clem Simpson Residence (Side Gable)	109 Lincoln Avenue	187/34
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	120 Lincoln Avenue	187/35
.George Fickau Residence (Side Gable)	121 Lincoln Avenue	187/36
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	130 Lincoln Avenue	188/9
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	307 Lincoln Avenue	188/16
.St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church I (Front Gable)	315 Lincoln Avenue	188/17
.Private Residence	400 Lincoln Avenue	188/18
.The Ripley Building	100 Main Street	186/26
.Vass Business Block	110 Main Street	186/23
.Dr. Alexander-Dr. Smith Residence	314 Main Street	186/12
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	400 Main Street	186/13
.Texaco Filling Station	401 Main Street	186/11
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	501 Main Street	186/7
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	505 Main Street	186/6
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	506 Main Street	186/5
.Reichold Residence/Sandy's Bar & Grill (Front Gable)	701 Main Street	186/2
.Al Hollister Residence (Side Gable)	311 Meacham Street	186/15
.J.N. Crawford Farmhouse (Gabled Ell)	S94 W28737 CTH NN	194/15
.Seldom Inn/Kiwanis Park Barn	NW corner CTH NN & N. Rochester Street/STH 83	194/3
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	131 Oakland Avenue	188/33
.Arthur Grutzmacher Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	142 Oakland Avenue	188/29
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	204 Oakland Avenue	188/28
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	208 Oakland Avenue	188/27
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	210 Oakland Avenue	188/26
.Private Residence	300 Oakland Avenue	188/24
.George Wollenzein Residence (truncated Hip Roof)	411 Oakland Avenue	188/20
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	414 Oakland Avenue	188/20
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	111 Park Avenue	189/8
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	214 Park Avenue	189/13
.L. Kunz Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	106 Pearl Street	189/20
.William Vick Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	200 Pearl Avenue	189/22
.Walter Lobdell Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	206-08 Pearl Avenue	189/23

.Earl Bradley Residence (Front Gable)	210 Pearl Avenue	189/24
.Rolland Porter Residence	212 Pearl Avenue	189/26
.United Unitarian and Universalist Parsonage	301 Pearl Avenue	189/29
.William Quale Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	311 Pleasant Street	191/20
.Private Residence	312 Pleasant Street	195/9
.Mrs. John Vass Residence (Front Gable)	411 Pleasant Street	191/23
.Ed Fardy Residence/St. James Catholic Rectory (Truncated Hip Roof)	417 Pleasant Street	191/24
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	214 Plank Road	192/16
.McNulty Building/Country Junction Antiques	101 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/25
.Dillenbeck Hotel	215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/27
.Private Residence (Side Gable)	216 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/29
.Vista Theatre	221 N. Rochester Street STH 83	187/28
.George Schuster Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	317 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/30
.Mukwonago High School/Park View Middle School	930 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	194/8
.James Johnston Hardware Store (Front Gable)	201 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/21
.The Pabst Hotel (Front Gable)	204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/31
.Martin Bros. Garage	214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/32-33
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell)	300 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/34
.Martin Residence (Front Gable)	301 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/36
.Martin's Farm Equipment Store	305 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/35
.Private Residence (Gabled Ell) and Storefront	307-09 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/1
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	315 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/2
.Private Residence (Truncated Hip Roof)	400 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/4
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	518 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/6
.Private Duplex (Side Gable)	604-06 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/7
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/8
.Private Residence (Front Gable)	101 Washington Avenue	189/18

CHAPTER 8

Architects, Builders, Carpenters & Contractors

A discussion of the architects, builders, carpenters and contractors who practiced from the 1850s through the 1930s is somewhat limited due to a lack of documentation. There are few Mukwonago village directories, while the information given in the Wisconsin State Gazetteers is sometimes inaccurate. Therefore, newspaper briefs, which indicated who hired whom to build a house proved to be most helpful. Additional resources, such as long-time residents and the Wisconsin Architectural Archive in Milwaukee aided in supplying the information from the mid-1920s to the 1960s.

Architects/Firms

- E. Brielmaier & Sons Co.

The firm of E. Brielmaier & Sons designed in 1925 the former St. James Roman Catholic Church (currently St. Pius V Catholic Church) at **425 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/11). E. Brielmaier & Sons was established in 1887 by Erhard Brielmaier, a German-born architect who immigrated at the age of nine in 1850 to the United States. The Brielmaiers settled in Ohio and in 1860, Erhard married Theresa Haag. Five years later, they moved to Piqua, Ohio, and Erhard opened an architectural office. In 1874, the Brielmaier family came to Milwaukee and within a few years, Erhard became well known all over the country as a church architect.⁷⁵

The Brielmaiers had thirteen children and adopted another from a relative's family. Out of nine sons, five joined the architectural practice and, thus, the firm became known as E. Brielmaier & Sons. By circa 1905, the firm had published no less than two catalogues that showcased its work in various states throughout the country and pursued for a variety of ethnic religious groups. Notable Milwaukee examples designed by the Brielmaier firm include St. Josaphat Basilica (1896-1901), St. George Melkite Church (1917)—both of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places—St. Casimir Church, and the gatehouse and chapel at Calvary Cemetery. Erhard died in 1917; however, his sons Joseph, Ben and Leo continued the firm until 1937, after which the name changed to Brielmaier & Sherer. Leo was the last of the Brielmaiers to retire (in 1966).⁷⁶

⁷⁵E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., "St. James Roman Catholic Church," Original drawings on file at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive (WAA), Second Floor, East Wing, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI; Erhard Brielmaier, Obituary, *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 30 August 1917.

⁷⁶Two catalogues produced and distributed by E. Brielmaier & Sons Co. include *Catholic Churches* and *Church Architecture*, both are undated but appear to date from circa 1900-1905. Both catalogues are located in the Erhard Brielmaier file at the WAA.

- Brust & Brust

The firm of Brust & Brust, comprised of Peter Brust and sons Paul and John, was responsible for the 1949 design of the school building for the St. James Roman Catholic Church at **423 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/15), as well as for intermittent remodeling of St. James Church from 1943-1954 (Photo Code 190/11). Peter Brust was born in the Town of Lake, Milwaukee County, on 4 November 1869. After learning the carpentry trade from his father and working as a draftsman in a variety of smaller offices, Brust entered the offices of Milwaukee's prestigious firm of Ferry & Clas. After serving as the chief draftsman, he left Ferry & Clas in 1900 and joined a rival firm, H.C. Koch & Co., after which he worked with Herman Esser. After a year of European travel, Brust returned to Milwaukee and joined former co-worker Richard Phillip (of Ferry & Clas) to form the firm of Brust & Phillip. This firm designed larger residences, as well as the Schuster's Department Stores in Milwaukee. Perhaps most notably, they designed the master plan for the picturesque Village of Kohler, Wisconsin. The Brust & Phillip partnership lasted until 1926 at which time Brust worked independently, until his sons, Paul and John, joined him in 1929 and 1936, respectively. The firm name then changed to Brust & Brust. In the elder Brust's later years, he served as the regional director of the American Institute of Architects after having served two terms as the state chapter's president earlier in his career. Peter Brust passed away on 22 June 1946; his sons continued the firm until 1973.⁷⁷

- Allen Foss

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Education Building (known today as St. John's Lutheran School) located at **509 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 191/14) was designed in 1969 by Wauwatosa architect Allen Foss. Initially built for Sunday School purposes, it was used for regular daily instruction by 1975.⁷⁸

- W.P. Kramer

Milwaukee architect William P. Kramer designed the Mukwonago Elementary School in 1959. It is known today as the Clarendon Avenue Elementary School, located at **915 Clarendon Avenue** (Photo Code 194/17). Kramer had an office at 611 Broadway, Milwaukee; however, no further

⁷⁷"Milwaukee Historic Ethnic Architecture Resource Study: Final Report," Prepared by the Department of City Development, City of Milwaukee (August 1994), VII Sections, Section V, Ethnic Architects in Milwaukee, 10, 12-15; Brust & Brust, Plans for the "St. James Remodel," "Temporary School/Future Rectory," "Alterations to Sisters House on Grand Avenue," "Church Signage," "New Church Doors," Various dated between 1943-1954, On file at the WAA.

⁷⁸Allen Foss, "St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Education Building," Original plans, 21 April 1969, On file at the WAA, copies on file at the Mukwonago Village Hall. Although Foss was listed in the *American Architects Directory* in 1962, he did not return the survey form and, therefore, no biographical information was included in the publication. George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1962), 221.

information was found.⁷⁹

- A.J. LaBarre

A.J. LaBarre is listed in the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* as an architect in Mukwonago in 1876-77; however, no other information regarding him or his work was found.⁸⁰

- George Smith & Son

Similar to LaBarre, George Smith & Son was listed as an architect in the 1876-77 *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*. Although a similar listing does not appear thereafter, Smith & Son apparently continued to work in the area until at least 1891, when an 1891 newspaper entry indicated that the residence of Carlos Smith was let to George Smith & Son. It is also assumed that the Smith of Clist & Smith, a firm noted in newspapers in 1892, is either the subject George Smith or his son (see entry for Joseph Clist below).⁸¹

- John Topzant

The Masonic Temple, otherwise known as Laflin Lodge, is located at **206 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/17) and was designed in 1926 by John Topzant. Topzant was born in Milwaukee in 1890 and began his architectural career in his hometown while completing correspondence school during 1909-10. He served as the draftsman for locally prominent architect Fred Graf from 1908-10 and from 1912-19; in the interim, he drafted for the firm of Henry J. Rotier. Topzant organized his own firm in the Matthews Building at 520 Onieda (now Wells) Street, in 1919, after which he designed numerous structures. Most were built in the greater Milwaukee area, though he worked throughout Wisconsin and was registered in Illinois. Principal works have included the Pallomar Roller Rink (1939, Milwaukee); the City Hall/Police and Fire Station (1944, Wauwatosa); Craig School (1949, Milwaukee); Burlington Hotel (1950, Burlington); and the Wauwatosa Presbyterian Church (1952, Wauwatosa). These resources demonstrate the variety of building types for which Topzant was commissioned. He also was an accomplished residential architect. In fact, many of the structures he designed that are associated with three National Register historic districts in Milwaukee include dwellings. Brick bungalow styles are evident among these residences, one of which is the J.P.

⁷⁹W.P. Kramer, "Mukwonago Elementary School," Original plans, 18 April 1950, On file at the WAA. Kramer was listed in the *American Architects Directory* in both 1955 and 1962; however, similar to Foss above, he apparently did not return the associated survey form and, therefore, no biographical information is included in the publication. George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1955), 311; [1962], 393.

⁸⁰*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1876-77], 315.

⁸¹*Ibid.*; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 15 April 1891; 23 May 1892.

Wechselberg, III House located in the W. Washington/N. Hi-Mount Historic District.⁸²

- William P. Wenzler

Designed in 1959 by William Paul Wenzler, the First Congregational Church at **231 Roberts Drive** (Photo Code 194/2) was completed in 1962. As well, the Congregational Parsonage, a contemporary ranch house at **201 Roberts Drive** (Photo Code 194/1), was designed and built at approximately the same time. Wenzler was born in Milwaukee on 9 February 1929 and received his architectural training at the University of Illinois. After receiving the Tau Beta Pi engineering honor in 1951 and University High Honors in 1952, he graduated that year with a Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering. From 1952-54, Wenzler worked with well-known church architect Alfred H. Siewert and in 1954, he worked briefly with the firm of Brust & Brust. In 1955, he organized the firm of William P. Wenzler and had an office at 2924 N. Brookfield Road. He was registered in both Wisconsin and Illinois; his works were largely either religious, educational or health facilities. Indeed, principal works listed by the architect himself include the Cedar Lake Home for the Aged in West Bend (1956); St. Edmund's Episcopal Church in Elm Grove (1958); Goldendale Elementary School in Goldendale (1959); as well as Mukwonago's First Congregational Church. Wenzler received awards from the Church Architecture Guild of America and the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for St. Edmund's and Goldendale Elementary, respectively.⁸³

Builders, Contractors & Carpenters

- Joseph Clist

Joseph Clist is listed as a carpenter/builder in the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* from 1888 until 1898. Indeed, newspaper accounts from 1892 indicate that Clist was working with a Mr. Smith and together they worked on, the Asa Craig Residence and Barn (barn no longer extant), **403 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/17) and the interior of the Isaac Sharpe Residence (location unknown). Also that same year, Clist built a Queen Anne residence for himself at **315 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/4).⁸⁴

- Perry Craig

Perry Craig was born in Hamburg, New York, in 1819 and by 1867, he was considered a master carpenter. After falling upon hard times, Craig moved on to Ohio and Chicago, and eventually settled

⁸²Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* [1955], 562; "John Topzant," Material in the Wisconsin Architects File, Available at the WHS, Office of Buildings, Madison, WI.

⁸³Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* [1962], 749.

⁸⁴*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1888-1898]; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 11 and 23 May 1892 and 15 June 1892.

in Mukwonago where he reportedly built a number of structures in the village, including "the Camp Hotel, a frame house for Judge Field, and houses for Mrs. Lotz, George Smith, Mrs. Crocker and Charles Job."⁸⁵ Built in 1843, the Judge Martin Field Residence is extant at **201 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19).

- Bert Graves

Mason Bert Graves was noted independently in the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* from 1901 until 1912. However, Graves was active in the profession no later than 1892 and was apparently working either with or for Hillier Bros. (see sketch on the Hillier Bros. below). Numerous newspaper accounts from 1892 indicate that Hillier and Graves were responsible for the mason and/or plastering work at the following locations: the Thomas Swan Residence at **400 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/22); the Rolland Porter Residence at **212 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/26); and the brick veneer of the Mrs. S.J. Andrews Residence at **308 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/5).⁸³

- Albert Grutzmacher

Born in 1870, Albert Grutzmacher was the son of German immigrant Herman Grutzmacher and his wife Augusta (Rust). Albert became a carpenter/contractor and was responsible for a significant number of buildings in the Village of Mukwonago from the turn-of-the-century to his retirement in 1935 (see list at end of biographical section), including his own circa 1903-04, Colonial Revival home at **300 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/28), which he built as a wedding present for his wife. Albert married Mary Isabel Van Buren--a schoolteacher from Vernon--in 1904. Together they had three children: John Harmon, Van Vey and Janice. The Pearl Avenue home also served as Albert's office and showplace for his work, as the home contains a number of examples of the millwork of the day and, no doubt, some of his own handicrafts. In addition to his busy career, Albert served on the Waukesha County Board for a number of years, was a trustee of the United Universalist & Unitarian Church, and was a member of the Masonic order. Grutzmacher's manual dexterity also served him well in the world of music as he was a self-taught musician who could play both the clarinet and saxophone as well as conduct. Outside of Mukwonago, buildings by Grutzmacher include the National Register-listed Ten Chimneys (the home of Lunt & Fontaine in Genesee Depot [1915]); Waukesha County Institutional Buildings (Waukesha); the former Christian Science School at Spring Lake (Arbor Heights); the George Schuster Residence (Heaven City Restaurant, Mukwonago Township); and the Neal Norris Residence, High School & farm buildings (Town of Vernon).

⁸⁵Unfortunately, none of the referenced names could completely be reconciled with extant Mukwonago structures. No date of construction was verified for the Mrs. Lotz house (which is presumed to be 417 Main Street); however, observation suggests that the original block may have been constructed as early as 1841. Nevertheless, the current configuration of the house most likely dates to the 1880s. Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 17.

⁸³*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1901-1912]; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 May, 1 June, 6 July, 13 July, 20 July and 24 November 1892.

Grutmacher passed away on 18 May 1937.⁸⁴

- Hillier Bros.

Although the Hillier name does not appear in the Wisconsin State Gazetteers until 1901, newspaper briefs indicate that the brothers were active in the community by no later than 1892. As noted above in the Bert Graves sketch, Hillier and Graves (either as a partnership or paired independents) were responsible for the mason and/or plastering work at the following locations: the Thomas Swan Residence at **400 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/22); the Rolland Porter Residence at **212 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/26); and the brick veneer of the Mrs. S.J. Andrews Residence at **308 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/5). In addition, Theodore Hillier alone is noted as having done the mason work on the First Congregational Parsonage at **211 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/25), also built in 1892, and the foundation for the Asa Craig Residence and Barn, **403 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/17; barn no longer extant). In 1901, the gazetteer notes that the Hillier Bros. firm was comprised of Henry, William and Theodore. In circa 1905, William Hillier erected the rock-faced, concrete block residence located at **402 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/7-8). In addition to residential work, the Hillier Bros. firm was responsible for the construction of the vast majority of the sidewalks throughout the village.⁸⁵

- H.J. Matthews

It is unclear when H. J. Matthews began his profession as a carpenter; however, it is known that he was working in Mukwonago by no later than 1904, when he built the Colonial Revival Residence at **318 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/3). Local briefs in the *Mukwonago Chief* note that he was responsible for the construction of the residence for local blacksmith M.J. Mitten (location unknown) and the Ferd Westphal's residence "near the lower end of Main Street" (exact location unknown). Although the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* lists Matthews as a carpenter until 1916, advertisements in the *Mukwonago Chief* indicate that by 1911, he had become active in real estate.⁸⁶

- Charles and John Rath

Charles "Charlie" Rath was a mason in the village from circa the 1930s to the 1950, while his son John, who was born in 1921, began his own business in circa 1955. The elder Rath was responsible

⁸⁴Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 94-96; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 8 April and 5 August 1909; Arthur Grutmacher, Obituary, *Mukwonago Chief*, 20 May 1937.

⁸⁵News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 May, 1 June, 6 July, 13 July, 20 July and 24 November 1892 and 8 April and 20 May 1909. Date of construction for 402 Grand Avenue is based on observation, which was supported by the Assessor's Records, Mukwonago Village Hall, Mukwonago, WI.

⁸⁶News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 5 August, 12 August, 26 August and 30 September 1909; Advertisement, *Mukwonago Chief*, 7 April 1911.

for the vast majority of Mukwonago's limestone-sheathed homes. Long-time Mukwonago resident Harry Lartz indicated that Rath got his stone from a quarry near the intersection of STH 59 and STH 83. He also noted that a hallmark of Rath's work were the limestone homes that feature stone protruding from the flat wall surface. Examples of such stonework include homes located at **518 and 608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Codes 187/6 and 187/8, respectively). In addition, he was responsible for the "spiderweb" stonework on three of the four homes (**109, 121 and 125 Lincoln Avenue**) in the proposed Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District (Photo Codes 187/34, 187/36 and 188/1, respectively).⁸⁷

- William H. Vick

William Vick began his carpentry career in Mukwonago no later than 1888. By 1892, he had erected at least two substantial structures, which included the Queen Anne style Thomas Swan Residence at **400 Oakland Avenue** (Photo Code 188/22) and the Queen Anne-influenced First Congregational Parsonage at **211 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/25). By 1902, Vick built his own Queen Anne-influenced house at **200 Pearl Street** (Photo Code 189/22). Although it has not been verified, it is likely that the house located at **315 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/2) was also built by Vick as it is nearly identical to his own. Advertisements for Vick's work in the *Mukwonago Chief* between 1909 and 1912, note that as a carpenter and contractor, "Work [is] done promptly and at reasonable prices." Gazetteer information suggests that Vick ceased working after 1912.⁸⁸

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's architects, builders, carpenters and contractors:

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
**Architects' and/or builders' and contractors' names are noted in parentheses after the building name. Note that this is not an exhaustive list; it is based on secondary resources as well as newspaper accounts.		
.Clarendon Avenue Elementary School (Kramer)	915 Clarendon Avenue	194/17
.Asa Craig Residence (Clist & Smith)	403 Division Street	190/17-18
.Fred E. Tichenor Residence (Vick; Hillier Bros.)	417 Division Street	195/7
.St. James Catholic School/Rectory (Brust & Brust)	423 Division Street	191/15
.Rintelman Residence (Grutmacher)	602 Division Street	191/12
.A. Swan Residence (Grutmacher)	604 Division Street	191/11
.George Harland Residence (Grutmacher)	608 Division Street	191/10
.J.C. Harland Residence (Grutmacher)	134 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/10

⁸⁷Lartz, Conversation with Schnell, 9 May 2001; Mrs. Leonard Albee, Original (and current) owner of 124 Lincoln Avenue, Telephone conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 9 July 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

⁸⁸*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1888-89], 839; [1911-12], 950; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 May and 1 June 1892; 26 August 1909; 2 August 1912; "Alvina Prasser House," *Waukesha (WI) Freeman*, 7 November 1995.

.Paul Nowatske Residence (Grutzmacher)	387 Eagle Lake Avenue	193/6
.Dr. Laurel Youmans Residence (Grutzmacher)	200-02 Grand Avenue	189/32
.Mrs. S.J. Andrews Residence (brick veneer, Hillier & Graves)	308 Grand Avenue	190/5
.Joseph Clist Residence (Clist)	315 Grand Avenue	190/4
.William Hillier Residence (Hillier Bros.)	402 Grand Avenue	190/7-8
.William Rust Residence (Grutzmacher)	412 Grand Avenue	190/10
.St. James Roman Catholic Church/St. Pius V Catholic Church (E. Brielmaier & Sons Co. /later alterations by Brust & Brust)	425 Grand Avenue	190/11
.St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Education Building (Foss)	509 Grand Avenue	191/14
.Clem Simpson Residence (Fickau; Rath) ⁸⁹	109 Lincoln Avenue	187/34
.George Fickau Residence (Fickau; Rath)	121 Lincoln Avenue	187/36
.Leonard Albee Residence (Fickau)	124 Lincoln Avenue	188/1
.Harold Fickau Residence (Fickau; Rath)	125 Lincoln Avenue	188/8
.The Ripley Building (Grutzmacher)	100 Main Street	186/26
.Martin Field Residence (Craig)	201 Main Street	186/19
.Masonic Temple/Laflin Lodge (Topzant; Grutzmacher)	206 Main Street	186/17
.Arthur Grutzmacher Residence (Grutzmacher)	142 Oakland Avenue	188/29-30
.Thomas Swan Residence (Vick; Hillier & Graves)	400 Oakland Avenue	188/22
.Harvey Lobdell Residence (Grutzmacher)	126 Park Avenue	189/11
.Irvin Van Buren Residence (Grutzmacher/ Van Buren)	210 Park Avenue	189/12
.William H. Vick Residence (Vick)	200 Pearl Street	189/21-22
.First Congregational Parsonage I (Vick; Hillier)	211 Pearl Street	189/25
.Rolland Porter Residence (Amos Patterson ⁹⁰ ; Hillier & Graves)	212 Pearl Street	189/26
.Alfred Grutzmacher Residence (Grutzmacher)	300 Pearl Street	189/28
.Edwin Fardy Residence/St. James Rectory (Grutzmacher)	417 Pleasant Street	191/24
.Vista Theatre (Grutzmacher)	221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/28
.Alfred Nowatske Residence (Grutzmacher)	407 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/31
.H.J. Matthews Residence (Matthews)	318 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/3
.Private Residence (Rath)	518 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/6
.Private Duplex (Rath)	604-06 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/7
.Private Residence (Rath)	608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/8
.First Congregational Parsonage II (Wenzler)	201 Roberts Drive	194/1

⁸⁹Harold Fickau, previous owner of the Harold Fickau Building Center, Inc., at 414 S. Rochester Street/STH 83, was responsible for the construction of the homes at 109, 121, 124 and 125 Lincoln Avenue, as well as a number of unidentified residences in the northwest subdivision of the village, along MacArthur and Ahrens drives. Information regarding Harold Fickau was provided by Arnold Fickau, Telephone conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 8 June 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

⁹⁰Amos Patterson is noted in the *Mukwonago Chief* as the builder/carpenter of the Rolland Porter House; however, no other information could be found on him and, therefore, no sketch was included above. News brief, *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 November 1892.

.First Congregational (Wenzler)	231 Roberts Drive	194/2
.Walter Lobdell Residence (Grutzmacher)	110 Washington Avenue	189/15

CHAPTER 9

Arts, Culture, Entertainment & Recreation

The history of arts, culture and entertainment in Waukesha County is a rich and interesting one. During the county's pioneer period, the most common location for entertainment was the tavern. They historically abounded in the area because Waukesha County was a central spot along territorial routes and the subsequent Milwaukee-Janesville Plank Road, all of which linked southeast Wisconsin to the interior of the territory/state. Unlike their modern counterparts, taverns in the 1840s and 1850s were hotels or inns established as wayside stops for travelers along the primitive roads. The early tavern offered food and shelter and served as a sort of communication hub for exchanging regional news. In conjunction with these roles, the tavern was also regarded as the social center of a pioneer community and, therefore, staged a variety of social activities geared more for locals. For example, it was not uncommon that the tavern featured a ballroom for dancing parties. In addition, the center also functioned as a concert and lecture hall, as a meeting place for political conventions, caucuses, elections and town forums and as a facility for various religious services and secret society gatherings. Because of the tavern's prominence in the social life of a community, the establishment's proprietor usually wielded substantial influence in local matters.⁹¹

The need for such an all-encompassing social center declined as the area became more settled and transportation improved; however, Waukesha County's unique geography and location helped it evolve into a significant resort area and tourist destination during the late nineteenth century. The origins of tourism in Waukesha County can be traced back to 1868 when a chronically ill man named Colonel Richard Dunbar traveled to Waukesha to attend a family funeral. He claimed that symptoms related to his diabetes were relieved after he drank from the mineral springs in Waukesha County. Word spread of the region's alleged restorative waters. Consequently, wealthy tourists from all parts of the country flocked to the area via railroad, taking advantage of its springs and discovering its abundant lakes. Many hotels were built throughout the county to accommodate this burgeoning tourist industry.⁹²

⁹¹Early 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; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 431-32.

⁹²Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 303-07; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 170-77; Charles H. Damaske, *Along the Right-of-Way to East Troy* (Wisconsin: C.H. Damaske, 1989), 37; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 25-27, 59-61; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1879], 365; [1901-1902], 804-05; *History of Waukesha County*, 328-37, 426-27 (including initial quote); Wright, "The Mukwonago House," *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 August 1983; "The Springs," in *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee*, 53-54; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 435-37; Caspari, "Mukwonago History," 1-2.

Waukesha County's recreation industry evolved in a different direction in the twentieth century. During the early 1900s, a need for county and municipal parks and recreation spots coincided with a decline in Waukesha's previously described resort industry. The downturn was partially attributable to the rise among middle-class pleasure-seekers. 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 suit recreational interests. For example, Cutler Park was created in 1902, becoming the City of Waukesha's first municipal park. A formal park system, however, was not established 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.⁹³

In addition to outdoor recreational opportunities, around the turn-of-the-century, Waukesha County residents found new mediums of indoor entertainment. Motion pictures, for example, developed around this time and were first introduced to people by "traveling showmen." A few years passed and storefronts were converted into Nickelodeons. By 1914, better quality films were produced and two movie houses were built in Waukesha. Entertainment such as bowling also became a popular pastime for the burgeoning middle class in Waukesha County.⁹⁴

Mukwonago's recreational evolution developed within this larger context. The first inn constructed in the settlement was built in 1836 by Charles B. Stockman. The austere building was built from logs and also served as a farmhouse. While little is known about its earliest history, it was apparently used as a meeting place by the local militia during the Black Hawk War (1837-38). In 1852, it was replaced by a frame structure and housed such notable guests as Abraham Lincoln (1850s) and Ulysses S. Grant (1868). It was also reputed to be a stop on the Underground Railroad for escaping slaves prior to the Civil War. Presently, this building stands at **802 Main Street**, although it is heavily altered and includes modern aluminum siding (Photo Code 186/1).⁹⁵

Perhaps the best known tavern/inn in the community was the Mukwonago House, which is located at **111 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/26). Built in 1846, the structure was enlarged by the late 1850s to include a kitchen, dining room, lobby, reading room, sleeping rooms and a ballroom. At first it appeared that the business was only moderately successful because it changed ownership nine times in twenty-two years; however, by the late 1860s, the enterprise did a brisk trade with traveling businessmen. After the Civil War, and perhaps sparked by the growing tourism industry, several other taverns opened in Mukwonago. Thus, the early community tavern/commercial

⁹³Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 443-45.

⁹⁴Ibid., 453.

⁹⁵Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 7-8.

hotel emerged as a facility that also sought to serve an active leisure culture. The relatively late arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1885 was a major catalyst behind the Village of Mukwonago's overall revitalization. In particular, all of the resulting business activity and growth apparently benefitted the tavern, which more typically became known as a hotel. For example, business directories indicate that the number of village hotels increased from one in 1879 to as many as four by 1901. Among these were the Hotel Pabst at **204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 186/31), the Dillenbeck Hotel at **215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/27), the Hotel Imperial (no longer extant) and the aforementioned Mukwonago House. Each served the needs of the "traveling man"; yet, a rising resort industry throughout Waukesha County impacted village hotels to some extent, modifying their traditional tavern context.⁹⁶

While Mukwonago's hotels and inns served a wide range of clientele, the Phantom Lake Inn was the village's only true resort. Built in 1893 by a group of investors, the resort consisted of a one hundred-room hotel on a twenty-two-acre tract along Phantom Lake, which is outside the village proper to the southwest. Luxurious features and amenities abounded throughout this \$40,000 structure. Included in the luxurious setting was the availability of lake cruises on the steam-powered *Phantom*. Despite these amenities, the Phantom Lake Inn was never a financial success and it passed through a chain of owners. Additionally, the hotel was damaged by numerous fires. It was finally torn down in 1920.⁹⁷

While resorts often catered to wealthy clientele, middle- and lower-class tourists and residents enjoyed outdoor recreation at public parks. Similar to other communities in Waukesha County, Mukwonago created outdoor facilities for entertainment. The first notable improvement occurred in 1912 when a group of local businessmen sponsored the construction of a bandstand (no longer extant) in the village square. The bandstand cost \$1,000 and it was designed by local builder Albert F. Grutzmacher. Although the structure was the site of numerous concerts, it was razed in 1949. The other significant outdoor recreational facility in Mukwonago is Field Park located at the **southwest corner of N. Rochester Street/STH 83 and CTH NN** (Photo Code 197/7, 9-12). On 25 June 1925, the Village of Mukwonago acquired approximately seventeen acres from the Judge Martin Field estate for the purpose of creating a park.⁹⁸ The park quickly became the site for the

⁹⁶Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 303-07; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 170-77; Damaske, *Along the Right-of-Way to East Troy*, 37; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 25-27, 59-61; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, [1879], 365; [1901-1902], 804-05; *History of Waukesha County*, 328-37, 426-27; Wright, "The Mukwonago House," and "The Springs," in *Waukesha County 125th Jubilee*, 53-54; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 435-37; Caspari, "Mukwonago History," 1-2. Information regarding the late 1850s expansion of the Mukwonago House was provided by local historian Martin Perkins. Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 21 July 2001, notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

⁹⁷Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 24-27.

⁹⁸One of Judge Field's interests was horse breeding and racing. The latter may have reflected the increasing popularity of horse-racing in Waukesha County after the Civil War. Numerous racing parks existed throughout the area by the 1880s; a track known as Horse-Race Prairie existed northwest of Mukwonago as early as the 1850s. Anecdotal

Mukwonago Booster's annual summer picnic, which was an annual event that featured talent shows, concessions, a baseball tournament and a dance. Profits from these events were used to fund improvements to the park, which included a substantial entrance gate and other facilities.⁹⁹

In addition to parks, Mukwonago began to acquire indoor entertainment options that served its local residents. One of the earliest sources for entertainment was the Mukwonago Opera House, or Job's Opera House as it was more commonly called. In circa 1892, Charles Job opened an amusement hall that featured a stage and balcony. A variety of activities occurred at the hall including plays, medicine shows, banquets and formal balls. A local history indicates that it was a popular attraction within Mukwonago. Unfortunately, the tenure of the opera house was short-lived because the building burned down on 1 January 1903 after a New Year's Eve party.¹⁰⁰

A subsequent amusement hall opened in 1913 when John Nowatske converted a portion of the Dillenbeck Hotel into a combination amusement hall and movie house named the Hotel Theater. A movie theater attached to a hotel was a unique combination since most early movies were shown by traveling showmen at village fairs or picnics. In addition to movies, live plays and concerts were held on the theater's stage. The theater portion of the Dillenbeck Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1927. Located at **221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83**, it was replaced in 1929 by a brick and tile building named the Vista Theater (Photo Code 187/28).¹⁰¹

Aside from movie theaters, Mukwonago's burgeoning assortment of recreation-oriented commercial developments also included two bowling alleys; one within the Vass Commercial Block at **110 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/23), the other in a building located at **326 Atkinson Street** (Photo Code 187/24). Concerning the former, a four-lane bowling alley was built in this building's basement in

evidence states that Field did indeed train horses to race on the area tracks and had his own track called Race Course Corners; however, such information cannot be stated as certain. See Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 312; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 413-14; *History of Waukesha County*, 761, 1007; Farris, Interview with Schnell; Mohr, Telephone conversation with Abing; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 177-78; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 440; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 30-31; *Atlas of Waukesha County* (Madison, WI: Harrison & Warner, 1873); *Plat Book of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Minneapolis: C.M. Foote & Co., 1891); *Standard Atlas of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle, 1914).

⁹⁹Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 58-59; "Crowds Throng Field's Park for Picnic," *Mukwonago Chief*, 26 August 1926; "Booster Picnic Draws Good Crowd," *Mukwonago Chief*, 25 August 1927, 1; "Boosters Plan Park Improvement," *Mukwonago Chief*, 1 September 1927, 1; "Gateway Assured for Field's Park," *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 October 1927, 1; Advertisement for 5th Annual Picnic at Field's Park, *Mukwonago Chief*, 9 August 1928, 8; "Two Thousand Turn Out for Fifth Booster's Picnic," *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 August 1928, 1.

¹⁰⁰Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 59-61.

¹⁰¹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1905-1906], 916; [1917-1918], 875; [1919-1920], 938-39; [1927-1928], 768-39; Langill and Loerke, eds. *From Farmland to Freeways*, 453-54; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 28-30, 59-60; "Crowds Throng Field's Park for Picnic," *Mukwonago Chief*, 26 August 1926, 1; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 28-30.

1911 while Mag's Food Store was located on its first floor. With regard to the second structure, it was built in circa 1960 and is currently known as Jay's Lanes.¹⁰²

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's artistic, cultural and entertainment history.

Property (Historic/Current Name)	Address/Location	Photo Code
Jay's Lanes	326 Atkinson Street	187/24
The Dam ¹⁰³	South of Front Street, west of the RR Trestle	187/11
Vass Commercial Block	110 Main Street	186/23
Stockman Inn	802 Main Street	186/1
Mukwonago House	111 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/26
Dillenbeck Hotel/Inn the Olden Days	215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/27
Vista Theater	221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	187/28
Field's/Field Park	SW corner N. Rochester Street/ STH 83 & CTH NN	197/7, 9-12
The Pabst Hotel	204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/31

¹⁰²Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 37.

¹⁰³The river dam would have ordinarily been listed in the Industry Chapter; however, as Mukwonago does not retain any historic resources associated with industry (other than the dam), it is considered a recreational resource, as it is currently utilized for fishing.

CHAPTER 10

Transportation

As in any rural area, reliable commercial transportation was vital to Mukwonago's early economy because farmers in the vicinity needed to move their crops from field to market. Consequently, construction in 1848 of the Milwaukee-Janesville Plank Road (present-day STH 83) through Mukwonago was a momentous achievement as the road represented the village's first improved transportation route (see Chapter 2). Mukwonago benefitted from the 1885 arrival of the railroad, the 1907 arrival of interurban service and, ultimately, the development of a good state and local road system. All played a significant part in Mukwonago's transformation from a strictly agricultural trade center into a recreation destination and, finally, a suburban, residential community.

Railroad and Interurban Service

Mukwonago was never more than a stop along a main line; nevertheless, the railroad exerted a profound influence on the community's pattern of growth. The village's first attempt to gain a railroad in the mid-1850s ended in such dismal failure that it stunted Mukwonago's growth until after the Civil War. In 1885, the Wisconsin Central Railroad constructed a line connecting Waukesha with Chicago that ran through Mukwonago. In 1909, this railroad began operating as the Soo Line. Although not of the scale hoped for by local residents, the railroad did spark additional commercial and residential development in the village. Most notably, at least eleven new types of businesses ranging from a lumber yard to a jewelry store opened in Mukwonago shortly after the completion of the rail line. The Soo Line continued passenger service on the route until 1961 and the depot located at 610 Grand Avenue was razed sometime thereafter, leaving a railroad trestle over **STH 83 at Front Street** (Photo Code 187/10) as the only known rail-related resource within Mukwonago.¹⁰⁴

Additional rail service came to Mukwonago in 1907 with the completion of an interurban line by The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company (TMERL). The line connected Milwaukee to East Troy, although the original plans called for it to be extended to Lake Geneva. Initially, this route only accommodated passenger traffic, much of which consisted of lake-bound tourists; however, in 1915, the TMERL began to carry freight such as milk containers and miscellaneous parcels. Eventually, TMERL agreed to an exchange agreement with the Soo Line and Mukwonago became a minor transfer point between the two companies. With regard to the timetable, Mukwonago enjoyed nine TMERL trains in each direction that stopped in two-hour intervals. The rising popularity of the

¹⁰⁴Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 306; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 45; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1888-1889], 838-39; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 407-08; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 54.

automobile gradually decreased ridership and freight traffic and the line was discontinued in 1939.¹⁰⁵

Highways

Mukwonago's early roadway needs were met by the Milwaukee-Janesville Plank Road and dirt trails. With the appearance of the automobile after the turn-of-the-century, however, more roads with better surfaces were sought. This created a problem in Wisconsin because there was a stipulation in the constitution that prohibited state involvement in internal improvement projects. An amendment was finally passed in 1905 that stated "... the State may appropriate money in the treasury or to be raised, thereafter, by taxation for the construction and improvement of public highways."¹⁰⁶

Although minor road improvements in Waukesha County began in 1912 with the organization of the Waukesha County Highway Commission, serious improvements did not occur until the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916, which assisted states in highway development. In compliance with the act, Wisconsin created a 5,000 mile-long trunk highway system in 1917. Included in this initial system was STH 14 (presently CTH ES), a road that ran through the commercial area of Mukwonago. STH 14 connected Milwaukee with Elkhorn and was paved by 1927. Other roads included STH 83 and STH 99 (presently CTH NN). Both of these routes were paved prior to 1934. A significant number of automobiles utilized these early gravel and paved roads and, therefore, a number of specialized businesses opened to cater to the needs of the automobile. According to state business directories, the Goetsch Brothers sold cars in 1912 and B.A. Wingerter operated a repair garage beginning in 1915. In 1917, the Martin Brothers constructed a garage building located at **214 S. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 186/33). Although these businesses most likely sold gasoline, the first true filling station known to exist in the village is believed to have been the Owl Filling Station located at 100 Fox Street (significantly altered and occupied by V.I.P. Tax Service [now known as 101 Fox Street]). This began operation prior to 1927. Also established during this period was the Texaco Filling Station at **401 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/11). At some point in the 1930s, an adjacent garage (Photo Code 195/20) was constructed for repair work. The aforementioned roads received occasional upgrades, but the next significant change to road transportation within Mukwonago occurred in 1972 with the completion of the Rock Freeway, which was eventually designated I-43.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵Joseph M. Canfield, *TM: The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company* (Chicago: Central Electric Railfans Association, 1972), Chapter 13--Plate 1, 178, 279-80, 292-93.

¹⁰⁶State Highway Commission of Wisconsin, *A History of Wisconsin Highway Development, 1835-1945* (Madison, WI: State Highway Commission, 1947), 20; Wyatt, ed, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, Transportation, 8/1; Ballard Campbell, "The Good Roads Movement in Wisconsin, 1890-1911," *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 49 (Summer 1966); reprint, Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, n.d.

¹⁰⁷Langill and Loerke, eds. *From Farmland to Freeways*, 99; *See Beautiful Wisconsin: Our Own Map*, (Milwaukee: Wisconsin State Motorists Association, 1927); *Wisconsin and Milwaukee Metropolitan Area* (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Journal Tour Club, 1932); *Wisconsin Highway Map* (Chicago: H.M. Gousha & Company, circa 1936); *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory* [1917-1918], 875; [1919-1920], 938-39; [1924-1925], 1044; [1927-

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's transportation history:

<u>Property (Historic/Current Names)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Soo Line Railroad Trestle	Over STH 83 at Front Street	187/10
.Texaco Filling Station and Garage	401 Main Street	186/11, 195/20
.Martin Brothers Garage	214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	186/33
.Concrete Block Garage/Showroom	Ca. 201 Fox Street/CTH ES	192/23

1928], 768-69; *Wisconsin 1971 Highway Map* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Division of Highways, 1971). M. Perkins, Conversation with Schnell, 21 July 2001. Marty's grand parents, the Walkers, owned the Owl Filling Station and later turned it into the Walkers' Grill. It was again remodeled in the 1960s by the new owners. Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 92-93. Information regarding the garage adjacent to the Texaco Filling Station was supplied by Fern Schultz, Former owner of the Texaco station, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 5 July 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

CHAPTER 11

Education

To appreciate educational developments in Mukwonago, it is helpful first to trace the evolution of public education at the larger state and county-wide levels.

Wisconsin's 1848 constitution included provisions for the establishment of a free public school system. However, in the mid-nineteenth century, the state's educational system as a whole remained somewhat rudimentary at best. The average rural school was a small, frame structure equipped with a woodstove, wash pails and a handful of benches or desks; depending on the locale, equipment as basic as maps and blackboards often were scarce. The curricula typically included spelling, reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic. As the state became more heavily settled, higher standards were imposed. An 1861 law created the office of County Superintendent of Schools, responsible for coordinating the activities of county schools. The following year, a standard method of certifying teachers at the county level was adopted. County superintendents also held Teacher Institutes each summer to provide teachers with the opportunity to upgrade their skills. The state's first compulsory attendance law was passed in 1879, although it was unevenly enforced. During the decade, public high schools also began to be established as a wider variety of academic subjects were taught, including algebra, astronomy, botany and geology.¹⁰⁸

After the beginning of the twentieth century, consolidation and centralization of schools became issues of increasing urgency, due to the disparity in the quality of instruction in urban versus rural districts. Fueled by the reformist Progressive Movement, the professionalization of the teaching corps also picked up pace through the early decades of the twentieth century. Normal schools multiplied and districts began to emphasize retention of trained teachers with years of experience as a worthwhile investment of still-limited funds. In Waukesha County, many school districts responded to increasing educational pressures by constructing new, graded facilities that incorporated the most modern design elements available. Its districts also began to offer vocational, agricultural and home economic education programs reflective of contemporary teaching theories.¹⁰⁹

Mukwonago's schools developed in this larger context. The first schoolhouse in Mukwonago was originally built in 1841 in the vicinity of 307 Main Street (no longer extant). Constructed of logs, this 10 x 12-foot structure had a bark roof and had an unplastered interior. Three years later, this rudimentary facility was replaced with a larger building at the same site. For a period, school was held in the second floor of the Reichold Residence (present-day Sandy's Tavern) located at **701 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/2). Eventually, the growth of Mukwonago resulted in a more formal school

¹⁰⁸Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 275-93.

¹⁰⁹*Ibid.*, 293-315.

building. Built in 1859 and located at 420 South Rochester (no longer extant), Mukwonago's new school was a two-story, brick building with limestone accents and a cupola. At the time of its construction, it was considered to be one of the best school buildings in Waukesha County. By the late nineteenth century, local residents began to demand that a public high school be located in the village. In 1900, Mukwonago's first high school, the Washington Avenue School, was constructed at the site of the current Mukwonago Community Library (300 Washington Avenue). While the community offered a full range of public elementary and secondary education facilities, the educational landscape continued to evolve in the twentieth century.¹¹⁰

Tremendous growth after World War II placed significant demands on the Mukwonago school system. By 1950, both of its school buildings were outdated and too small. In response, the community constructed in 1950 the Clarendon Avenue School at **915 Clarendon Avenue** (Photo Code 194/17) as a replacement for the 1859 grade school. Between 1967 and 1968, the Clarendon Avenue School received an addition and in 2000, the entire facility underwent a \$5.2 million renovation. Concerning high school education, Mukwonago High School at **930 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 194/8) was built in 1955; however, rising enrollments and changing education practices caused it to be converted into the Park View Middle School in 1972. The current Mukwonago High School was constructed in 1972 and is located at 605 West School Road.¹¹¹

With regard to private schools in Mukwonago, an interest in parochial education spread through Waukesha County after World War II. Within Mukwonago, St. James Catholic Church had previously constructed an elementary school at **423 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/15) in 1949-50. By 1968, the St. James School was included in a county-wide Catholic school district that educated over 12,000 students throughout twenty-one grade schools and one high school. In 1975, the St. James congregation moved to its current location north of the village (830 CTH NN), where it built a new church, school and rectory. Presently, the old St. James school building is used by the Mukwonago Area School District as its administration office. The second parochial school located in Mukwonago was begun by the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1975. Located at **509 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 191/14), this school was built in 1968 and utilized as a Sunday school before the parish began operating it as an elementary school. Its initial enrollment for grades one through eight totaled twenty students, a number that currently stands at seventy-five, and now includes pre-school-aged children.¹¹²

¹¹⁰Bergmann, *From Mequanego To Mukwonago*, 6, 14, 50-51; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 57-58; Menniette Reichold, Long-time area resident, Telephone conversation with Brian Faltinson, 27 June 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

¹¹¹Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 129; John Shanahan, Principal of Clarendon Elementary School, Telephone conversation with Chris Lese, 22 May 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 74.

¹¹²Keith Kuschel, Pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Telephone conversation with Chris Lese, 1 June 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 322-23; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 6, 53; Staff of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran

Associated Resources:

The following resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago’s educational history:

Property (Historic/Current Name)	Address/Location	Photo Code
.Clarendon Avenue School	915 Clarendon Avenue	194/17
.St. James Catholic Church School/Mukwonago Area School District Admin. Bldg.	423 Division Street	191/15
.St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Educational Building	509 Grand Avenue	191/14
.Mukwonago School/Sandy’s Tavern	701 Main Street	186/2
.Mukwonago High School/ Park View Middle School	930 N. Rochester Street	194/8

Church, Conversation with Traci Schnell, 8 June 2001.

CHAPTER 12

Religion

Although it is likely that early settlers prayed among themselves, the first known organized Christian worship service in Waukesha County occurred in 1837. Reverend Haskell Wheelock, a Methodist, officiated. Most of the county’s early settlers were from the New England states and were Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic or Episcopalian. The Congregationalists and Baptists started the earliest congregations in the county; the former, in fact, established Waukesha County’s first formal parish in January 1838.¹¹³

Many of these aforementioned denominations attempted to gain a following within Mukwonago. In 1837, for example the first group to establish a presence in the community was the Baptists; however, they dissolved their congregation sometime in the late nineteenth century. Other denominations that attempted to gain a foothold and failed were the German Reformed Church and several early Roman Catholic parishes.¹¹⁴

The first of Mukwonago’s extant denominations to organize was the First Congregational Church, which was initiated by English immigrants in 1857. In 1869, the church constructed a Greek Revival style church (no longer extant) at the corner of Main and Blood streets. It was completed “with fixtures, furniture and organ” for the cost of \$3,400. In 1892, the group constructed a parsonage located at **211 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/25). In 1957, the Congregationalists joined the United Church of Christ Union; however, they left that group in 1972 in order to join the National Association of Congregational Churches. In 1962, the parish sold the old church and moved into a new facility located at **231 Roberts Drive** (Photo Code 194/2), designed by architect William Wenzler. The cast concrete building retains some of the original church’s stained-glass windows.¹¹⁵

Twenty years after the First Congregational Church was established, the United Unitarian and Universalist Society was created in 1877. Its membership included many prominent Mukwonago citizens, among which were Martin Field, Sewall Andrews, J.N. Crawford and John Platner. In 1879, the society completed a \$3,000 church building known as the United Universalist and Unitarian

¹¹³Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 329, 330, 335.

¹¹⁴Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 133; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 333-47; Russell H. Zimmerman, *The Heritage Guidebook: Landmarks and Historical Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin* (Milwaukee: Heritage Banks, 1978), 301.

¹¹⁵“First Congregational Church of Mukwonago,” Material on-line, located at <http://www.wauknet.com/fcc>, accessed 7 June 2001; “Window to Our Past,” *Mukwonago Chief*, 15 May 2001; Quote in *History of Waukesha County*, 763; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 336; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 20.

Church, which is located at **216 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/16). In addition to providing a place of worship, the church was also used by community groups for meetings, celebrations and social events. The history of the congregation is unique in that a number of its early ministers have included women, such as Olympia Brown—a noted leader of the women’s suffrage movement in Wisconsin. In 1901, the United Universalist and Unitarian Society constructed a parsonage located at **301 Pearl Avenue** (Photo Code 189/29).¹¹⁶

In 1890, St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church joined Mukwonago’s religious community. The church was one of several German Lutheran churches organized in Waukesha County in the late nineteenth century. For the first five years, services were held in the home of Carl Weinkauff, located at **703 Jefferson Street** (Photo Code 187/13). In 1895, a church building situated at **509 Grand Avenue** was completed. This building was moved to **315 Lincoln Avenue** (Photo Code 188/17) in 1950 in order to make room for the present-day facility (Photo Code 190/13), which was built that same year. In 1968, the parish completed a school (Photo Code 191/14) which was used for Sunday classes until the parish school began operation in 1975 (also located at 509 Grand Avenue).¹¹⁷

After several abortive attempts, a Roman Catholic parish was established in 1896. The group purchased a building from the disbanded German Reformed Church and named it St. James Catholic Church (no longer extant). The original membership of the parish grew from twelve families in 1896 to fifty families in 1919. This rate of growth overburdened the old church and the parish responded with the construction of a Spanish Revival building located at **425 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 190/11). After a seven-year fundraising and construction process, the new facility was completed in 1926. In 1949-50, the parish completed a school building located at **423 Division Street** (Photo Code 191/15). In 1975, St. James moved to their present facility along CTH NN, which includes a modern rectory, school and church. The former St. James Church is currently home to the St. Pius V Catholic Church.¹¹⁸

The last historic denomination to form in Mukwonago was the Mount Olive Lutheran Church, which organized in 1921. Its first services were held in the former Baptist church located at the corner of Main and Henry streets (no longer extant). The group constructed its current home at 214 Main Street in 1984.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶“United Unitarian and Universalist Church,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Prepared by Martin Perkins, 1987, On file at the WHS, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI; Zimmerman, *The Heritage Guidebook*, 301; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 177-78; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 353; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 33.

¹¹⁷Kuschel, Telephone conversation with Lese; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 343, 348-49; Bergmann, *Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 6, 51, 53; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 127-29.

¹¹⁸Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 127-29; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 51; Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 348-49.

¹¹⁹Zimmerman, *The Heritage Guidebook*, 301; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 133.

With regard to cemeteries, the Oak Knoll Cemetery (formerly the Mukwonago Cemetery) located at **693 N. Rochester Street** (Photo Code 187/32) is believed to have existed since the earliest days of Mukwonago. It appears to have been used by all religious groups within Mukwonago. In 1909, the Mukwonago Cemetery Association expanded the size of the facility because it was almost full.¹²⁰

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago’s religious history.

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.St. James Catholic Church School/ Mukwonago Area Schools Office	423 Division Street	191/15
.St. James Catholic Church/St. Pius V Catholic Church	425 Grand Avenue	190/11
.St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church II, School and Parsonage	509 Grand Avenue	190/13-14; 191/14
.Weinkauff Residence	703 Jefferson Street	187/13
.St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church I	315 Lincoln Avenue	188/17
.United Unitarian and Universalist Church	216 Main Street	186/16
.First Congregational Parsonage I	211 Pearl Avenue	189/25
.United Unitarian and Universalist Parsonage	301 Pearl Avenue	189/29
.Ed Fardy Residence-St. James Rectory	417 Pleasant Street	191/24
.First Congregational Parsonage II	201 Roberts Drive	194/1
.First Congregational Church	231 Roberts Drive	194/2
.Mukwonago Cemetery/Oak Knoll Cemetery	693 N. Rochester Street	187/32

¹²⁰*Mukwonago Chief*, 3 June 1909 and 3 September 1909.

CHAPTER 13

Social, Benevolent & Fraternal Organizations

Over its history, the Village of Mukwonago has had a wide variety of organizations in which its residents could share social experiences, work for the benefit of the community or express ideas. The first known social organization to exist in the village was Mukwonago Lodge #39 of the International Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized in 1859. The lodge was inactive from 1862 to 1868. Not much is known about the activities of this organization, but in 1880, it had forty members and met above a general store owned by Laurel Andrews and Frank Wood (no longer extant).¹²¹

For many years, Mukwonago lacked buildings sizeable enough to hold meetings or large social events. The completion of the United Unitarian and Universalist Church located at **216 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/16) in 1879 (date of formal dedication) provided a large hall that was used by many organizations. Specifically, the church leadership recognized the financial benefits of building a large basement hall within the church and renting it out to community organizations. Groups known to have utilized the hall over time include the Good Templars, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Territorial Badgers, Modern Woodmen of America (which had previously utilized an old Baptist church) and the Royal Neighbors. The Royal Neighbors is a women's social/community group. In 1900, Amethyst Camp #2129 of the Royal Neighbors organized in Mukwonago. Although the group initially gathered in the aforementioned church hall, it met between 1931 and 1960 on the second floor of the Clohisy Drugstore building located at **106 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/19). Several companies, including the local creamery company and the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, convened public meetings within the facility. Moreover, the hall was also utilized by fledgling church groups until they acquired their own facilities.¹²²

Perhaps the Masons remain the most notable social organization in Mukwonago. The Masonic Order is the oldest fraternal organization in Wisconsin as well as in the United States. In fact, the roots of this secret society are traceable to medieval-era guilds. Specifically, stonemasons responsible for erecting the colossal Gothic cathedrals of that age formed craft guilds to guard the "secrets" of their art. Eventually, these guilds were transformed into a fraternal organization known as "freemasonry," which was a moral and ethical society committed to the principles of equality and education. The Masonic Order arrived in Wisconsin in 1823 at Green Bay and, by 1865, over 150 lodges had spread throughout the state. Within Waukesha County, the first lodge opened in 1851 in the City of

¹²¹History of Waukesha County, 763-64.

¹²²"United Unitarian and Universalist Church," Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 16; "Royal Neighbors Celebrate their 90th Year Tradition," *Mukwonago Chief*, 4 April 1990.

Waukesha.¹²³

The Mukwonago Masonic organization was chartered in 1892 and known as the Laflin Lodge #247, Free & Accepted Masons. Prior to that time, many of Mukwonago's residents were members of lodges in Waukesha, East Troy, Eagle or Waterford. The initial membership of Laflin Lodge was seventeen and the lodge master was William Stockman. For the first two years, the group met above W.E. Lobdell's store (no longer extant). Beginning in 1894, the lodge met above Nick Lotz's furniture store located at **411 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/10). In 1923, membership had grown to 125 and the group hired Milwaukee architect John Topzant to design a lodge building. Completed in 1926, the facility located at **206 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/17) was constructed by Albert Grutzmacher, a local builder. In addition to Masonic events, the lodge has been used for numerous social and charity events such as food drives and fund raising dinners.¹²⁴

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's social, benevolent and fraternal organizational history.

<u>Property (Historic/Current Names)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Clohisy Drugstore	106 Main Street	186/29
.Laflin Lodge	206 Main Street	186/17
.United Unitarian and Universalist Church	216 Main Street	186/16
.Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store	411 Main Street	186/10

¹²³"Should I Ask?" Pamphlet published by the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, n.d., no pages cited, Copy available from Laflin Lodge, Mukwonago, WI; Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management*, Vol. 3, Social/Political, 5/2-3; "Early Taverns and Stages Are Vividly Described By Lacher" and "Masonic Lodges and Eastern Stars Are Very Strong," *Waukesha Daily Freeman*, 75th Anniversary, May 1934, 90, 101.

¹²⁴"History of the Laflin Lodge," *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 June 1984; "Contracts Let for Work," *Mukwonago Chief*, 9 September 1926; "Local Happenings," *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 September 1926; "Mason's to Lay Cornerstone on Saturday," *Mukwonago Chief*, 28 October 1926; "Laflin Lodge is Host," *Mukwonago Chief*, 4 November 1926; "Work Goes Forward on New Temple," *Mukwonago Chief*, 24 March 1927; "Laflin Lodge Prepares for Dedication," *Mukwonago Chief*, 9 June 1927; Avril Farris, *Centennial History of Laflin Lodge No. 247 F. & A.M., Mukwonago, Wisconsin* (N.p., 1992), 1-4, 15-17.

CHAPTER 14

Medical History

While inns, general stores and blacksmith shops were the first businesses established in a new settlement, medical service, even if rudimentary, usually followed within a brief period of time. Mukwonago was no exception. The first doctor reported to have practiced in the fledgling community was either Solomon Blood or S. Nash, both of whom briefly practiced in the Mukwonago area in the late 1830s and early 1840s. While several other physicians practiced in Mukwonago throughout its early years, the most influential of the community's doctors were three members of the Youmans family, whose service within Mukwonago spanned over eighty years. Dr. Henry A. Youmans moved to Mukwonago after graduation in 1843 from the Geneva Medical School in Geneva, New York. In 1856, Henry's brother, Jeremiah, joined him in practice and remained a partner until 1873. In 1890, Henry's son, Laurel, joined the family's practice after graduation from Rush Medical College in Chicago. Three years later, Henry died and Laurel began a solo practice. In 1904, Laurel built a new residence and office at **200-02 Grand Avenue** (Photo Code 189/32), on the site of Henry's previous residence and office. The younger Dr. Youmans remained one of Mukwonago's most respected physicians until his death in 1926. After his death, Youmans' office/home was taken over by Dr. Frederick Purdy. Other noted physicians that practiced in Mukwonago (dates of tenure in parentheses) include Dr. Orley E. Smith (1905-1935), who began his career in Mukwonago with a brief partnership with Laurel Youmans and lived and worked at the house located at **314 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/12). Dr. William J. Voellings (1935-1957) occupied **103 N. Rochester Street/STH 83** (Photo Code 187/25).¹²⁵

Other medical services in Mukwonago included those offered by pharmacists and dentists. In 1876, pharmacist/druggist John Clohisy arrived in town and worked out of a general store until he purchased it in 1880. In 1889, Clohisy constructed a building at **106 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/29) that was named Clohisy Drugstore. He retired in 1926; however, the building remained a drugstore, which was operated first by F.A. Lassa, then Art Stoltz and finally by Jerry Miller. A new pharmacy building located at 801 N. Rochester Street was completed in 1975. The first known dentist in Mukwonago was William G. Skewes, who practiced between 1901 and 1915. A second dentist named H. Silvernail also had an office in the village between 1911 and 1920. During the 1920s and 1930s, Dr. L.A. Carroll operated a dentist office on the second floor of the Vass Business Block located at **110 Main Street** (Photo Code 186/23). However, the most historically significant dentists in Mukwonago are Drs. Ralph and Betty Marsh, who practiced at 307 Main Street (no longer

¹²⁵Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 21; Biography sheets for S. Nash, Henry A. Youmans, Jeremiah Youmans, Laurel Youmans, Frederick Purdy, Orley E. Smith and William J. Voellings, Located in Physicians & Surgeons Book--Mukwonago, Waukesha County Historical Society, Waukesha, WI; *History of Waukesha County*, 976; Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 698-99. For more information on Laurel Youmans and Orley E. Smith, see Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 698-99 and 642, respectively.

extant) beginning in the 1930s until 1968. The married couple conducted research on fluoridated water and played a significant role in the village being one of the first municipalities in the state to treat its water with the element.¹²⁶

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with Mukwonago's medical history:

<u>Property (Historic/Current Name)</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
.Dr. Laurel Youmans Residence & Office; Subsequently, Dr. Frederick Purdy Residence & Office	200-02 Grand Avenue	189/32
.Dr. L.A. Carroll Office Second Floor, Vass Business Block	110 Main Street	186/23
.Clohisy Drugstore/Won-a-Go Biking	106 Main Street	186/29
.Dr. J.H. Alexander Residence & Office; Dr. Orley Smith Residence & Office and subsequently, Dr. Elmer E. Kern Residence & Office ¹²⁷	314 Main Street	186/12
.Dr. William J. Voellings Residence/Office	103 N. Rochester Avenue	187/25

¹²⁶Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 14-15; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1901-1902], 805; [1911-1912], 949, [1915-1916], 883; [1919-1920], 938-39; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 80-81. For biographical information regarding William Skewes, see Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 636.

¹²⁷Tax rolls confirmed information provided by Dorothy Mohr that Dr. J.H. Alexander owned this parcel and it can be assumed that he also practiced out of the home. Mohr, Conversation with Schnell.

CHAPTER 15

Recommendations

Of the 206 properties inventoried and photographed, sixteen were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest potential for listing on the National Register. A discussion of each of those sixteen resources, as well as two historic districts, along with a recommendation regarding Register eligibility, follows:

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District	See Appendix C	Potentially Eligible

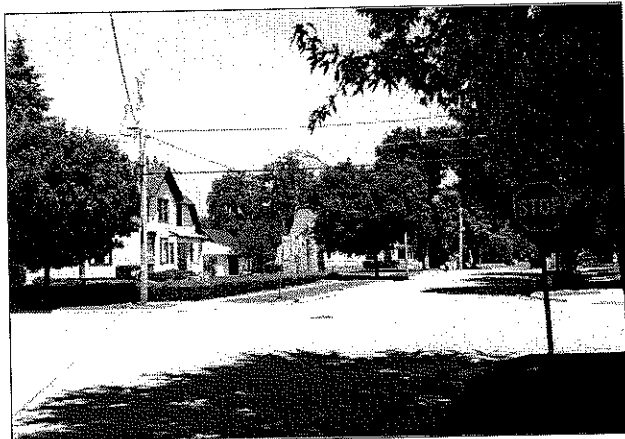


Figure 1: Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District. View to northwest, Pearl and Pleasant Street intersection.

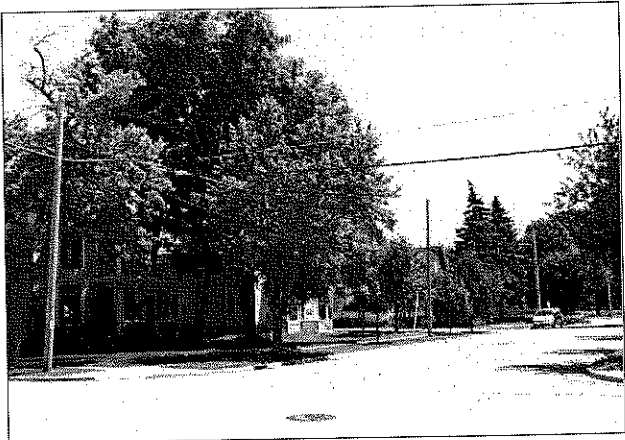


Figure 2: Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District. View to east, north side of Pearl Avenue.

The Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District consists of twenty-three properties that date to between 1892 and 1954. The district is delineated by properties that extend from 200 to 306 Pearl, 311 to 417 Pleasant, 315 to 425 Grand Avenue (not including 424), and 403 to 423 Division Street. All four streets/avenues are lined with mature trees and, combined with the associated structures, project a sense of place and time. Eighteen of the twenty-three properties are residential, four of which retain their original carriage houses. Of the remaining five properties, three are former church rectory's (Congregational, Catholic and the United Unitarian and Universalist congregations), while another is a church. The last was a parochial school. Only three of the twenty-three properties are considered to be non-contributing; however, after rehabilitation, they could be reconsidered.

Regarding those that lived in the district, it was a mix of business and working people. Four of the village's most prolific builders lived in this area, including Joseph Clist, William Hillier, William Vick and Albert Grutzmacher. As well, noted residents such as Asa Craig, "The Melon King," and lumberman and grain dealer Rolland Porter lived along Pearl Street. Architectural styles found in the district are varied and include Queen Anne and Colonial Revival examples, as well as vernacular

forms which exhibit two characteristics unique to Mukwonago—the truncated hip roof and the coved eave. Building materials found in the district include concrete block, clapboard, brick and fieldstone—the latter of which is used liberally throughout the village, thus making it another hallmark of the community. The Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District is considered eligible for the Register as an excellent concentration of structures with architectural characteristics/elements that are specific to Mukwonago.

The sense of time and place offered by the Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District notwithstanding, four properties considered individually eligible for the Register are included with its boundaries, and include the following:

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
403 Division Street	191/17	Potentially Eligible

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne house rises from a cut fieldstone foundation with heavy mortar joints. The first floor is sheathed with clapboard siding, while the upper story-and-one-half is covered with decorative wooden shingles. A hipped-roof, front porch wraps around the southeast corner of the house, while another hip-roof porch fronts the rear, eastern entry. Both porches consist of turned, wooden posts, spindlework and a simple, wooden balustrade. A pediment over the front porch, which leads to the wooden, double-door entry, features additional wooden shinglework. The home's gabled peaks display intricate, carved bargeboards, while canted window corners feature carved wooden brackets. A one-story bay that extends from the east side of the house is topped with iron cresting. Windows throughout the structure are largely one-over-one-light sashes; however, a round-arched, focal window on the south elevation displays a border of small, rectangular panes, as does a small, offset square window to the east, while a larger picture window to the east carries an upper pane of stained glass. Wooden window surrounds feature a raised, patterned head. Exterior alterations appear to be limited to the addition of a one-story, shed-roof wing to the rear.



Figure 3: 403 Division Street. Photo 191/17.

The Asa Craig Residence was constructed in 1892 by the firm of Clist & Smith. Craig, who was born in 1847, was very active in both agricultural and business concerns around Mukwonago. As an agriculturalist, Craig was known as the "Melon King of Wisconsin" since he developed a type of honeydew melon that became very popular in the Midwest. He also created two types of sweet corn. In addition, he was an active sheep farmer and printed a monthly newspaper called *The American Merino*. He also published a descriptive index of pedigree sheep. Aside from his agricultural concerns, Craig was an avid writer who prepared discourses on about any topic that interested him.

Additionally, he served as the Waukesha County Superintendent of Schools from 1890 to 1894, and the Mukwonago postmaster from 1914 to 1923. He held the position of president of The Mystic Cycle Works during its brief tenure in the late 1890s. Craig died on 4 July 1934. Since 1976, the Bruce Migazzi family has occupied the residence.¹²⁸

The circa 1977, one-story addition to the rear notwithstanding, the Asa Craig Residence is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. As well, Asa Craig was a substantial writer of the period, and creator of the honeydew melon and two variations of sweet corn. Further investigation into his writings and the locale in which he developed the agricultural products may also support Criterion B consideration.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
212 Pearl Avenue	189/26	Potentially Eligible

This small replica of an Irish castle is located behind the Rolland Porter Residence at 212 Pearl Avenue and is constructed of limestone. The structure features a round, corner tower element and is topped with a crenelated parapet. A round-arch opening provides entry from the south and small, rectangular “window openings” are located along the walls.

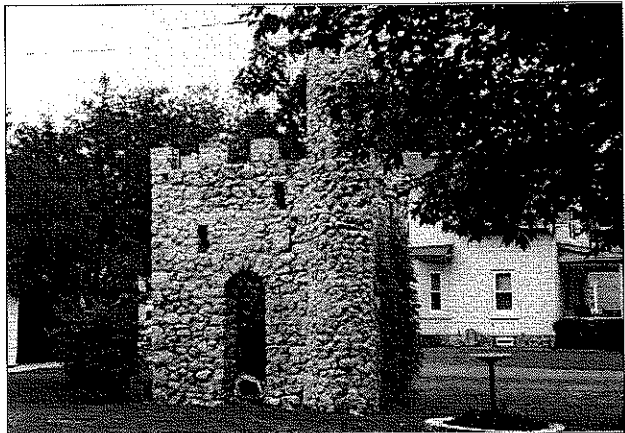


Figure 4: 212 Pearl Avenue. Photo 189/27.

The small castle structure was built in June 1897 by Rolland L. Porter. Porter was born in the Town of Vernon in 1846. He left school in 1865 to work as a store clerk in Milwaukee and, two years later, moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he entered into the commission business. After returning to Milwaukee in circa 1870, Porter worked in the pension office until 1872, when he established with M.J. and W.H. Davis the Northwestern Oil Company in Milwaukee. In 1876, he married Katherine MacTurnan. Upon his father’s death in 1882, Porter returned to the family farm in Vernon for four years. During this time, he was elected vice president of the National Poultry Association (1884) and won the highest award at a poultry exhibition in 1886. After the railroad came through Mukwonago, Porter started work in 1886 as a dealer in flour, feed and grain. In 1892, he hired carpenter Amos Patterson to construct his home. Porter had a strong interest in history and served as the president of the Waukesha County Historical

¹²⁸Langill and Loerke, eds., *From Farmland to Freeways*, 193, 278, 296; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 49; Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 17-18; “Perry Craig,” Pioneer Books; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1897-98], 815; “Asa Craig House,” *Waukesha Freeman*, 22 August 1995; “Melon King of State Dead,” *Milwaukee Journal*, 5 July 1934; “Craig Contributes to Science,” *Waukesha Freeman*, 6 July 1934; “National Register Nomination Questionnaire: Asa H. Craig House,” Prepared by Martin Perkins, 1989, On file at the WHS, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI.

Society, as well as the first vice-president of the Wisconsin State Archaeological Society. In 1897, the Porter family undertook a friendly rivalry with neighbors to see who could create a better garden. Inspired by a recent World’s Fair, Porter constructed his replica of the Irish Blarney Castle.¹²⁹

Although the associated home has changed hands throughout the years and the exterior has undergone substantial alterations, the castle structure has remained intact for over the last 100 years. The Blarney Castle is an excellent, intact example of what can be termed “garden folly,” or an element of the landscape that contributes to its beauty and/or recreational purposes. The Blarney Castle is, therefore, considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
300 Pearl Street	189/28	Potentially Eligible

This Colonial Revival residence rests on a fieldstone foundation, rises two-and-one-half stories and is sheathed with narrow vinyl siding. A two-story porch extends across the primary facade. First-floor porch supports consist of pairings of a square and a round post, both of which rest on a paneled wooden pier; a simple, wooden (replacement) balustrade connects the piers. The second level balustrade features small, square posts with finial-like tops. While the core of the house is topped with a truncated hip roof, a modestly projecting gabled wing with a pedimented peak projects to the east. Regarding the wing, the first floor features a Palladian window, while the second level features a two-sided bay projection. Aside from the south, second-story bay projection, remaining fenestration largely consists of one-over-one-light sashes. A small, one-story, enclosed porch extends from the northwest corner of the house.



Figure 5: 300 Pearl Street. Photo 189/28.

This residence was built by Albert Grutzmacher in circa 1903-04, as a wedding present for his wife. Born on 27 May 1870, Grutzmacher was the son of German immigrant Herman and Augusta (Rust) Grutzmacher. Albert became a carpenter/contractor and was responsible for constructing a significant number of buildings in the village from approximately the turn-of-the-century to his retirement in 1935. In 1904, Albert married Mary Isabel Van Buren, a schoolteacher from Vernon; together they had three children: John Harmon, Van Vey and Janice. The Grutzmacher residence served not only as the family home, but also as a showplace for Albert’s work since it contained a

¹²⁹Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 46; Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 588; “Rolland Porter,” Pioneer Books; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County*, 561-62; News brief, *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 26 March 1882 (7/2), 26 August 1884 (7/3), 9 January 1886 (7/3); “R.L. Porter Home,” *Waukesha Freeman*, 10 October 1995.

variety of millwork examples and, no doubt, some of his own handicrafts. In addition to his busy career, Albert played the clarinet in his own orchestra, served on the Waukesha County Board for a number of years, was a trustee of the United Universalist and Unitarian Church, and was a member of the Modern Woodmen and Masonic order. Indeed, Grutzmacher was the builder of the architect-designed Masonic Lodge in 1926. Grutzmacher passed away on 18 May 1937. His widow remained in the home until 1962. The current owner is Martin Perkins, who is in the process of restoring the interior.¹³⁰

Although the Grutzmacher Residence is indeed a good example of the Colonial Revival style, it has suffered the loss of the following significant elements: a third-story tower, its original clapboard siding and a Palladian window along the west facade of the home. As a result, the house is not considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. However, despite the alterations, the Albert Grutzmacher Residence is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion B, as the home of Grutzmacher himself, a prolific builder in the Village of Mukwonago.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
425 Grand Avenue	190/11	Potentially Eligible

This Spanish Colonial Revival church rests on a fieldstone foundation and the walls are covered with a stucco-like plaster. Situated on a triangular lot, the church's primary entrance is located along the south end wall. A pair of 1950s replacement wooden doors and a stained-glass transom are situated within a carved stone surround that incorporates a pair of engaged columns. A pair of round-arched, stained-glass windows with brick heads and sills flank the entry to either side, while a decorative, mosaic tile inset is located near the gabled peak. Copper-sheathed, faux rafters support the red, barrel tile roof. Both the west and east side walls are divided into five bays that are delineated by stepped, fieldstone buttresses. Paired, tall and narrow, round-arched windows occupy most of the bay divisions; however, the southernmost bay on both the west and east walls carry a pair of shorter examples that are topped with a circular window opening. A pair of gabled, rear entry wings extend to both the west and east from the north end of the church, while a belltower extends from the northeast corner of the structure. Rectangular window openings punctuate the basement level of the structure.

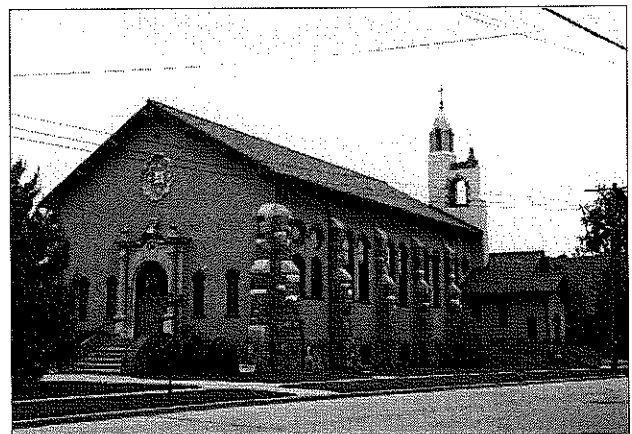


Figure 6: 425 Grand Avenue. Photo 190/11.

Designed by E. Brielmaier & Sons, Co., the former St. James Catholic Church was built in 1926.

¹³⁰Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 94-96; Arthur Grutzmacher, Obituary, *Mukwonago Chief*, 20 May 1937.

After several abortive attempts to create a Roman Catholic parish, St. James was established in 1896. That same year, the group purchased a church building from the disbanded German Reformed Church, made a few alterations and re-dedicated it as their own. Begun with only twelve families, by 1919, the congregation had grown to include fifty. As a result, it was deemed necessary to erect a new church building and, in 1926, the present facility was completed. In 1949, a "temporary school/future rectory" was designed by Brust & Brust and built across the street at 423 Division Street. Brust & Brust also designed a number of modest alterations for the church proper through the 1950s. By 1975, St. James needed a new school building and the entire congregation relocated to a new church facility at 830 CTH NN. The old building is now occupied by St. Pius V Roman Catholic Church, while the associated school building is utilized as the offices of the Mukwonago Area School District.¹³¹

The former St. James Catholic Church at 425 Grand Avenue is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture. In addition, the structure was designed by the noted firm of E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., which was begun by Erhard Brielmaier. Brielmaier was considered one of the most prolific church architects of his era.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses	See Appendix D	Potentially Eligible

A second, small historic district on Lincoln Avenue was also identified and includes the houses at 109, 121, 124 and 125 Lincoln Avenue (Photo Codes 187/34, 187/36, 188/1 and 188/8). All four of these properties feature a "spiderweb" stonework pattern, while two of the structures also feature a stone-sheathed garage.

The use of Waukesha limestone¹³² as a sheathing material for residences was promoted by local mason Charles "Charlie" Rath. In general, Rath was singly responsible for the number of limestone-sheathed houses erected from the 1940s through the 1950s that featured both the "spiderweb" pattern and the variously laid stone with small stones protruding from the flat facade. Although little specific information could be found on Rath himself, it is understood that his brother Ed was in the business, and that Charlie's son John began his own mason business in circa 1955.¹³³

¹³¹News brief, *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 February 1896; Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 127-29; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 51.

¹³²The term Lannon stone is often used interchangeably with any limestone quarried in Waukesha County or its adjacent environs. Technically, however, Lannon stone is that which is quarried in either Lannon or neighboring Sussex. Harry Lartz, long-time resident and former employee of John Rath (Charlie's son), indicates that Rath got his stone from a quarry north of the village on STH 83 and near STH 59. Therefore, the stone used by Rath in Mukwonago is considered Waukesha limestone.

¹³³Information regarding the Rath family was provided by Lartz, Conversation with Schnell. Do note, however, that Mrs. Leonard Albee indicated that she thought John was Charlie's nephew. To date, the family relationship could

All four houses were constructed by Harold Fickau, the former owner of the Harold Fickau Building Center at 414 S. Rochester Street, while the stonework for three of the houses was done by local mason Charlie Rath. The first of the four to be built was that at 109 Lincoln Avenue. It was built for Clem Simpson in circa 1945. Simpson operated the Sunset Cabins, a group of five tourist cabins located west of his home, in the southeast corner of the Lincoln and N. Rochester Street/STH 83 intersection. He operated the cabins into the 1960s. The second structure was built for Harold Fickau himself at 125 Lincoln Avenue in 1946. Following construction of his residence, work commenced on the neighboring structure at 121 Lincoln. This house was erected between 1947 and 1948 for Harold's father George, a retired farmer. Both of the Fickaus remained in their homes until the early 1960s, when they moved into a pair of new houses on MacArthur Street that were also built by Harold Fickau. Finally, the last house to be constructed was that for Leonard Albee in 1952. After working for his father-in-law as a milk hauler, he later worked at the Fickau concern. While the first three houses were sheathed with limestone by Rath, Albee elected to do his own stonework in his spare time. Mrs. Leonard Albee notes that he would work late into the night after transporting milk to Chicago; it took Leonard five years to finish laying the stone on both the house and the garage. The Albees continue to reside at 124 Lincoln Avenue.¹³⁴

Featuring distinctive "spiderweb" pattern stonework, this group of four homes, including two stone-sheathed garages, is a nice collection of stonework done by local mason Charlie Rath. While such stonework can indeed be found in other areas of southeastern Wisconsin, the amount found throughout the village is substantial and notable. Therefore, the Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
400 Lincoln Avenue	188/18	Potentially Eligible

Built in the Cape Cod style, this one-and-one-half story residence is sheathed with randomly laid, rough-cut limestone that is characterized by various sets of three flat stones set into the facade and that project from the flat surface. A gabled entrance wing projects from the east half of the primary (south) facade, which also includes a large, picture window. Another picture window is situated west

not be confirmed. Albee, Original (and current) owner of 124 Lincoln Avenue, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 9 July 2001. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

¹³⁴Fickau, Conversation with Schnell; Albee, Conversation with Schnell.

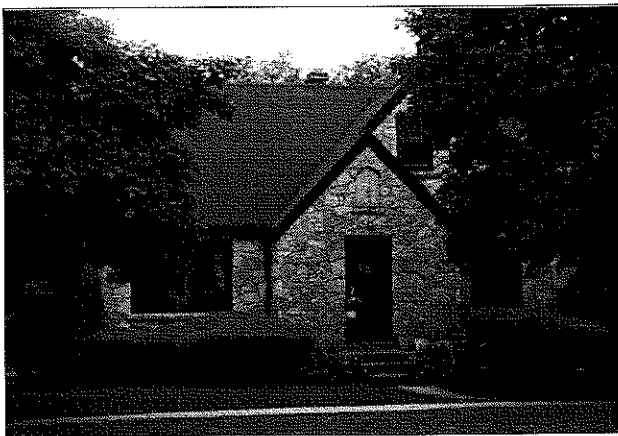


Figure 7: Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District. 125 Lincoln Avenue. Photo 188/8.

of the front door, under which rests a decorative stone flower box. Remaining fenestration consists of what appears to be both multiple-light, sash and casement windows. Metal awnings shield both the picture windows and south and east entrances.

This house was built in circa 1948 for Mr. and Mrs. Ortmann, retired farmers. Like the four houses in the proposed Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District, the stonework on this residence was completed by Charlie Rath; however, instead of a spiderweb pattern, this house features sets of three flat stones set among randomly laid, rough-cut limestone. Again, exhibiting stonework that is unique to Mukwonago and installed by a Mukwonago mason, the former Ortmann Residence is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.¹³⁵

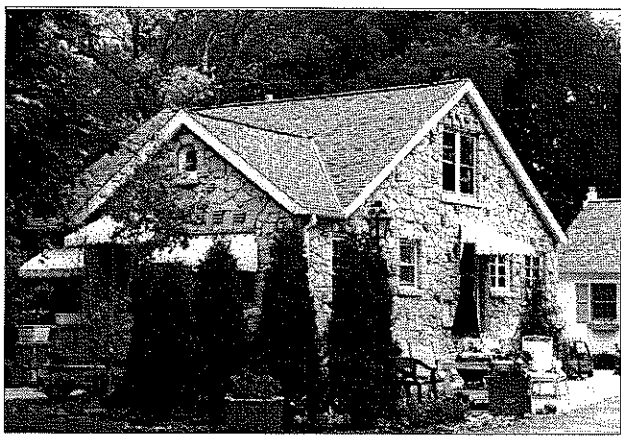


Figure 8: 400 Lincoln Avenue. Photo 188/18.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
200 Fox Street	192/24a	Further Research Necessary

Likely constructed in the late-1880s, this one-story Boomtown structure is sheathed with clapboard siding. A pair of wooden, swing-out garage doors occupy the south facade of the building, as does a standard-size, wooden, four-panel door. A rectangular window opening is situated off center, near the parapet peak. A pair of sash windows are located along the building's east wall.

The early history of this building is unclear. Indeed, the structure may have been moved to its present location. The lot at 200 Fox was historically associated with Henry H. Camp, who built a house on it as early as 1841. However, by no later than 1888, Henry's son Daniel lived at this

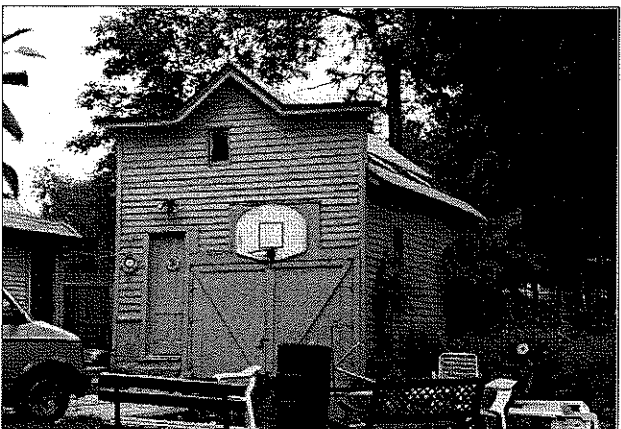


Figure 9: 200 Fox Street. Photo 192/24a.

¹³⁵Tax rolls for the Village of Mukwonago jump from 1940 to 1955; however, the tax assessor's records have a recorded date of 1948 for the construction of this home. Charlie Rath information provided by H. Lartz, Conversation with Schnell. In addition, Lucy Downs, a long-time resident along Lincoln Avenue, provided the Ortmann surname. Downs, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 12 July 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

location. It is said that Daniel established Mukwonago's newspaper, the *Mukwonago Chief*, in this structure on 1 January 1889. Daniel Camp was born in 1840 in the Town of Mukwonago. He attended local schools and later a "commercial college." At the age of twenty, he joined his father in the mercantile business until the elder Camp passed away. After moving to Ft. Howard in 1868, Camp ran a mercantile business until 1870, after which he was appointed the newspaper editor of the *Ft. Howard Monitor*. Over the next nineteen years as he moved from city to city, he continued to work as a merchant/storekeeper while also engaging in newspaper publishing. After working with the *Whitehall Messenger* and the *Osseo Blade*, he returned to Mukwonago to begin the *Mukwonago Chief* on 1 January 1889. The *Chief* was the successor to the *Mukwonago Mail*, which was begun by J.I. Toner in 1887. The first issue was published on 2 January, was two pages in length and featured the name the *Mukwonago Chief and Mail*. But, the next issue was named solely the *Chief*.¹³⁶

Secondary sources indicate that this building was the office of Dan Camp and the *Chief*. While it is known that Camp resided in the home at 200 Fox Street, it does not appear that the small Boomtown structure was originally located on that parcel. Indeed, an advertisement for barber John McNulty, which was published in *Chief* as early as 6 February 1889 (just one month after the paper was established) indicates McNulty had "rooms next door to the Chief office." To follow, on 26 June 1889, a news brief notes that "Hillier and Graves were plastering the Chief's wigwam at the first of the week." While it is only assumed that Camp jokingly referred to the Chief's office as a wigwam, the reference would suggest that the office was constructed of brick or another material conducive to plastering--not clapboard. Since no confirmation can be made in regard to the structure's use as the *Chief* office, further research is recommended at this time.¹³⁷

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
219 Grand Avenue	189/34	Potentially Eligible (Pending alterations)

Rising from a fieldstone foundation, this two-and-one-half story residence is sheathed with clapboard and features banding of both decorative shinglework and diagonal beadboard siding--all of which suggests a Stick Style architecture influence. Gabled wings project from both the north and south facades of the house; elaborate wooden gable trim is evident along three out of the four facades. A one-and-one-half story kitchen wing extends from the rear of the main block and a circa 1961, one-story addition is located at the rear of the building. Windows throughout the house are largely one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. Exterior alterations to the home include a porch replacement and the one-story rear wing.

Throughout its more than 100-year existence, this house has served a variety of functions. Title

¹³⁶Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 69; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County* (1894), 331-32.

¹³⁷Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 69; C. Lartz, Conversation with Schnell, News brief, *Mukwonago Chief*, 6 February 1889 and 26 June 1889.

information indicates that Henry Youmans purchased this parcel from Sewall Andrews on 4 January 1862. It remained in the Youmans family until 27 December 1894 when it was sold to Lucy Mabel West. Less than one year later, the parcel again changed hands, this time passing from the Wests to Mrs. Henry A. Myers. The Meyers family retained the property until selling to Henry and Hattie Judd on 3 January 1916. The house was later utilized as both the home and business of H.G. and Virginia Seymour who, in 1935, established the Seymour Funeral Home in the structure. The Mutter family later occupied the property. In 1961, the home was purchased by Floyd and Jessie McKenzie and donated to the village for use as a public library. In order to accommodate the library's holdings, a one-story addition was added to the rear. In 1964, dedication ceremonies were held and the library was officially open for patrons. Jessie, a long-time librarian in the village, worked at this location until her death in 1971. The subject structure functioned as the village library until the present facility was completed in 1996.¹³⁸



Figure 10: 219 Grand Avenue. Photo 189/34.

The former West/Myers Residence was given interim consideration for Register eligibility in November 1999 by the Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation's Resource Evaluation Committee. Following the review, an interior description was requested. Upon further consideration, WHS Architectural Historian Jim Draeger indicated that if the circa 1961 rear wing were to be removed and the front porch was restored, the structure would then be potentially eligible for the Register. Therefore, pending the suggested improvements, the West/Myers Residence is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.¹³⁹

¹³⁸"219 Grand Avenue," National Register Nomination Questionnaire, Prepared by Mr. Martin Perkins, 1999, On file at the WHS, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI; Historic photograph and caption of 219 Grand Avenue, *Mukwonago Chief*, 2 August 1961; Waukesha County Federated Library System, "Mukwonago Community Library History"; Tax rolls, Town of Mukwonago, 1870-1900, Village of Mukwonago, 1910-1930. On file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI. Unfortunately, tax rolls do not differentiate between land value and building improvements until 1910; therefore, tax information does not help to substantiate at date of construction. Further research in the local newspaper may be the only way to determine a definite date of construction and original owner. However, do note that Henry Youmans was a substantial land owner in the village and secondary sources indicate that Henry's home was located on the parcel previous to the extant Laurel E. Youmans House at 200-02 Grand Avenue. It is noted that Henry's house was moved to the parking lot behind 110 Main Street. Therefore, the home was most likely built by either West or Myers; therefore, suggesting a construction date of ca. 1894-95. Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 41.

¹³⁹Draeger, Conversation with Schnell.

Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
222 Grand Avenue	189/35	Potentially Eligible

This one-story, limestone-sheathed structure rests on a concrete foundation and is topped with a flat roof. An overhead garage door punctuates the south half of the main (west) facade, while the remaining half features a picture window that is sheltered by a metal awning. Windows throughout the structure are one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes.



Figure 11: 222 Grand Avenue. Photo 189/35.

This structure was erected in circa 1946 as the office of the North-West Telephone Co. In 1903, telephone service was implemented in Mukwonago. Although the initial location of the service is unclear it was, by no later than 1920, operated by the Eagle Telephone Company and was located on the 200 block of N. Rochester Street/STH 83. It continued at that location as the Eagle Telephone Co. through to the 1940s. At some point, service changed to the North-West Telephone Co., the entity that was responsible for the construction of the subject structure. Patrons came to this building to pay their bills until dial phones were introduced in 1961 and a local operator was no longer necessary. Since that time, the building has served as a private residence.¹⁴⁰

As the structure was sheathed with limestone and constructed in the mid- to late-1940s, it is likely that the mason work was performed by Charlie Rath [see previous discussions for the Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District (100 block of Lincoln Avenue) and 400 Lincoln Avenue]. Despite that fact, the building is not considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. However, it does have potential under Criterion A for its association with the evolving development of local telephone service. While it is likely that numerous structures built specifically for this purpose remain throughout the state, that function is not readily identifiable from the exterior unless, of course, a company name is inscribed on the structure. Despite the garage door alteration, the structure is clearly recognizable to all who had to come the building between circa 1946 and 1961 in order to pay their telephone bills.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
401 Main Street	186/11	Potentially Eligible

Located at the southwest corner of Main and Meacham streets, this small gas station building rests

¹⁴⁰Wright, *A Chronicle of Mukwonago History*, 57-58; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 48; Lartz, Conversation with Schnell.

on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with clapboard. A pair of metal poles support the overhanging, gabled roof which extends to the east. A central door with a plain wooden surround provides entry into the former office area and is flanked by rectangular, six-over-one sash windows. Paired sash windows occupy both the north and south walls of the main block. A smaller, gabled wing extends from the rear of the main block which is offset to the north. Each of the wing's north and south walls carries a single, five-panel wooden door, while the rear is punctuated with a pair of small square openings topped with wooden awnings. The remaining wall space of the main block's west facade carries a four-light window. The interior of the main block consists of an one central open space with modern flooring and a stuccoed ceiling, while the rear wing is divided into two former restroom areas.

This former filling station was likely built between the late 1920s and early 1930s and was affiliated with the Texaco Oil Company. Tax roll information for the parcel (which has historically been associated with the house to the rear at 311 Meacham Street), indicates that the original operator was Abe Weinberg. He purchased the house to the rear and the then-vacant lot along Main Street between 1910 and 1920. Prior to 1940, he sold the property, which then likely included the filling station, to Charlie Fischer. Also, sometime during the 1930s, the gabled, clapboard-sheathed garage to the south was erected for car repair work. A 1937 village directory does indicate that Fischer lived at 311 Meacham; however, there is no indication anywhere in the directory that a filling station was located at the corner of Main and Meacham. Fern Schultz and her late husband, operators of the filling station from 1944 to 1965, indicates that they did purchase the gas station from Fischer; however, Fischer retained until at least 1955 the land upon which it rested. After the station was sold by the Schultzs, the structure was used as an ice cream parlor; it was that business that erected the pergola to the south. It currently functions as a specialty retail outlet, called the "General Store."¹⁴¹



Figure 12: 401 Main Street. Photo 186/11.

Displaying a significant degree of integrity, the former Texaco filling station retains all of its original windows, clapboard siding and its overhanging canopy. As well, the interior arrangement has remained intact. Although simpler in design than that of the Texaco-affiliated, Oatman Filling Station

¹⁴¹Since this lot was always associated with the adjacent lot including the house, it was not possible to discern a date of construction for the filling station, as the building improvement amount for the parcels was written as a lump sum, Tax rolls, Village of Mukwonago, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1955. Fern Schultz, Former owner of the Texaco filling station at 401 Main Street, Telephone conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 5 July 2001; Jerry Lange, Current owner of the subject structure, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 5 July 2001, Conversation notes for both conversations on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which was recently listed on the National Register, the subject structure compares favorably. Therefore, the Texaco-affiliated, Weinberg Filling Station is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C.¹⁴²

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
407 Main Street	186/9	Not Eligible

This two-story, Boomtown structure rises from a fieldstone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard siding along the primary east facade, while the side walls are covered with drop siding. A series of carved wooden brackets adorn the gabled parapet, which is situated atop a small gabled window opening. A two-story porch on a poured concrete base, and with a hipped roof, is located at the center of the primary facade and shelters a singular doorway along each level. The porch supports are simple, square posts and the balustrade is comprised of turned wooden spindles. A pair of replacement, four-over-one-light windows flanks the first-floor entry, while an original, single, two-over-two-light window is situated to either side of the second-level door. Windows along both the north and south side walls are variously-grouped and sized and feature either one-over-one or two-over-two-light sashes; second floor windows are topped with a saw-cut trim surround. An open, wooden staircase provides entry to the second level along the south, while a second-story balcony extends from the rear (west) facade.



Figure 13: 407 Main Street. Photo 186/9.

Built in circa 1888, the Kellogg's Dry Goods Store was established by Erastus B. Kellogg, who ran it until at least 1895. Kellogg was the son of E.H. Kellogg, who came to Mukwonago in August 1864 and purchased the Mukwonago Mills. Erastus was educated in public schools before attending Milton College and eventually learned the milling business from his father, E.H. After the elder Kellogg passed away in 1876, Erastus rented the mill for just one year. Kellogg's subsequent occupational activity is unknown until the circa 1888 establishment of the dry goods store. Erastus was first married to Miss Caroline Platner, who died in 1870; he remarried in 1878 to Miss Luella Payne. After 1895, the property was purchased by Charles Job. He was a manufacturer of harnesses and trunks and the proprietor of Job's Opera House until it burned down in 1903. It is assumed that Job continued his harness-making business out of the subject structure. Sometime between 1920 and 1930, the property was purchased by Agnes Opal Nelson. It was during her tenure that the structure was remodeled for residential use. The original storefront windows were removed and replaced with

¹⁴²"Oatman Filling Station," National Register Nomination, Prepared by Elizabeth Miller for Mead & Hunt, June 2000. The Oatman Filling Station was listed on the Register on 16 January 2001.

the existing four-over-one-light sashes, the two-story porch was added and the sheathing of the east facade was changed from drop to clapboard siding. Nelson retained the property until at least 1955.¹⁴³

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A. Regarding Criterion B, Erastus Kellogg, along with his father, was associated with the milling business in Mukwonago. Despite that ready connection, Erastus's dry goods business was separate from his family's flour milling history. And, while Charles Job's trunk and harness-making business was long-standing in the community, this structure is not the original building in which it was started in either 1850 or 1862. Therefore, the former store building is not considered eligible for the Register under Criterion B. Finally, regarding Criterion C, the subject structure has been altered by the removal of the storefront windows, the replacement of the siding and the addition of the two-story porch. While its former function as a commercial building is still somewhat recognizable, the alterations outweigh its former functions and associated history. As a direct result of the alterations, the former Kellogg Dry Goods Store is not considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
411 Main Street	186/10	Potentially Eligible

Rising from a fieldstone foundation, this Boomtown-front structure is sheathed with drop siding and features a flat parapet with carved wooden brackets that shield the building's gabled roof. Regarding the full, two-story portion of the building, a pair of four-light, storefront windows flank a double-door, wood and glass entry. The modestly shorter portion to the south is also topped with a flat parapet with brackets and incorporates a single door and one, four-light storefront window in its first-floor facade. The entire floor level area is sheathed with diagonal beadboard. Above the first-floor shed-roof overhang, the second level carries a two-over-two-light window to the south, while a replacement, tripartite window arrangement is situated above the double-door entrance. Windows throughout the remaining three facades are variously placed, sized and lighted; however, a large opening with a stained-glass border is located along the south facade. A hipped-roof cupola tops the building at the center and along the roof's ridge. Alterations appear to be limited to the removal of two sash windows from the second level of the primary facade. They were subsequently infilled and replaced with the current, tripartite window arrangement. A third



Figure 14: 411 Main Street. Photo 186/10.

¹⁴³*Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1888-89], 839; [1895-96], 776; Martin Perkins, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 29 May 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; *History of Waukesha County*, 970; Tax rolls, 1852-1955.

window along the north facade of the building also appears to have been removed and infilled and a one-story wing, also sheathed with drop siding, extends from the rear of the building.

The Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store was built in circa 1888, by George Wallman and Nicholas Lotz; however, it was apparently run by his brother-in-law Nicholas until his death in circa 1902. George was the son of Frederick C. Wallman, a cabinetmaker and native of Germany. The elder Wallman came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Waterford, Wisconsin, where he established himself as a carpenter, undertaker and manufacturer of furniture. In 1860, his son George was born. He followed his father into the family business at the age of fourteen. In 1884, when the elder Wallman moved to Clinton Junction, George took over the family business in Waterford and graduated from Prof. Clark's School of Embalming. (George was the first embalmer to graduate in the county of Racine). In 1886, the elder Wallman retired to Mukwonago. At some point, Frederick's daughter Dora married Nicholas Lotz.¹⁴⁴

It appears that when Frederick moved to Mukwonago, the Lotzs followed. In circa 1888, the Wallman, Lotz & Co. established a furniture store and undertaking business next door to the Wallman property. Lotz became the sole proprietor by no later than 1895; however, he passed away in circa 1902. George Wallman then ran the Mukwonago store until 1906, when it was purchased by his brother-in-law William C. Trost, who had been working for George for fifteen years. Trost operated it until at least 1911, when it was purchased by M. Powers. The latter continued to run it as a furniture store into the 1940s; however, he eventually moved the undertaking business down the block to 315 Main Street. After Powers sold the building to Donald Torwaldson, the upper level was made into an apartment with two bedrooms. Torwaldson sold wall and floor coverings out of the first floor of the building until it was purchased by John Anich in 1960. Since then the structure has served as Anich's Liquor, which is currently run by John's son Jerry.¹⁴⁵

Although modest alterations have been made to the primary facade, the structure retains its storefront windows and entry. As a good example of a commercial building with a Boomtown front, the former Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
417 Main Street	186/8	Not Eligible

A Greek Revival residence, this structure rises one-and-one-half stories from a limestone and

¹⁴⁴*Commemorative and Biographical Record of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1906), 121.

¹⁴⁵*Commemorative and Biographical Record of Racine and Kenosha Counties*, 122; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* [1888-89], 839; [1895-96], 776; [1903-04], 898; [1911-12], 949; *Memoirs of Waukesha County* (1907), 662-63; Gerald Anich, Current owner of the former Wallman, Lotz & Co. Store at 411 Main Street, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 5 July 2001, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Tax rolls, 1852-1950.

fieldstone foundation and consists of three wings. It is sheathed with clapboard siding and the roof is covered with wooden shingles. The primary, east-facing wing features an off-center, south entrance that is covered by a mansard-like roof with column supports. The wooden panel door is surrounded by a transom and sidelights; the latter of which are shielded by wooden shutters. A pair of nine-over-one-light sash windows are located along the remaining first floor facade, while a pair of one-over-one-light sashes are situated within the upper half-story. A wide wooden frieze and eave returns complete the primary facade and carry through the remainder of the home. A two-story wing extends to the north and a one-story wing is located to the south. Fenestration throughout the first floor of the house consists largely of nine-over-one-light sashes, while upper level windows are generally one-over-one-light examples. A small, shed-roof addition extends from the rear of the north/south oriented wing. The interior of the home has been largely gutted; however, it does retain its original, wide plank flooring. The first floor consists of a living room (main block), bedroom (north wing) and kitchen (south wing), while the second floor contains two bedrooms and a bathroom.

Secondary accounts indicate that this structure was erected in 1841. While some portion of this house may date to 1841, its overall size and number of wing projections suggests that its composite form developed by the circa 1880s. Nonetheless, tax records indicate that Alfred Sergeant was the property owner in the 1850s, while Emily Dickenson owned the property in the 1860s. Emily was followed by Orrin B. Dickenson in the 1870s and, Frank Vandeldon by 1880. In 1886, Frederick C. Wallman purchased the property, which included the house and an empty lot to the north. As noted above, Wallman retired to Mukwonago in 1886.

And, by 1888, the Wallman, Lotz & Co. Furniture Store and Undertaking business had been established next door to the north. Wallman apparently passed away in the 1890s, after which the property was turned over to his son-in-law Nicholas Lotz, who was married to Wallman's daughter Dora. Nicholas Lotz passed away in circa 1902 and the house remained in Dora's possession until her passing sometime in the 1930s. Nicholas and Dora had at least one daughter named Leona, a librarian, who resided in the home until at least the mid-1950s. Shortly after purchasing the former Wallman, Lotz & Co. Store building at 411 Main, John Anich acquired the house and it remains in the Anich family today.¹⁴⁶

Although clearly an example of the Greek Revival style of architecture, the two-story wing to the north and the one-story wing to the south alter the structure's original form, which was likely the



Figure 15: 417 Main Street. Photo 186/8.

¹⁴⁶Township Tax Rolls, 1854-1900, Village tax rolls, 1910-1955; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 18; Anich, Conversation with Schnell.

front-gable block alone. In addition, both the replacement porch and windows throughout are not consistent with the Greek Revival style, which would be without a porch and exhibiting six-over-six-light windows. As a result of the alterations, the subject house is not considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. Additionally, no information was found to substantiate eligibility under either Criterion A or B. Therefore, the Wallman-Lotz Residence is not considered eligible for the Register.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
S94 W28737 CTH NN	194/15	Not Eligible At This Time

This two-story, gabled ell residence rises from a fieldstone foundation and is constructed of brick which has been painted. The main block is two bays in width and is oriented on a north/south axis, while the ell wing extends to the east. The year "1880" is situated with the peak of the main block. The segmental-arched windows throughout the house are nearly symmetrically placed, consist of two-over-two-light sashes and are topped with brick hood molds. A pair of doors is situated within the north ell juncture; however, one has been infilled. A one-story, gabled wing with clapboard siding extends from the rear (to the south) of the ell wing. The singular exterior alteration to this house appears to be the removal of the original front porch. A gabled, board-sided barn on a fieldstone foundation is located to the south of the house.



Figure 16: S94 W28737 CTH NN. Photo 194/15.

This farmhouse was erected by J.N. Crawford in 1880. Born in Ohio in 1837, Crawford initially worked as a master carpenter. In 1868, he married Miss Louie Smith and purchased a 161-acre farm on CTH NN. In 1880, he erected the subject, gabled ell house to accommodate his growing family which consisted of five children. Considering his previous experience as a carpenter, it is likely that Crawford built the house himself. The same year that the house was erected, Crawford was cited in an 1880 county history as "one of the most successful of the breeders of fine-wooled sheep in Wisconsin." He also raised pure-bred China Poland hogs and Jersey cattle. By 1891, a county plat notes that his farm was called the Maple Avenue Stock Farm. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, Crawford was one of the initial members of the Universalist Society, he served as the president of the Town Insurance Company in the 1870s, as well as president of Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago from 1903 to at least 1905.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁷History of Waukesha County, 968; Plat Book of Waukesha County (1891), 46; Wisconsin State Gazetteer [1903-04], 897; [1905-06], 916.

Although the building is largely intact, it is missing its original porch, which would have likely spanned the entire primary (north) facade of the house. The loss of the porch is significant enough to render this residence ineligible for the Register at this time. However, if a sympathetic replacement or replica of the original were to be constructed, the J. N. Crawford Residence could be re-evaluated for eligibility under Criterion C. And, while Crawford was a seemingly prominent farmer in the area, no evidence was found to suggest that his farming practices were innovative or that he was responsible for the development of any particular crop or breed of animal.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
400 Oakland Avenue	188/22	Potentially Eligible

This two-story, clapboard-sheathed, Queen Anne style residence employs a cruciform variation of the gabled ell form. The house rises from a fieldstone foundation with thick mortar joints. A one-story, flat-roof garage wing extends from the northwest corner of the home, while a small two-story addition extends from the north gabled wing and a one-story, enclosed porch is located off of the northwest corner. The primary (south) facade features a pair of porches; each displays a pedimented roof with decorative shingle siding, spindlework, turned posts and a sawn balustrade. Both entrances feature carved wooden screen doors. The central gabled wing displays cutaway corners with spindlework along the first floor, while the peak features both decorative shinglework and ornamental millwork. The first-floor window carries a large upper pane consisting of a border of small, stained-glass panes. Fenestration throughout the remainder of the home consists of one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes.

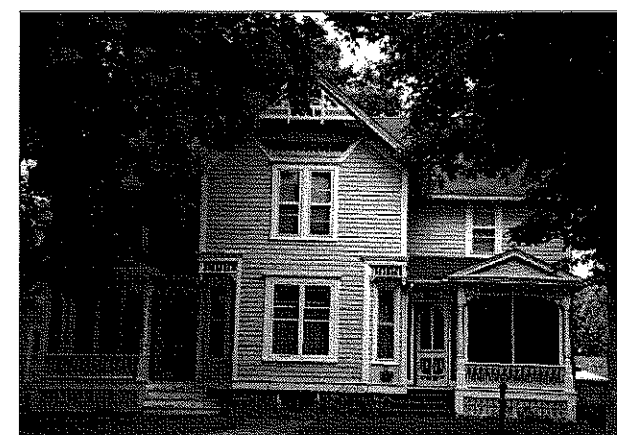


Figure 17: 400 Oakland Avenue. Photo 188/22.

Born in 1854 in the Town of Mukwonago, Thomas E. Swan was educated in the local schools and took over the family farmstead in 1876. In 1879, he married Ada Coats of Mukwonago and had three children named Laurel, Evelyn and Lester. After farming for several years in Walworth County, the Swan family purchased a 160-acre farm in the Town of Mukwonago. Although retaining his farm and continuing as a dealer in wool and livestock, Swan and his family moved into a new house in the Village of Mukwonago in 1892. Swan hired masons Hillier and Graves for the foundation, while William Vick was employed as the carpenter. A 1907 county history indicates that "...his family occupies one of the best dwellings in the village." Swan served on the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors for several terms, was a member of the Mukwonago Village Council, a stockholder in the local Creamery and the Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago, and as a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. Son Laurel, who also resided in the home into his twenties, had served first as the bookkeeper and then as the assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago, from 1901 to at least 1907. After the elder Swans passed away and both Lester and

Laurel moved from Mukwonago (or perhaps passed away), the youngest member of the Swan family, Evelyn, taught in the Mukwonago schools and resided in the family home into at least the 1940s.¹⁴⁸

The rear facade notwithstanding, the Thomas E. Swan Residence is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The porch and peakwork are exceptional examples of millwork and the house retains a great degree of integrity. As well, Thomas Swan was a notable figure in the village. Based on the previous information, the Thomas E. Swan Residence is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
231 Roberts Drive	194/2	Potentially Eligible

Constructed of cast concrete, this one-story church and two-story meeting hall feature relief sculptures that describe the stories and parables of Jesus, as well as other New Testament narratives. Ten pillars provide the support for the church structure and represent the Ten Commandments; the roof is cantilevered from these ten, weight-bearing pillars. Expanses of stained-glass infills the area between the pre-cast walls and the roof; therefore, the walls do not actually touch the roof. A large stained-glass window at the front of the church symbolizes heaven and earth. The two-story wing to the east consists of Sunday school classrooms and a fellowship hall. It also features religious symbols that were cast into the concrete.¹⁴⁹



Figure 18: 231 Roberts Drive. Photo 194/2.

The First Congregational Church was established by English immigrants in 1857. In 1869, the congregation constructed a Greek Revival church (no longer extant) at the corner of Main and Blood streets. In 1957, the Congregationalists joined the United Church of Christ Union; however, they dissociated themselves in 1972 and joined the National Association of Congregational Churches. During this period, the congregation abandoned its old quarters and built the subject structure. Designed in 1959 by Wauwatosa architect William Wenzler, the church was not completed until

¹⁴⁸Haight, ed., *Memoirs of Waukesha County*, 654; News briefs, *Mukwonago Chief*, 23 May and 1 June 1892; 1937 *Guide With Map*, 22.

¹⁴⁹Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwanago*, 59-60; Rev. Robert Fleischmann, Interim minister of the First Congregational Church, Telephone Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 12 July 2001. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. Although not reviewed for this report, a more in-depth description of the exterior is provided in the 125th Anniversary Booklet for the First Congregational Church, which was produced in 1982. Booklet on file at the First Congregational Church, Mukwonago, WI.

1962.¹⁵⁰

Although not quite fifty years old, the First Congregational Church of Mukwonago is an excellent example of Post-WWII church construction that utilizes a modern building material—pre-cast concrete. Heavy concrete juxtaposed with glass provides for a curious contrast. Also, the sculpture and incisions evident along the exterior is indeed unique. As a result of the preceding information, the First Congregational Church of Mukwonago is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	Map Code	Evaluation
210 Park Avenue	189/12	Further Research Necessary

A Colonial Revival/Prairie-influenced residence, this two-and-one-half story residence rises from a stuccoed foundation and is sheathed with narrow clapboard along the first floor, while the upper two levels are covered with wooden shingles. Above the wide, overhanging eaves which feature flat, wooden brackets, the cross-gable roof features full gabled pediments with Palladian windows. A hipped-roof porch extends across the entire primary (south) facade and wraps around to the east. Prairie-influenced ornamentation is found along each of the porch's pier supports and period, four-over-one-light sash windows are located throughout the house.



Figure 19: 210 Park Avenue. Photo 189/12.

In a 1996 interview, Kathryn Dobyns observed that the house was built in 1913 by her father, Irvin Van Buren. He was the brother-in-law of local builder Albert Grutmacher, for whom he worked for a time. Van Buren passed away in 1960. Thereafter, the house was occupied by family members until the death in 1996 of Kathryn's husband, Robert.¹⁵¹

Because of its distinct Prairie-influenced porch, this residence may be a builder's catalog design. Although no match has been made to any specific catalog at this time, further research may

¹⁵⁰"First Congregational Church of Mukwonago," Material on-line; "Window to Our Past," *Mukwonago Chief*, 15 May 2001; Bergmann, *From Mequanego to Mukwonago*, 20; Koyle, ed., *American Architects Directory* (1955), 562.

¹⁵¹"Van Buren Home," *Waukesha Freeman*, 29 January 1996. The relationship between Grutmacher and Van Buren was verified by Martin Perkins, who had interviewed Dobyns in the Past. Perkins, Conversation with Schnell, 21 July 2001.

substantiate the supposition.¹⁵²

Finally, do note that, like the structure at 210 Park Avenue, at least four other houses display characteristics that suggest they too may be catalog designs. Included are the Stoecker Residence at 613 Franklin Street (Photo Code 192/5); the Rintelman Residence at 602 Division Street (Photo Code 191/11); the Queen Anne-inspired A. Swan Residence at 604 Division Street (Photo Code 191/11) and the Dutch Colonial Revival, George Harland Residence at 608 Division Street (Photo Code 191/10). Upon field review, WHS Architectural Historian James Draeger identified the three structures on Division Street as potential designs of Racine builder Charles Blassingame, who had produced a catalog of his own designs in the early part of the twentieth century—a copy of which Draeger has in his possession. However, upon reviewing the catalog, none of the three houses matched Blassingame's designs. To follow, secondary source information indicates that local builder Albert Grutzmacher built both 602 and 608 Division Street. If any of the four are proven to be built from a specific catalog design, they could be determined potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C. Until the supposition is substantiated, further research is necessary.¹⁵³

¹⁵²Draeger, Conversation with Schnell.

¹⁵³Ibid.; A news brief regarding the George Harland Residence is found in the *Mukwonago Chief*, 5 April 1912; additional Grutzmacher information is located in Wright, *Place of the Bear*, 94-95; information regarding Stoecker was provided by C. Perkins, Conversation with Schnell.

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NOTE: In 1998, Heritage Research, Ltd., completed a historical/architectural survey of Mukwonago buildings adjacent to STH 83 as part of a Wisconsin Department of Transportation highway improvement project. Notes from several conversations completed during that endeavor are employed in this document and are cited below with their 1998 interview dates. Additionally, notes for all conversations are on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

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APPENDIX A

Survey Inventory

Historical and Architectural Resources Survey
Village of Mukwonago

Survey Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Resource</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>
111 Atkinson Street	Commercial	186/30
326 Atkinson Street	Commercial	187/24
447 Atkinson Street	Residential	187/23
450 Atkinson Street	Residential	187/21-22
521 Bay Street	Residential	193/1
311-13 Blood Street	Residential	187/19
431 Blood Street	Residential	187/20
711 Bryant Street	Residential	192/4
722 Bryant Street	Residential	192/3
726 Bryant Street	Residential	192/2
729 Bryant Street	Residential	192/1
728 Clarendon Avenue	Agricultural/Commercial	190/21, 23; 191/1-3
915 Clarendon Avenue	Educational	194/17
403 Division Street	Residential	191/17
411 Division Street	Residential	195/8
417 Division Street	Residential	195/7
423 Division Street	Religious/Educational	191/15
515 Division Street	Residential	191/13
602 Division Street	Residential	191/12
604 Division Street	Residential	191/11
608 Division Street	Residential	191/10
611 Division Street	Residential	191/9
616 Division Street	Residential	191/7
619 Division Street	Residential	191/8
710 Division Street	Residential	191/5
730 Division Street	Residential	191/4
111 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/20-21
114 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/19
119 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/18
120 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/16

Historical and Architectural Resources Survey
Village of Mukwonago

125 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/15
133 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/13-14
134 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/10-11
139 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/12
142 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/9
148 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/8
Ca. 300 Eagle Lake Avenue (2nd House west of West Side Avenue)	Residential	193/7
387 Eagle Lake Avenue	Residential	193/6
S94 W28490 CTH ES	Residential	195/2
S93 W28384 CTH ES	Residential	195/3
S93 W28220 CTH ES	Agricultural	195/4-5
207 Field Street	Residential	187/18
200 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential/Commercial	192/24-24a
Ca. 201 Fox Street/CTH ES	Commercial/Transportation	192/23
210 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential	192/22
211 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential	192/21
220 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential	192/19
225 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential	192/20
232 Fox Street/CTH ES	Residential	192/17
204 Franklin Street	Residential	192/13
208 Franklin Street	Residential	192/14
212 Franklin Street	Residential	192/11
413 Franklin Street	Residential	192/10
422 Franklin Street	Residential	192/8
423 Franklin Street	Residential	192/9
511 Franklin Street	Residential	192/7
519 Franklin Street	Residential	192/6
613 Franklin Street	Residential	192/5
South of Front Street, west of the RR Trestle	Recreation	187/11
200-02 Grand Avenue	Residential	189/32
201 Grand Avenue	Governmental	189/33
219 Grand Avenue	Residential/Governmental	189/34
222 Grand Avenue	Residential	189/35
229 Grand Avenue	Residential	189/36
301 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/1

Historical and Architectural Resources Survey
Village of Mukwonago

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307 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/2
308 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/5
315 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/4
319 Grand Avenue	Residential	195/6
322 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/6
402 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/7-8
406 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/9
412 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/10
425 Grand Avenue	Religious	190/11
500 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/15
504 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/16
508 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/17
509 Grand Avenue	Religious	190/13-14; 191/14
609 Grand Avenue	Residential	190/18
616 Grand Avenue	Commercial	190/19-20, 24
9724 CTH I	Agricultural	195/10-11
407 Jefferson Street	Residential	187/17
501 Jefferson Street	Residential	187/16
514 Jefferson Street	Residential	187/15
601 Jefferson Street	Residential	187/14
703 Jefferson Street	Residential/Religious	187/13
706 Jefferson Street	Residential	187/12
127 Lake Street	Residential	193/3
133 Lake Street	Residential	193/4
145 Lake Street	Residential	193/5
326 Lake Street	Residential	193/2
109 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	187/34
120 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	187/35
121 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	187/36
124 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/1
125 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/8
130 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/9
206 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/11
207 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/12
210 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/14
211 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/13
215 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/15
307 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/16

Historical and Architectural Resources Survey
Village of Mukwonago

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315 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/17
400 Lincoln Avenue	Residential	188/18
580 CTH LO	Agricultural/Residential	193/23, 24a
100 Main Street	Commercial	186/26
103 Main Street	Residential	186/27
106 Main Street	Commercial	186/29
108 Main Street	Governmental/Commercial	186/24
110 Main Street	Commercial	186/23
114 Main Street	Commercial	186/22
201 Main Street	Residential	186/19-20
206 Main Street	Social	186/17
216 Main Street	Religious	186/16
314 Main Street	Residential	186/12
400 Main Street	Residential	186/13
401 Main Street	Commercial/Transportation	186/11, 195/20
407 Main Street	Commercial	186/9
411 Main Street	Commercial	186/10
417 Main Street	Residential	186/8
501 Main Street	Residential	186/7
505 Main Street	Residential	186/6
506 Main Street	Residential	186/5
605 Main Street	Residential	186/4
701 Main Street	Educational/Commercial	186/2
802 Main Street	Commercial/Recreational	186/1
1545 Main Street	Agricultural/Commercial	195/12
311 Meacham Street	Residential	186/15
S94 W28737 CTH NN	Residential/Agricultural	194/15-16
1008-10 CTH NN	Residential/Agricultural	194/13
NW corner of CTH NN & STH 83	Residential/Agricultural	194/3
100 Oakland Avenue	Residential	189/3
109 Oakland Avenue	Residential	189/4
114 Oakland Avenue	Residential	189/2
115 Oakland Avenue	Residential	189/1
124 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/35
131 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/33-34
134 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/32
142 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/29-30
204 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/28

208 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/27
210 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/26
216 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/25
300 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/24
305 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/23
400 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/22
411 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/20-21
414 Oakland Avenue	Residential	188/19
100 Park Avenue	Residential	189/5
103 Park Avenue	Residential	189/6
110 Park Avenue	Residential	189/7
111 Park Avenue	Residential	189/8
116 Park Avenue	Residential	189/9
117 Park Avenue	Residential	189/10
126 Park Avenue	Residential	189/11
210 Park Avenue	Residential	189/12
214 Park Avenue	Residential	189/13
102 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/19
106 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/20
200 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/21-22
206-08 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/23
210 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/24
211 Pearl Avenue	Religious/Residential	189/25
212 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/26-27
300 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/28
301 Pearl Avenue	Religious/Residential	189/29
306 Pearl Avenue	Residential	189/30
214 Plank Road	Residential	192/16
225 Plank Road	Residential	192/15
308 Pleasant Street	Residential	191/22
311 Pleasant Street	Residential	191/20-21
312 Pleasant Street	Residential	195/9
411 Pleasant Street	Residential	191/23
417 Pleasant Street	Residential	191/24-24a
201 Roberts Drive	Religious	194/1
231 Roberts Drive	Religious	194/2
101 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial	187/25

111 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial/Recreational	187/26
215 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial/Recreational	187/27
216 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/29
221 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial/Recreational	187/28
317 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/30
407 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/31
617 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/33
693 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Religious	187/32
930 N. Rochester Street/STH 83	Educational	194/8
SW corner N. Rochester Street/STH 83 & CTH NN	Recreational	194/7, 9-12
201 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial	186/21
204-08 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial	186/31
214 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial/Transportation	186/32-33
300 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	186/34
301 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	186/36
305 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Commercial/Agricultural	186/35
307-09 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential/Commercial	187/1
315 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/2
318 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/3
400 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/4
518 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/6
604-06 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/7
608 S. Rochester Street/STH 83	Residential	187/8
S. Rochester Street at Front Street	Transportation	187/10
100 Washington Avenue	Residential	189/17
101 Washington Avenue	Residential	189/18
109 Washington Avenue	Residential	189/16
110 Washington Avenue	Residential	189/15

APPENDIX B

Properties Listed or Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
(as of July 2001)

National Register Listed/Eligible/Ineligible Properties

- Properties Currently Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>Site/Property Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Sewall Andrews House/ Mukwonago Museum	103 Main Street	7-7-81
United Unitarian & Universalist Church	216 Main Street	10-1-87

- Properties That Have Been Previously Determined *Eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>Site/Property Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of DOE</u>
Masonic Temple--"Laflin Lodge"	206 Main Street	February 1998
Mukwonago House	111 N. Rochester Street/ STH 83	February 1998

- Properties That Have Been Previously Determined *Ineligible* for the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>Site/Property Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of DOE</u>
Dillenbeck Hotel	215 N. Rochester Street/ STH 83	February 1998
Field's/Field Park	SW corner of N. Rochester Street/STH 83 & CTH NN	February 1998
Eagle Lake Avenue Historic District	111-133 Eagle Lake Avenue; 317 & 407 N. Rochester Street	February 1998

APPENDIX C
Proposed Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District
(Map and Property Addresses)

Proposed Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District

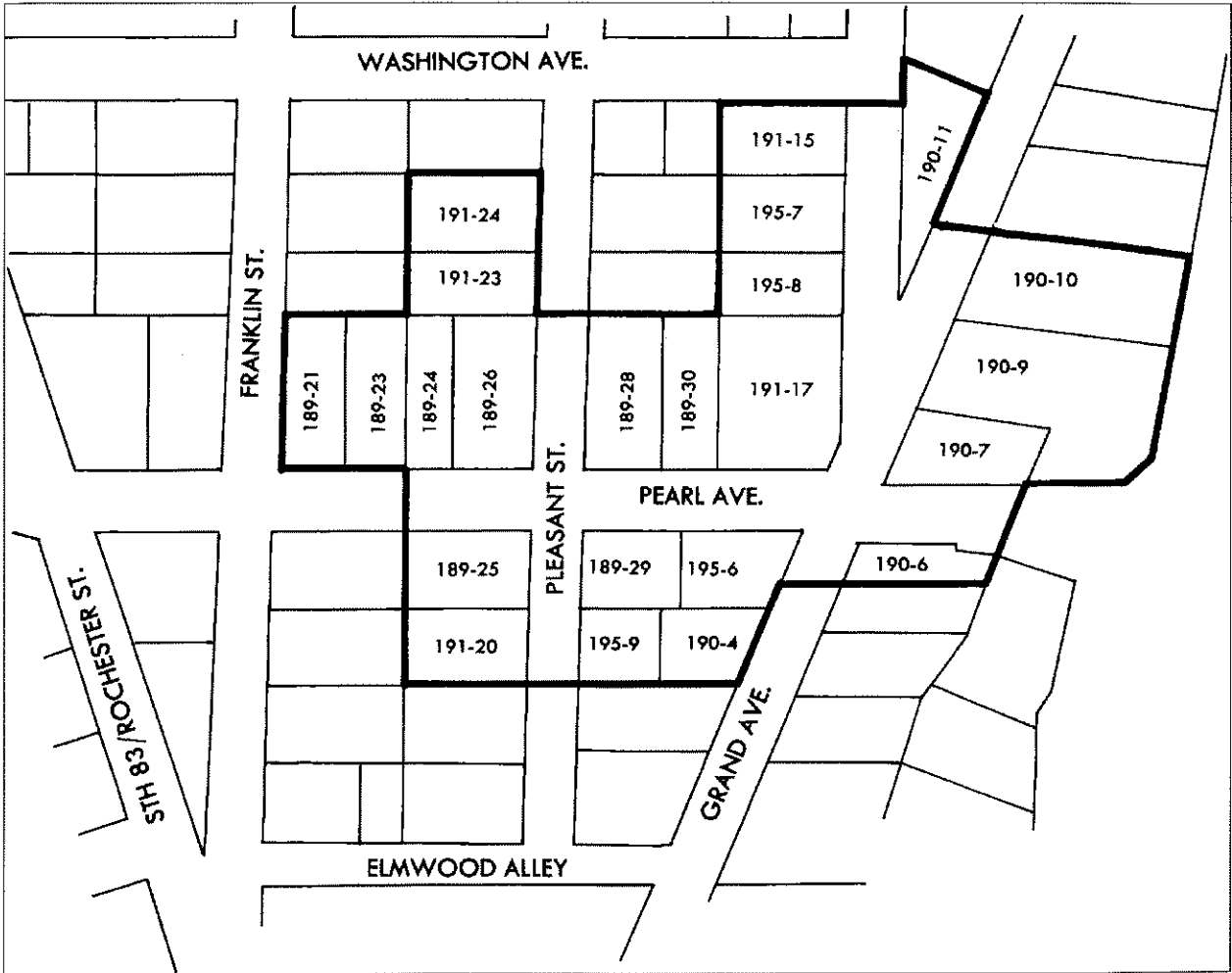


Figure 20: General map of the proposed Pearl and Grand Avenue Historic District.

Property Inventory:
(*Identifies individually eligible properties)

Address	Name of Property (Date)	Photo Code	
200 Pearl Avenue	William Vick Residence (1902)	189/21-22	Contributing
206-08 "	Walter Lobdell Residence (Ca. 1910)	189/23	Contributing
210 "	Earl Bradley Residence (Ca. 1910)	189/24	Contributing
211 "	First Congregational Parsonage (1892)	189/25	Contributing
*212 "	Roland Porter Residence (1892)/ Blarney Castle (June 1897)	189/26-27	Contributing

*300	"	Albert Grutzmacher Residence (1903-04)	189/28	Contributing
301	"	United Universalist and Unitarian Parsonage (1901)	189/29	Contributing
306	"	Scott Tomter Residence (1954)	189/30	Contributing
311	Pleasant Street	William Quale Residence (Ca. 1910-20)	191/20-21	Contributing
312	"	Unknown Residence (Ca. 1940s)	195/9	Non- Contributing
411	"	Mrs. John Vass (Ca. 1905)	191/23	Contributing
417	"	Ed Fardy Residence (1909)	191/24-24a	Contributing
315	Grand Avenue	Joseph Clist Residence (1892)	190/4	Contributing
319	"	Edward Goodman Residence (Ca. 1910)	195/6	Non- Contributing
322	"	Anna Rust Residence (Ca. 1925)	190/6	Contributing
402	"	William Hillier Residence (Ca. 1905)	190/7-8	Contributing
406	"	M. L. Davis Residence (Ca. 1905)	190/9	Contributing
412	"	William Rust Residence (1911)	190/10	Contributing
*425	"	St. James Catholic Church (1926)	190/11	Contributing
*403	Division Street	Asa Craig Residence (1892)	191/17-18	Contributing
411	"	Clyde Davis Residence (Ca. 1928)	195/8	Contributing
417	"	F.E. Tichenor Residence (1896)	195/7	Non- Contributing
423	"	St. James School (1949-50)	191/15	Contributing

APPENDIX D

Proposed Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District (Map and Property Addresses)

Proposed Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District

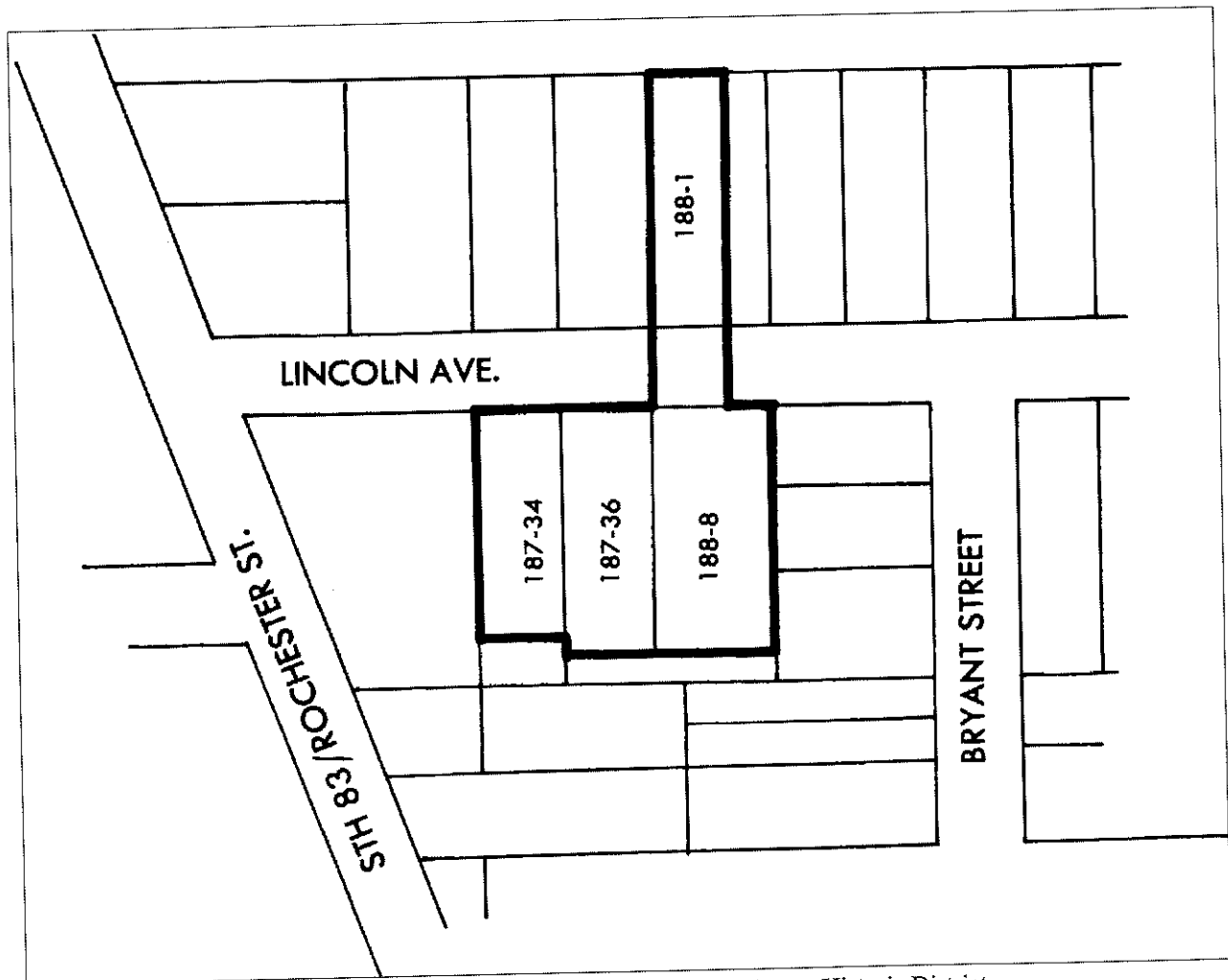


Figure 21: General map of the proposed Lincoln Avenue Limestone Houses Historic District.

Property Inventory:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date)</u>	<u>Photo Code</u>	
109 Lincoln Avenue	Clem Simpson Residence (Ca. 1945)	187/34	Contributing
121 "	George Fickau Residence (1947-48)	187/36	Contributing
124 "	Leonard Albee Residence & Garage (1952)	188/1	Contributing
125 "	Harold Fickau Residence & Garage (1946)	188/2, 8	Contributing