

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format  
(Approved 2/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 12 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries on a letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name South Branch Library

other name/site number Southside Neighborhood Service Center

2. Location

street & number 931 West Madison St

not for publication N/A

city, town Milwaukee

vicinity N/A

state WI

code WI

county Milw.

code 079

zip code 53204

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources  
previously listed in the  
National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.      See continuation sheet.

x [Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

1/5/88  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.      See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

**Entered in the  
National Register**

entered in the National Register.  
     See continuation sheet

     determined eligible for the National Register.      See continuation sheet  
     determined not eligible for the National Register.

[Signature]

2/11/88

     removed from the National Register.  
     other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper      Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Education/Library  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Social/Civic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

<u>Architectural Classification</u> (enter categories from instructions)	<u>Materials</u> (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Classical Revival</u>	foundation <u>Limestone</u>
	walls <u>Brick</u>
	roof <u>Asphalt</u>
	other <u>Limestone</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description

The former South Branch Library is located at 931 West Madison Street on the southeast corner of South Tenth and West Madison Streets. The surrounding neighborhood is an area of working-class, late nineteenth century, one and two-story, wooden cottages and houses. The city's central business district lies about 2-1/2 miles to the northeast. The main elevation faces West Madison Street behind a chain link fence and a narrow playground strip. There is no other landscaping.

The library is a flat-roofed, symmetrical, one-story, Neo-Classical style, Flemish-bond, red brick building that rests on a raised, random ashlar, limestone foundation. Designed in 1908 by Milwaukee architects Peter Brust and Richard Philipp, the building is detailed with extensive ornamental brickwork and limestone trim.

The most outstanding feature of the main elevation facing West Madison Street is a projecting entrance pavilion ornamented with a screen of eight, paired, Ionic, monolithic limestone columns that support an entablature, a projecting limestone cornice and a stepped brick parapet. A large limestone plaque with the inscription "Public Library" is centered in the parapet. Projecting concrete steps lead to the centered, double doors framed by a Greek-style molding and pediment. Flanking the entrance are two sash windows each capped with a dressed limestone lintel and a large keystone. Additional entry doors are located at grade level on the sides of the pavilion. A tripartite transom trimmed with Greek-style asterisk mullions is located above each pair of side doors. Each side entry is crowned with a Greek-style limestone pediment. Flanking the entrance pavilion are two symmetrical wings each containing three, large, regularly spaced, two-over-two sash windows that are separated by wide brick pilasters. Above the windows, a limestone belt course and cornice are continued from the entrance pavilion.

The east and west sides of the building are similar to each other in design. In their massing, they clearly reflect the hierarchy of interior spaces. Each side elevation consists of the tall rectangular block in the front that originally contained the reading and meeting rooms, and the lower middle block that contained the librarian's office. One-over-one sash windows

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are regularly placed within these divisions. A large sash window in each of the side office rooms is capped with a dressed limestone lintel and a large center keystone. Each of the side elevations is trimmed with a limestone cornice and belt course.

The most outstanding feature of the rear elevation facing south is the curving wall of the large semi-circular wing that contained the Stack Room of the original library. It has three tiers of regularly spaced sash windows separated by brick pilasters and, like the main elevation has a limestone belt course and cornice.

The exterior has been little altered from its original state and is in good condition. There have been some changes, most notably to the landscape plan. A handicap access ramp has been added to the front elevation and the building is surrounded by a grass playground and a continuous chain link fence.

The building is entered through a barrel-vaulted vestibule that originally contained two symmetrical U-shaped staircases that led to the lower level. Beyond the vestibule on the main floor is a central, vaulted hall, originally called the Delivery Room, with the three principal rooms of the first floor arranged around it in a radial plan. Located on the east and west sides respectively of the Delivery Room were the Children's Room and the Reference Room, which were both rectangular in plan and of equal size with blind arcaded side walls. Located to the south of the Delivery Room was the semi-circular Stack Room. Each of these three major rooms featured a large skylight. Nineteen book stacks were arranged in a fan shape in the Stack Room. Two small square offices were located on the east and west sides of the Stack Room.

The principal feature of the basement, which is entered either from the ground level doors on the front or from the U-shaped stairs in the vestibule, is a large, open, level-floored, Assembly Room which occupies approximately 75% of the basement level. A long narrow hall that extended the width of the building buffers the Assembly Room from the stairs. The south end of the Assembly Room follows the semi-circular plan of the first floor Stack Room. A small elevated stage is located at the north end of the Assembly Room. Kitchen facilities and the men's restroom were located on the west side of the Assembly Room and the women's restroom and mechanical rooms were located on the east side.

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The interior of the building is well-maintained, but it has been altered from its original state to accommodate the social service agencies that presently use the building. An elevator was added in 1984 to the entry vestibule, necessitating the removal of the west flight of the originally symmetrical basement staircase. Two larger-than-life classical statues that once stood on marble pedestals in the vestibule have been removed. The Stack Room is preserved in plan, but modern floor tile covers the original pine floors and the original skylight has been covered. The Children's Room and the Reference Room have been partitioned into several small offices and halls and the original skylights have also been covered. The majority of the modern alterations appear to be the result of a 1984 renovation designed by Pfaller-Herbst Associates, Inc., a Milwaukee architectural firm. The basement and the Assembly Room appear to be in nearly original condition, but the restrooms have been updated and an elevator has been added to the lower hall.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:      nationally      statewide   X   locally

Applicable National Register Criteria   X   A      B   X   C      D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)      A      B      C      D      E      F      G

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture	1908-1937	1908 <sup>1</sup>
Education		
	Cultural Affiliation	
	N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
N/A	Architect: Brust, Peter; Phillip, Richard?	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above.

**Significance**

The former South Branch Public Library is being nominated to the National Register for its local significance in the areas of architecture and education under criteria A and C. In terms of criterion C, the building is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of Neo-Classical design by Milwaukee architects Peter Brust and Richard Philipp. In the area of education (criteria A), the former South Branch Public Library is of historical significance as the first permanent structure built for Milwaukee's branch library system and as the first library built specifically to serve the city's huge south side immigrant population. The period of significance, 1908-1937, corresponds with the years the building functioned as an innovative branch library, serving a predominantly foreign language speaking immigrant community.

The Wisconsin Cultural Resources Management Plan has identified a need for field work and research on historic libraries. Within the context of Milwaukee, research has determined that the former South Branch Public Library is the oldest and best surviving example of a branch library building in the city. Milwaukee architects Peter Brust and Richard Philipp provided an original design for the building based in part on the late eighteenth century Neo-Classical movement in England, representing a significant departure in style from Milwaukee's predominantly German and continental Neo-Classical influenced municipal buildings of the period. Historically, the South Branch Library played an important role in catering to the unique needs of the area's

  X   See Continuation Sheet

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predominant population of foreign-language speaking immigrant residents. In fact, a large percentage of the 20,000 volumes that originally stocked the library were written in Polish and German. The building has continued its role of service to area residents to the present, now serving as a neighborhood social service center.

Historical Background

The near south side is defined as the section of the City of Milwaukee that lies south of the Menomonee River Valley between Lake Michigan and the Village of West Milwaukee north of Burnham Street. The oldest settled portion is the eastern third known as the Walker's Point plat, much of which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Walker's Point Historic District on December 19, 1978. The nominated structure is located directly west of the Walker's Point plat in a later developed area commonly known as West Walker's Point or simply as the near south side. This area was always a modest working class neighborhood of small, detached, frame, worker's cottages. Its original residents were almost entirely European immigrants who worked in the heavily industrialized Menomonee Valley or maintained small commercial establishments. To a large extent, that is still true today. National Avenue is the principal traffic artery and commercial street in the area. Because of the modest character of the housing, churches, fraternal lodge halls and institutions are the principal architectural monuments on the near south side.

The near south side has always been one of Milwaukee's most dynamic melting pot neighborhoods. First settled by a mixture of German immigrants and Yankees from New York and New England in the early 1850s, the neighborhood evolved over the years into one of the most ethnically mixed areas of the city. Eventually communities of Irish, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles and Serbians came to occupy the compact area as well. Although the Germans remained the dominant group for years, the other minorities each developed their own religious and social institutions. The important wave of post World War II immigration from Eastern and Central Europe renewed Milwaukee's nationally known, but by then fading, multi-ethnic old world character by bringing significant numbers of European immigrants into the city. Many of the immigrants settled on the near South Side reviving its multi-ethnic character. The neighborhood has continued its historical role as the city's most important melting pot, but today is becoming home to Hispanic and Southeast Asian minorities rather than European immigrants.

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Education

The South Branch Public Library at 931 West Madison Street was dedicated June 16, 1910.<sup>3</sup> It cost approximately \$75,000 to build.<sup>4</sup> It was the first Milwaukee building constructed exclusively for use as a branch library. A public natatorium constructed in 1902 at 1609 West North Avenue had originally been planned to include a branch library, but, as built, the building contained only a public bath house.

The origins of the Milwaukee Public Library system can be traced to the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, which had organized a literary society in 1847. With an initial budget of \$500, they rented a reading room, bought some books and hired a librarian.<sup>5</sup> The group gradually increased its book collection with money raised from a popular lecture series they sponsored that brought well-known speakers to the city. In 1878, when the Young Men's Association dissolved, it donated its collection of 10,000 books to the city. Approximately one-third of the books were in German, reflecting Milwaukee's large German-born population at that time. In order to make use of the books, the city established the Milwaukee Public Library on July 8, 1878, primarily consisting of the books from the Young Men's Association.<sup>6</sup> At first the library was housed in rented quarters on the northwest corner of North 4th Street and West Wisconsin Avenue. Two fires at that building demonstrated the need for a permanent, fireproof building and in 1895 construction was started on a \$780,000 combined public library and public museum building at 814 West Wisconsin Avenue. The new central library opened for service on October 3, 1898.<sup>7</sup> It is still in use as the city's main library.

While the city's main library was being developed in the Central Business District, the forerunner of the South Side Branch Library had been taking shape at the South Side High School, which was located at South Seventh and Madison Streets. In 1893, the South Side Education Society and a South Side High School freshman, Sam McKillop, opened a small library in the corridor of the high school and circulated books among the high school students. This was the beginning of the South Branch Library. Additional books were loaned to the little library by the Milwaukee Public Library after library board member William Lindsay became interested in the project.

In 1895, when the library was moved into its own room in the South Side High School and was opened to the general public, it became a functioning branch of the Milwaukee Public Library.<sup>8</sup> Even though the South Side High school later moved to another building, where it was renamed South Division High School, the branch library remained in the old South Side High School building. Sam McKillop remained the librarian of the South Branch Library and



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was instrumental in promoting the construction of the South Side Branch Library at 931 West Madison Street when the facilities at the former high school building became inadequate. Some south siders nick-named the South Branch "Sam's Library" in recognition of the hard-working head librarian. McKillop became the director of extensions for the city library system in 1916.<sup>9</sup> Under his guidance Milwaukee developed an extensive system of branch libraries to serve the city's far flung residential areas. Most of these branches were located in rented spaces in commercial buildings and few actual branch library structures were built until after World War II. Currently there are twelve branch libraries in the system, all housed in modern buildings.

The South Branch Library's circulation was about 20,000 volumes per month when the building opened in 1910, indicating that the library was well used by area residents.<sup>10</sup> In order to serve the area's large, foreign-born, working class population, many of the books that were circulated were in German and Polish. For many foreign-born residents in early twentieth century Milwaukee, the library books in their native language might have been one of the few educational and cultural resources available to them.

The South Side Branch Library at 931 West Madison Street served area residents until it closed when the Forest Home Library at 1432 West Forest Home Avenue was opened in 1966.<sup>11</sup> The old South Branch library remained vacant until 1969 when the city Building Inspection and Safety Engineering Department occupied the building as a branch office. They continued to occupy the building until 1980, when it was sold for \$9,000 to the Inner City Development Project for its south side headquarters.<sup>12</sup> By 1986 the following agencies occupied the building continuing its role of providing social services to the south side residents: Southside Neighborhood Center; South Community Organization, a non-profit crime prevention group; St. Vincent De Paul Meal Program; Catholic Social Service; Milwaukee Achiever Program, Inc., a non-profit tutoring agency; and the State of Wisconsin Higher Education Aid Board, a group that provides financial aid to students. The Milwaukee Public Library still uses part of the building as an outpost of the Community Librarian Program-South, which serves Hispanic residents.

### Architecture

The South Branch Library is architecturally significant as a fine example of Neo-Classical Revival design by a prominent local architectural firm. The building is notable among public buildings in Milwaukee for its Roman-Classical design. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most Milwaukee public buildings, from police stations to schools,

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were designed in styles derived from Medieval and early Renaissance sources. Perhaps because the origins of libraries, like public bathhouses or natatoria, were more closely associated with antiquity, from the turn-of-the-century onwards, they were often designed in Classical architectural styles. Both Milwaukee's imposing Central Library downtown, completed in 1898, and its first satellite facility, the South Branch Library, reflect this design preference, as do the natatoria, and survive as exceptions to the city's overwhelming choice of Gothic or early Renaissance styles for municipal buildings through the 1920's.

In its physical form and interior layout, the South Branch Library illustrates a rational approach to accommodating the functions of a public library at the period. Clearly defined separate spaces were provided for storing books, checking-out and returning books, and for adult's and children's reading rooms. Its incorporation of a public auditorium serves as reminder of the important role such facilities served in educating, entertaining and acculturating the immigrant population who used them. The auditorium was the scene of lectures, minor theatricals, educational and social programs and film showings, as well as being used as a meeting place by a variety of neighborhood organizations. Clearly, the South Branch Library was designed to serve as more than just a repository for books, but rather to function as a multi-purpose community center and this is expressed in its design.

The semi-circular Stack Room, which originally had nineteen book shelves arranged in a radial plan, is architecturally unique to library design in the city of Milwaukee. Architects Brust and Phillip designed the stack room so that it could be serviced and monitored from the central work area at the hub, eliminating the need to walk down a long row of stacks to find the correct aisle. It is based on English models from the Eighteenth Century.

Brust and Philipp, the architectural firm that designed the South Branch Library was considered to be one of the quality design firms in the City in the early twentieth century. It was founded in 1906 by Peter Brust and Richard Philipp.<sup>13</sup> During their partnership, which lasted until 1926, they designed more than thirty-five large residences for wealthy Milwaukeeans; most of the company town of Kohler, Wisconsin; the Schuster's Department Stores in Milwaukee, and other buildings throughout the midwest. The firm worked mostly in revival styles ranging from Neo-Classical to Tudor. Some fine examples of their work are: the Hays House (1909) 1712 East Bradford Avenue; the Gallun House (1915) 3000 East Newberry Boulevard; the St. Joseph's Convent Chapel (1917) 1501 West Layton Boulevard; and the William E. Luick House (1922) 2601 North Wahl Avenue.

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According to architectural historian Richard W.E. Perrin, Richard Philipp was a truly outstanding Milwaukee architect and a "genuinely educated man despite the fact that he sat in no classroom following graduation from [Milwaukee's] East Division High School, [except for] some private tutoring in the humanities from Dr. Gerhard Balg."<sup>14</sup> Philipp was born in Mayville, Wisconsin on May 2, 1874.<sup>15</sup> Both his parents were born in Germany and his father was a cabinetmaker who later operated a furniture factory. The family moved to Milwaukee in 1889. After graduating from high school in 1892, Phillip entered an apprenticeship with Ferry and Clas, one of Milwaukee's most distinguished late nineteenth century architectural firms. Two other draftsmen in the Ferry and Clas office in the early 1890s would later become Philipp's business partners: Peter Brust and Julius Heimerl. According to Perrin, Philipp's forte was the ability to create original designs in the Tudor style. Philipp had an early interest in English architecture. In 1898, while still working as a draftsman for Ferry and Clas, he won a \$50 first prize in the House Beautiful competition for the best house costing under \$3,000.<sup>16</sup> Philipp's entry, called "Halcyon", which means tranquil, happy and idyllic, was a three-bedroom, Tudor style, brick and shingle house. Many of the residences built by Brust and Philipp were done in the Georgian, English Tudor and the English Arts and Crafts styles. Philipp was credited with designing many of the small English style houses for the village of Kohler, Wisconsin in the early 1920s. Some of those houses are similar in character to Philipp's 1898 House Beautiful design. In 1899 Philipp made his first trip to Europe to study its architecture, followed by two additional European trips before forming his partnership with Peter Brust in 1906.

Peter Brust, the other half of the partnership, was born in the Town of Lake (now part of the southwestern portion of the City of Milwaukee north of Gen. Mitchell International Airport) on November 4, 1869.<sup>17</sup> He learned the carpentry trade from his father, who was a carpenter/cabinetmaker and sometimes farmer. Brust entered the Ferry and Clas office as an apprentice in 1890 after working as a draftsman in several smaller offices since 1886. His work history seems to indicate that, like Richard Philipp, he had little formal education beyond high school. During the 1890s Brust worked with his fellow draftsmen Richard Philipp and Julius Heimerl on Ferry and Clas projects including the tower for the St. John Roman Catholic Cathedral (1892) 812 N. Jackson Street, and the Milwaukee Public Museum and Library (1895-1899 now the Central Library) 814 West Wisconsin Avenue. Brust eventually became the chief draftsman for Ferry and Clas, but left the firm in 1900 to take a similar position with a rival firm, H.C. Koch & Company. From 1902 to 1905 he worked as chief draftsman for Werner C. Esser. In 1905 he travelled to Europe with several other Milwaukee architects, one of whom might have been Richard Philipp. In 1906 Brust formed a partnership with Richard Philipp that lasted until 1926.

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The Brust and Philipp firm employed thirty men at its peak. Julius Heimerl became a partner in 1911 and the firm Brust, Philipp and Heimerl appeared in Milwaukee city directories for only two years until 1913 when Heimerl apparently left to work independently. A 1963 biography of Peter Brust in Wisconsin Architect dates Heimerl's partnership with Brust and Philipp from 1905-1912.<sup>18</sup> Although city directories do not confirm Heimerl's name in the firm until 1911, he might have been involved earlier with Brust and Philipp, but on a part-time basis or in some other capacity that did not warrant his name in the title of the partnership. Building permits reinforce the date of 1911 for Heimerl's assumption of partnership status in the firm. The 1908 building permit for the South Branch Library at 931 West Madison Street lists Brust and Philipp as the architects, while the 1912 permit of the Weil residence at 2515 North Terrace Avenue lists Brust, Philipp and Heimerl as the architects.

In the mid-teens, Brust and Philipp designed their largest work, a master plan for the Town of Kohler, Wisconsin which was founded by industrialist Walter Kohler, who had a large manufacturing plant in the area. Brust and Philipp designed the entire community including the houses, a 300 ft. long lodge building, the factory and administrative buildings of the Kohler Corporation, a school, a church and other supporting facilities. The Olmstead Brothers of Boston did the landscape design. The town and factory complex were built as planned and still exist today.

After dissolving their partnership in 1926, both Richard Philipp and Peter Brust continued their own independent practices. Philipp continued his practice until his death in 1959. His last office address was in the Colby and Abbot Building at 759 North Milwaukee Street.

Brust opened a smaller office and brought his sons Paul and John into the firm in 1929 and 1936 respectively. Brust was very active in professional circles. He became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1911 and was elevated to fellowship in that organization in 1923. His activities also included: President of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. for three terms; member of the Milwaukee Art Commission for 10 years; and the Mayor's Advisory Council for 5 years and he was a member of the Milwaukee Board of Appeals on Zoning from 1920-1940.<sup>19</sup> After Brust died on June 22, 1946, his sons continued the family firm under the name Brust and Brust until 1973.<sup>20</sup> The firm still survives, in part, under the name Brust and Zimmerman, now known as the Zimmerman Design Group, with offices located in the city of Wauwatosa.

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> City of Milwaukee building permit #1304, dated May 12, 1908 and filed at the city building inspection office under the building address, 931 West Madison Street.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Milwaukee Sentinel, 16 June 1910, p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Carol Hackenbruch and Patricia DeFrain, Central Library Tour Guide (Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Library, 1986), p. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Milwaukee Free Press, undated newspaper clipping found in Box 156 at the Research Library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

<sup>9</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping, ca. 1938, found in Box 156 at the Research Library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

<sup>10</sup> Milwaukee Sentinel, 16 June 1910, p. 5.

<sup>11</sup> "Remember When...", Milwaukee Journal, 11 September 1982.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> John G. Gregory, History of Milwaukee, Vol. IV (Milwaukee: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1931), p. 241.

<sup>14</sup> Richard W.E. Perrin, Milwaukee Landmarks (Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1979), p. 118.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> The House Beautiful, 4 (August 1898):75.

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<sup>17</sup> Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Architect Biography Card, Peter Brust.

<sup>18</sup> Wisconsin Architect, June 1963, p. 13.

<sup>19</sup> Wisconsin Architectural Archive, file on Peter Brust, information apparently provided by Brust and Brust, former architectural firm.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Specify repository:  
Historic Preservation Division  
Milwaukee, WI 53202

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>4/2/4/7/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/3/0/0/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Walker's Point Addition in SW 1/4 Sec 32-7-22, Block 4, Lots 2-4 & 6 in the City of Milwaukee.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes only the land upon which the South Branch Library stands.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Les Vollmert/Paul Jakubovich  
organization Dept. of City Development Date May 29, 1987  
street & number 809 North Broadway telephone (414) 223-5705  
city or town Milwaukee state WI zip code 53202

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Books

Gregory, John G. History of Milwaukee, Vol. IV Milwaukee: S.J. Clarke  
Publishing Co., 1931.

Perrin, Richard W.E. Milwaukee Landmarks. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public  
Museum, 1979.

Periodicals

House Beautiful, 4 (August 1898):75.

Milwaukee City Directory, 1900-1986 (selected years).

Milwaukee Free Press, undated newspaper clipping found in Box 156 at the  
Research Library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

Milwaukee Journal, 11 September 1982.

Milwaukee Sentinel, 16 June 1910.

Pamphlet

Hackenbruch, Carol & DeFrain, Patricia. Central Library Tour Guide.  
Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Library, 1986.

Miscellaneous Sources

City of Milwaukee building permit #1304, dated May 12, 1908 and filed in the  
city building inspection office under the building address, 931 West  
Madison Street.

Milwaukee County Historical Society Research Library. Unidentified newspaper  
clipping, ca. 1938, found in Box 156.

Wisconsin Architectural Archive, architect biography card on Peter Brust and  
accompanying file.