

DEC 2 1985
 JUN 16 1986

INVENTORY FORM FOR NOMINATED PROPERTIES

Name of property: Second Church of Christ Scientist
Address: 2722 West Highland Blvd.
City: Milwaukee

Owner: Second Church of Christ Scientist
Owner's address: 2722 West Highland Blvd.
Milwaukee, WI 53208

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

- 160 NRHP Certification (date) _____
- _____ Listed in NRHP (LI)
- _____ Determined eligible in DOE process (DD)
- _____ Determined eligible in nomination process (DN)
- _____ Additional documentation added to nomination (AD)
- _____ Boundary increased (BI)
- _____ Boundary decreased (BD)
- _____ Delisted (DL)
- 170 Thematic or Multiple Resource Nomination Name (code) _____
- 180 NRHP List Name Second Church of Christ Scientist
- 190 Level of Significance _____
 - _____ national (NA)
 - _____ state (ST)
 - local (LO)
- 200 District Classification _____
 - _____ pivotal (P)
 - _____ contributing (C)
 - _____ non-contributing (NC)
- 210 Applicable Criteria _____
 - _____ event (A)
 - person (B)
 - _____ architecture/engineering (C)
 - _____ information potential (D)

- 215 Criteria Considerations _____
 - religious property (A)
 - _____ moved property (B)
 - _____ birthplace or grave (C)
 - _____ cemetery (D)
 - _____ reconstructed property (E)
 - _____ commemorative property (F)
 - _____ less than 50 years old (G)
- 220 Area of Significance (code) _____
- _____ Architecture

230 Period of Significance _____
 The date of construction is 1913.
 340 Review Board Date _____
 70 USGS Quad Map _____
 SW/4 Milwaukee 75min 1:24,000

80 UTM Coordinates (Format: 99-9999999-9999999) _____
16-422750-4766050
 85 Listed Acreage _____
 Less than 1 acre

The subdivision of lots 10 to _____
 60 Verbal Boundary Description _____
 19 included in Dousman's Subdivision in northeast
 quarter section 29-7-21, block 1 west 150.26 feet of
 south 225 feet, lot 2.

SHSW INTENSIVE SURVEY FORM

STREET: W. Highland Blvd. **NUMBER:** 2722

LOCATION

10 County Milwaukee
 20 City or Village Milwaukee
 30 Civil Town
 35 Unincorporated Community 2122 West Highland Blvd.
 40 Location
 50 Town-Range-Section
 55 Quarter Sections
 Verbal Boundary Description The subdivision of lots 10 to 19 included in Dousman's Subdivision in northwest quarter section 25-7-21, block 1 west 150.26 feet of south 225 feet, lot 2.

PROGRAM REVIEW

250 Tax Case Number
 260 Compliance Case Number
 270 A or D Grant Yes No
 275 Covenant/Easement Dates
 320 Ownership
 private (P)
 local-public (L)
 state-public (S)
 federal-public (F)
 mixed, private-public (M)
 330 Lead Agency (code)

SURVEY

90 Photo Codes MI 107-28 388
 100 Survey Map 107-28
 110 Map Code
 120 Reconnaissance Survey Date 1979
 130 Reconnaissance Surveyor Wenger/Hunton/Jensen
 140 Intensive Survey Name (code) Westside
 150 Intensive Surveyor Wenger/Hatala
 155 Intensive Survey FY 1983
 235 Survey Evaluation
 eligible (E) not eligible (N)
 237 Survey District Classification
 pivotal (P) non-contributing (NC)
 contributing (C)
 240 Survey Level of Significance
 national (NA) local (LO)
 state (ST)
 243 Survey Evaluation Criteria
 event (A) architectural/engineering (C)
 person (B) information potential (D)
 245 Proposed District
 280 NHL Date
 290 HABS No. 300 HAER No.
 310 Local Landmark (code)
 315 Associated Archeological Site(s)

Street

Address 2722 W. Highland Blvd.

ARCHITECTURE

450 Date of Construction (source)

1913 (A)

460 Dates of Alterations/Additions (source)

480 Builder (source)

490 and 500 Designer Type and Name (source)

architect: Carl Barkhausen (A)

artist:

engineer:

interior designer:

landscape architect:

other:

510 Style or Form (code)

Neoclassical

520 Building, Structure, Object or Site Type (code)

Church

530 Building Materials (code)

(roof)

(foundation)

Stone/terra cotta

Brick

(trim)

540 Interior Visited Yes No

550 Structural System (code)

Steel Frame

Irregular

560 Building Function (code)

570 Number of Stories

2

580 Roof Shape (code)

flat w/dome

590 Additional Description

620 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

650 Related Buildings (code)

HISTORY

430 Common/Current Name Second Church Christ Scientist

440 Historic Names (source) Second Church Christ Scientist (A)

660 Associated Individual(s) (dates) (source)

670 Associated Event (source)

680 Commercial/Industrial Historic Uses (source)

DESCRIPTION

The Second Church of Christ Scientist is a Pantheonic structure with a two-story portico and a copper lantern-topped dome. The building is centrally planned with an elongated portico on the south elevation. Ornament is limited to the six, fluted, limestone Corinthian columns, the glazed terra cotta ornament in the tympanum of the pediment and the enriched jambs of the entrances. Terra cotta cornices serve as the only decoration on the main body of the church and complement the tan face brick used throughout. The portico fronts a large scale vestibule which in turn opens to the main auditorium of the church. The square auditorium block with chamfered corners supports a cylindrical drum on which rests a low dome. True to the tenets of Christian Science, the interior is relatively plain except for a beautiful leaded glass skylight in the dome and the decorated north wall. This wall features a coffered apse with an organ balcony and it is here that the pulpit is situated. The apse is flanked by two shallow alcoves framed by paired Ionic columns supporting a rich entablature. The alcoves feature pierced ornamental grillwork. Pews are arranged in concentric arcs facing the pulpit. All of the interior furnishings are original as is the exterior.

ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Normally religious properties are excluded from listing in the National Register, but the Second Church of Christ Scientist is being nominated for its local architectural significance. It is significant as one of the few examples of Neoclassical church architecture in Milwaukee. Extant Neoclassical buildings in Milwaukee are essentially the product of early 20th century design and rely heavily on Roman prototypes. Examples of this are the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Building (Marshall and Fox 1914), Gimbel's East Facade remodeling (Herman J. Esser 1925), and the Milwaukee County Court House (Albert R. Ross 1929-31) which feature monumental colonnades on raised basement stories and are essentially cubic or geometric in form. Neoclassical church structures are even fewer in number. Other than Second Church, other examples

(Continued)

890 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (SOURCES)

- A. Milwaukee City Building Permits.
- B. Milwaukee Landmarks Commission. Historic Designation Study Report. (Second Church Christ Scientist)
- C. Milwaukee Landmarks Commission. Landmark Inventory - Nomination Form. 1979.

700 STUDY UNITS (CODE)

350 Demolished

360 Date Demolished

_____ Yes _____ No

ARCHITECTURAL/ ENGINEERING STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Continued

include First Church of Christ Scientist (S. S. Beman 1907-09) and Third Church of Christ Scientist (Frank Howard 1922-24). More common at this time was the continued use of simplified Gothic forms and Georgian Revival style for ecclesiastical buildings.

Ultimately descended from the 2nd century A. D. Roman Pantheon as interpreted by Andrea Palladio (Villa Capri, Vercenza c. 1550), Second Church owes much to such well known American buildings as McKim, Mead and White's Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York City (1906). Second Church's interpretation of classical forms sets it apart from the more abstracted and cubic First Church and Third Church. (See Historical Background for more information on architects.)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Milwaukee's contributions to establishing the Christian Science Church as a national denomination are recorded in the archives of the Mother Church in Boston. The records state that Milwaukee was the first city after the original organizations were founded in Lynn and Boston, Massachusetts to establish a Christian Scientist Association.

The origins of the Christian Science Church can be traced to 1866 when its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, experienced a miraculous physical healing. She had slipped on the ice near her home in Lynn, Massachusetts and had seriously injured her back. Subsequently, her injury healed without medical treatment. She attributed this cure to her belief in spiritual metaphysics. Metaphysics is a science which theorizes that within the mind there are powers which can heal physical infirmities without the aid of medicine or surgery.

News of other healings spread quickly resulting in a following eager to learn the science of metaphysics. In response to this, Mrs. Eddy established in her home, the first school of instruction for metaphysical healers in 1870. In 1879, the school was chartered by the State of Massachusetts as the first such institution of its kind anywhere. The culmination of this early period was the publication in 1875 of Mrs. Eddy's doctrine of spiritual metaphysics called Health and Science. In the following year she established the first Christian Scientist Association in Lynn. Although the original concept of her doctrine did not include an organized church and hierarchy, she was prompted by her growing number of followers and practitioners to establish the Mother Church in Boston in 1879.

In 1883 Dr. Silas J. Sawyer, a Milwaukee dentist, and his wife, Jenny, were trained under Mrs. Eddy as metaphysical healers and instructors of the religion. The Sawyers returned to Milwaukee in 1884 and started the Wisconsin Metaphysical Institute under a charter granted by the State. Sessions were held in Dr. Sawyer's office on East Wisconsin Avenue. In October of 1884 the Sawyers established the
(Continued)

HISTORICAL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Continued

Christian Scientist Association of Wisconsin. It was the only association of its kind in the United States other than the original ones in Lynn and Boston. The Association, which met in rented halls, was reorganized as the Church of Christ Scientist in 1889. Subsequently, the name was changed to Students Christian Scientists Association, No. 11. In 1889 the Association incorporated a church organization called CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, which was subsequently changed to FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. In 1901 the church decided to build an edifice on the east side at what is now 1036 North Van Buren Street. Complete records of the pioneer work done since 1884 were sealed in the cornerstone. The Gothic style building, completed in 1902, was designed by local architect Elmer Grey. This structure was listed in the National Register in 1980 for its association with the history of the Church in Wisconsin, as well as for its architecture.

Between 1892 and 1903, the Second, Third, and Fourth Churches of Christ, Scientist were formed in various parts of Milwaukee, but by 1906 they had all merged with First Church. As a result, the congregation grew too large for the building on Van Buren Street and, in 1907 it was offered for sale. A minority of dissenting members, including the original pioneers of the church, incorporated as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY OF MILWAUKEE, received recognition from the Mother Church in Boston, and purchased the original church edifice on Van Buren. Much later, in 1937, the Society applied for, and was granted, the title of SIXTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, which explains why the oldest Christian Science church building in this city houses the most recently designated church.

After selling the church building on Van Buren Street to the dissenters who left the congregation, the homeless First Church held services in the Pabst Theater until a new edifice, at what is now 1451 North Prospect Avenue, was completed in 1909. Although this monumental, classical structure, designed by the respected architect, S. S. Beman of Chicago, could accommodate 1,200 persons, the rapidly-increasing congregation had outgrown this building before it was even finished.

The first of the spinoff congregations from First Church was SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MILWAUKEE organized and incorporated in 1909. Steadily-increasing attendance at its services which were held in the Plankinton Hall of the Milwaukee Auditorium, led to the erection of the present church building at 2722 West Highland Blvd. This structure, designed by Carl Barkhausen of Milwaukee and completed in 1914, is also Neoclassical in style and is reminiscent of the Roman Pantheon. The building cost \$135,000 and had a seating capacity of 1,450 persons. By 1917 even these accommodations proved inadequate and eventually four new congregations evolved in the Milwaukee area from Second Church: Third Church (1924 on North Sherman Blvd.), First Church Wauwatosa (1922), Fifth Church (1950 on South 30th Street) and Fourth Church (1929 on E. Kenwood Blvd.)

In recent years the Christian Science movement in Milwaukee has experienced a decline. Second Church has been sold and its members have dispersed to other congregations. (B, C)

ARCHITECTURE

450 Date of Construction (source)
1913 (A)

460 Dates of Alterations/Additions (source)

480 Builder (source) _____

490 and 500 Designer Type and Name (source)
 architect: Carl Barkhausen (A)
 _____ artist: _____
 _____ engineer: _____
 _____ interior designer: _____
 _____ landscape architect: _____
 _____ other: _____

510 Style or Form (code)
Neoclassical

520 Building, Structure, Object or Site Type (code)
Church

530 Building Materials (code) _____ (roof)
 _____ (foundation)
Stone/terra cotta brick (trim)

540 Interior Visited _____ Yes No

550 Structural System (code) Steel frame

560 Plan Configuration (code) Irregular

570 Number of Stories 2

580 Roof Shape (code)
flat with dome

590 Additional Description _____

620 Condition
 excellent ___ good ___ fair ___ poor ___ ruins

650 Related Buildings (code)

HISTORY

430 Common/Current Name St. Luke Emmanuel Baptist Church

440 Historic Names (source) Second Church Christ Scientist
 (4)

660 Associated Individual(s) (dates) (source)

670 Associated Event (source)

680 Commercial/Industrial Historic Uses (source)
