

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McMicken, Alexander Herschel and Pauline G., House
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1508 South 80 th Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	West Allis	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Milwaukee	code 079
			zip code 53214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

8/17/10
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

McMicken, Alexander Herschel and Pauline G., House

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:)*Barbara Wyatt*

10-8-10

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(check as many boxes as apply)☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
2	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources
is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Limestone

walls Brick; Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Stucco; Weatherboard

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Located along the east side of South 80th Street and two lots south of Orchard Street, the Alexander H. and Pauline G. McMicken House is located in an entirely residential area. The essentially one-block subdivision within which it is found was platted in 1888, and homes in the area range in age from circa 1888 through the 1920s. The styles of the residences range from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival to standard front-gabled examples and many have been altered with modern materials. The street itself is lined with mature trees in the terrace and the homes all reflect a standard setback. When platted, lots in the subdivision uniformly measured 60 feet wide x 120 feet long; however, since that time, some of the lots have been divided in half. The McMicken plot maintains its original dimensions and includes a 1909 house and a 1930 garage, both of which are considered to be contributing elements to the eligibility of the property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

House (Contributing, 1909):

Oriented to the west, this two-story, Dutch Colonial form house with Craftsman style features rises from a quarried stone foundation and is topped with an intersecting gambrel roof covered with red asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the approximate center of the roofline. The first floor of the house is largely sheathed with red pressed brick; however, a pair of modestly projecting bay windows on the south side of the house are partially covered with narrow clapboard siding. Each of the three, upper-level, wooden-shingle-sheathed gambrel elevations is trimmed with a carved wooden bargeboard and accented with carved wooden brackets along the eave. A shed-roofed, open porch with a brick railing and square, wooden post supports extends across the front of the house, while a two-story, flat-roofed wing extends from the rear of the house. The entire house is painted in a four-color scheme that includes maroon, green, charcoal grey and a lighter shade of grey.

A series of five wooden steps set between two, short, solid-brick railings lead to the open front porch that extends across the primary (west) elevation of the home. A series of four open arches (two along the front and one each on either side) comprise the base of the porch. Each arch is delineated by two rows of rowlock brick and a third row of slightly projecting header brick; the "open" area is infilled with a metal grate. On the porch, four brick piers with concrete "caps" are connected by a low, alternating solid-void brick railing with a concrete cap. Four, square wooden posts rise from the piers and support the shed-roofed porch that is trimmed with carved bargeboards on both its north and south ends. The central section of the porch is set off by a small gabled overhang that also features bargeboard trim and carved wooden brackets similar to those along the roof's eave. The three-sided,

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central entrance projects from the face of the main block and carries a wood-and-glass door that is sheltered by a metal storm door. Tall narrow windows with an ellipse design are located to either side of the door. A single, large rectangular window opening is located to either side of the entry, with the left (north) example comprised of two lights, while the right (south) window features a fixed upper sash and a four-light lower sash. The second floor of the entrance elevation carries a tripartite grouping of nine-over-one-light sashes that is topped with a slight pent covered with wooden shingles. Tiny wooden brackets line the pent. The peak of the gambrel is offset from the second floor by the use of false half-timbering and stucco finish. A pair of small, rectangular windows, each with a leaded-glass design (an ellipse divided into four sections) rests just beneath the gabled peak; a slightly projecting, carved wooden "sill" runs beneath the pair.

Turning to the north elevation, the basement level includes four rectangular, fixed window openings; one is nearer the front (west) end, while the remaining three are located closer to the rear (east end) of the house. A continuous course of concrete separates the basement and first floors (continuing the line from the top of the porch railing). A rectangular piano window with a leaded and stained-glass floriated design is situated near the west end of the first floor, while the remainder includes (from west to east) a four-light sash window, a pair of double-hung sashes, and a single sash window. A slightly projecting concrete sill runs beneath each window, while all windows are topped with a soldier brickwork header that is flush with the wall. The upper story includes two, single, one-over-one-light sash windows; one is located at the center, while the other is staggered slightly above it to the left (east). Both windows feature a diamond design in the upper sash and are topped with a pent hood with tiny brackets. The immediate peak, which is also covered with wooden shingles, carries a pair of nine-light, hopper windows.

The rear (east) façade includes a one-story, enclosed porch to the north and a two-story, flat-roofed wing to the south. Regarding the former, a wooden porch railing outlines the roof of the brick-faced, one-story porch, while a frame, open pergola with a raised wooden base extends further to the east and shelters the rear, wood-and-glass entrance. The concrete "banding" along the home's previously described north elevation continues to wrap around the rear brick wing. Sheathed entirely with wooden shingles, the two-story ell features a continuous band of two-light casement windows that wraps around from the rear (east) to the south elevation of its first level, while a single, two-light fixed window is found along the basement level of the rear/east elevation. The upper story carries four sets of paired sash windows: two to the rear/east, with one pair on both the north and south facades. A door along the north side provides access to the porch, while a single casement window is located near the peak of the house proper.

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A pair of bay windows dominates the first floor of the home's south elevation. Sheathed with narrow clapboard at the bottom, each bay carries three, nine-over-one-light, double-hung sashes and is topped with a "roof" that features exposed rafter tails. A single-light, rectangular fixed window is located along the basement level and directly beneath each of the first-floor bays, in between which the concrete band seen on the other elevations continues to run. Centered along the shingle-sheathed second level is a pair of double-hung windows, the upper sash of which features a diamond design. Like the opposite elevation, the sash windows are topped with a pent hood with tiny brackets and a pair of nine-light, hopper windows occupies the immediate peak. A single square window is situated just east (right) of the gambrel roof and a small pent has been added beneath it to direct the water from the roof down the side and away from the wooden shingles.

Although there are no known historic photographs of the home, alterations to the exterior appear to be limited to the post-1951 addition of a second story to the rear wooden-shingled wing, as well as the construction of a rear deck and pergola in 2002. A modern, stock lumber railing has also been installed on the second-floor, rear porch. The current owners executed the four-color paint scheme and also re-shingled the roof in 2006.¹

The first-floor interior includes a living room, dining room, kitchen with pantry, and rear sunroom, while the upper level includes three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a former sunroom that now functions as an office. A doorway along the north side of the front bedroom provides access to the largely unfinished, attic story. The floor of the small, central entrance vestibule is covered with small, brown-toned, square tiles and an additional wood-and-glass door opens directly into the living room. Located at the approximate center of that room's east wall, a brick fireplace with a wooden mantel and brick hearth is the centerpiece of the living room, which features a wooden-beamed ceiling of mahogany (which includes a picture railing around the perimeter) and a birdseye maple floor. An open staircase with a railing comprised of simple square balusters and featuring both mahogany and birdseye maple runs along the north side of the living room, while a single door is located to either side of the central fireplace. The door to the left (north) leads to the non-modernized kitchen with replacement wooden flooring, which includes an original pantry space with wooden shelving and cabinetry. A doorway and a short staircase along the kitchen's east wall lead to the home's rear entrance. Returning to the living room, the doorway right (south) of the fireplace enters into the dining room, which features another

¹ Daniel and Gale Lemberger, owners of 1508 S. 80th Street, conversation with Traci E. Schnell, August 2009. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Permit for 1508 S. 80th Street (re: to build pergola), 24 June 2002. This and all other permits on file at the Department of Building Inspection, West Allis City Hall, West Allis, WI. There is no permit for the second-story porch addition; however, Sanborn maps indicate that it was added after 1951, Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of West Allis, Wis.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1910, 1927 and 1927 (updated to 1951).

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wooden-beamed ceiling with picture railing. At one point the ceiling beams in this room were painted turquoise, but were subsequently stripped by a previous owner. The walls of this room feature a wooden wainscot topped with a plate railing, which was installed by the current owners after removing inappropriate paneling from the walls. A doorway is located at the northeast corner of this room and opens into the kitchen. Finally, a leaded-glass door along this room's east wall leads to the rear sunroom, which features a coved and tray ceiling. Carpeting covers the floor of this space. Window and door trim, as well as doors and mop boards, are mahogany throughout the first floor.

Maple flooring is also located throughout the second floor, except for the remodeled bathroom, which is covered with linoleum.

In 1990, the water heater ignited a fire that shot up the laundry chute; however, damage was largely contained to the area surrounding the chute. The kitchen floor, which was wooden, was again replaced with wood.²

Garage (Contributing, 1930³):

A frame, hipped-roof, clapboard-sheathed, two-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. A single sash window is located along the building's south wall, while the modern overhead door provides access from the west elevation. There is no pedestrian door.

² Permit for 1508 S. 80th Street (re: repair of fire damage), 11 April 1990.

³ Permit for 1508 S. 80th Street (re: garage), 1 September 1930. On 1 October 1929, a permit was taken out to construct a garage; however, after continued checks by the city, it was not built, the permit was voided and the 1930 permit was taken out.

McMicken, Alexander Herschel and Pauline G., House
Name of Property

Milwaukee
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1909 - 1951

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

McMicken, Alexander Herschel

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Alexander H. and Pauline G. McMicken House is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion B, for its association with prominent real estate man Alexander H. McMicken (Community Planning & Development), and under Criterion C, for local architectural significance. Regarding the latter, the McMicken home was the only house with Craftsman-style features identified as potentially eligible for the National Register in the Historical & Architectural Resource Survey that was completed in August 2007 in West Allis. Although the home's Dutch Colonial Revival form is seen elsewhere in the city, the McMicken example is unique in that it prominently features a variety of sheathings associated with the Craftsman style of architecture including: red pressed brick, wooden shingles, stucco and half-timber finish, as well as clapboard. In addition to the varied sheathings, the home features decorative window designs delineated in both wood and leaded glass, as well as carved wooden brackets and bargeboards. In addition to the home's architectural significance, Alexander H. McMicken was involved with the real estate development of the City of West Allis for fifty years—starting in 1901 (prior to its incorporation as a village), through to his death in 1951. Indeed, there were other real estate persons active in the city for the first half of the twentieth century; however, no other appears to have been as well publicized as McMicken, who was constantly in the local papers touting the merits of West Allis. In 1919, a local paper identified him as “a pioneer in the promotion of West Allis as a suburb.” Not only was he considered the face of West Allis to the public eye, he was also actively involved in the community as a (charter) member of the local Masonic lodge, a West Allis volunteer firefighter and a member of the library board that brought a Carnegie Library to the community the year that he served as president. The period of significance, 1909-1951, corresponds to the years McMicken lived in the house.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The City of West Allis is a Milwaukee suburb situated in western Milwaukee County, directly south of Interstate 94. It is bordered by Milwaukee and Wauwatosa on the north, Milwaukee and West Milwaukee on the east, Milwaukee and Greenfield on the south, and New Berlin and Brookfield to the west. Two small waterways of Honey Creek and the Root River cross the city.

The origins of West Allis are tied directly to the settlement of what would become the City of Milwaukee. Milwaukee emerged in the early 1830s as settlers were drawn to the confluence of the Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers. As the Milwaukee settlement grew, other settlers pushed further into the interior and set up other small, pioneer communities. Within the modern-day boundaries of West Allis, one of these small settlements emerged around 1835 and was called Honey

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Creek in the Town of Greenfield; it was named for the honey bees living in the fruit trees lining the creek's bank.⁴

The first settlement grew rapidly and by 1845 the first log schoolhouse had thirty-eight pupils. In the early 1850s, the Case steam sawmill began operations. Lumber from the mill was used in the 1860s to build the Mukwonago Plank Road, a toll road laid over the old Indian trail, which is now National Avenue. Where this road crossed two other trails (at the present-day intersection of National and Greenfield avenues with 62nd Street) became known as "Old Six Points." Stagecoaches made a mail run three days a week between Milwaukee, Madison and Hazel Green and teams of horses delivered loads of walnut, oak, maple, elm, and basswood lumber from the sawmills to Milwaukee. By 1869, the village of Honey Creek included a blacksmith shop, the Case sawmill, a general store, a brick schoolhouse, a cemetery, a Baptist church, and numerous farms and homesteads.⁵

The next phase of the settlement began in 1880 when the Chicago & North Western Railroad line from Milwaukee to Madison was built with a stop named "North Greenfield" near the Honey Creek settlement. A similar and parallel line just to the north was laid by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (the Milwaukee Road). In 1887, brothers Fred W. and Stutley I. Henderson platted Henderson's Subdivision No. 1 near the North Greenfield Depot. In 1891, after a bitter contest, the permanent site for the Wisconsin State Fair was selected on the former site of the Alfred Orendorf claim, which was adjacent to the Milwaukee Road rail line. After a few years, the Milwaukee Motor Railway Company extended a streetcar line to the fairgrounds, followed by the Milwaukee Street Car Company.⁶

Meanwhile, the City of Milwaukee had grown phenomenally as a port and as one of the nation's leading manufacturing centers. Massive shipments of wheat, meat and lumber came through the city by water or rail. The E.P. Allis Reliance Works diversified production of burr millstones, steam engines, saw and flour-mill equipment and other iron and steel products, along with the rise of the Milwaukee Iron Company's iron and steel works sealed Milwaukee's future as a heavy goods center. Milwaukee breweries were among the country's first to bottle beer and ship it to a national market.

⁴ Julius H. Burbach, *West Allis: A City of Marvellous (Sic) Growth in a Decade, June 28, 1902-June 28, 1912* (N.p.: 1912), 5.

⁵ Winifred Case Knapp, "Random Notes on the Honey Creek Settlement," (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1959), from program for dedication of historical plaque marking the site of the Honey Creek settlement; *Map of the County and City of Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: Chapman and Smith, 1869); Leonard A. Szudy, "A Half Century of Public Education in West Allis," In partial fulfillment for Ph.D. in Education from Colorado State College, 1 August 1960, 33-34, on file at the West Allis Historical Society, West Allis, WI (Henceforth cited as WAHS).

⁶ Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 5, 9 13; Frederick I. Olsen, "City Expansion and Suburban Spread: Settlements and Governments in Milwaukee County," in Ralph M. Aderman, ed., *Trading Post to Metropolis: Milwaukee County's First 150 Years* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1987), 45.

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With an endless supply of immigrant workers, a handful of strong business and civic leaders, and a worldwide market for its products, Milwaukee's potential for industrial growth was limited only by its physical boundaries.⁷

At the turn of the twentieth century, North Greenfield was a thriving business and professional community that was platted but sparsely developed and surrounded by farmland and open countryside. Connected to Milwaukee by streetcar and railroad lines, it was a natural choice for factories wishing to relocate, since it offered reasonable transportation and housing opportunities for workers, as well as room for expansion. Stutley I. Henderson recognized the area's potential for industrial growth and was keenly aware of the E. P. Allis company's desire to expand. Indeed, the Allis firm, headed by Charles Allis, had been offered a number of inducements to move their Clinton Street factory to other Milwaukee-area locations. However, it was Henderson's visit on 25 November 1900 to the home of Charles Allis that initiated the factory's move to what is now West Allis. Although Henderson alone could offer the 100 acres needed by Allis, an option for additional land was needed to facilitate the construction of a spur line between the Milwaukee Road and the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad. For this, Arthur N. McGeoch, a significant land owner in the vicinity, was approached by Henderson to help seal the deal. As a result of his involvement, the real estate firm known as the Central Improvement Company (CIC) was formed, with McGeoch as one of its officers. Charles Allis ultimately made the decision to open a new plant for his company in North Greenfield.⁸

This signaled a boom in the speculative development of worker housing and prompted dozens of other factories to establish themselves in the area. Many workers acquired lots directly and built their own houses, while others went through real estate companies like the CIC and W.H. Shenners Company. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company grew to be the state's largest private employer and a competitor of General Electric and Westinghouse. It was a major producer of farm tractors and a critical supplier of war goods during both world wars. Due to the emergence of Allis-Chalmers and other factories, as well as the rapid influx of workers, a portion of the former Town of Greenfield, and what had become known as North Greenfield, was incorporated as the Village of West Allis on 28 June 1902 with a population of 1,018 and a size of 1,882 acres.⁹

⁷Olsen, "City Expansion and Suburban Spread," 22.

⁸Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 19, 21, 23; "McGeoch, Sr., is Dead Here," Unidentified newspaper clipping, 18 June 1949, clipping filed under "M" in the Surname Binders, West Allis Historical Society (hereafter cited as WAHS), West Allis, WI.

⁹Olsen, "City Expansion and Suburban Spread," 46; Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 25, 27, 31.

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ALEXANDER HERSCHEL MC MICKEN

Just over one year prior to the village's incorporation, a young man by the name of Alexander Herschel McMicken left his downtown Milwaukee job to work for the Central Improvement Company (CIC). McMicken was born on Milwaukee's south side on 25 September 1874, the son of John and Cecelia Hathaway McMicken. John McMicken was a wholesale leaf tobacco dealer who operated his business on Lake Street. At the age of thirteen, Alexander's mother passed away and, just five years later, his father died of pneumonia. At age eighteen, he found himself in charge of three siblings: Janette (age 16), Sarah (age 15), and John (age 9). According to McMicken himself, his first job was in present-day West Allis, when it was still known as North Greenfield. He served as an office boy for a racing association that held trotting races at State Fair Park the year after it was built. The association disbanded after the racing season ended and Alexander found employment with the Tanner Furniture Company in downtown Milwaukee. After starting as bill clerk, he advanced to bookkeeper and eventually to secretary of the firm.¹⁰

On 13 May 1901, McMicken joined the CIC as the firm's clerk, bookkeeper and handyman. Between the CIC and the McGeoch Estate, the two firms owned approximately one-third of the total area of West Allis. At the time of McMicken's joining the CIC, its general manager was Stutley I. Henderson. Although unconfirmed, it is likely that McMicken met Stutley during his season working for the racing association, as Stutley is credited with the beginning of horse racing in Milwaukee County and he leased the State Fair Grounds for such activities (until it was prohibited by the State Legislature in 1897). In 1902, the CIC was appointed to execute a map of the new village of West Allis and McMicken, a surveyor, was responsible for drawing that map. With all of his siblings now over the age of eighteen, McMicken moved from Milwaukee to West Allis in 1903 and his brother John came with him.¹¹

McMicken took over as the general manager of the CIC in 1905 and began providing West Allis real estate updates to various area newspapers, including the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and the *Milwaukee Daily News*. Shortly after his columns began appearing in the paper, an article on McMicken himself appeared in the *Daily News* and it read: "He is one of the enthusiastic boosters of the town and never loses an opportunity to sing its praises. He is always actively identified with the securing of any improvements contemplated in West Allis. In short, he is one of the most progressive citizens of this most progressive place." Indeed, aside from McMicken's obvious business interests, he quickly

¹⁰ Peg Park, "McMickens Influence Local Business History," *West Allis Star*, no date, under "M," Surname Binders, WAHS.

¹¹ Ibid.; "Stutley Was Colorful in Beginnings of West Allis," no date, clipping filed under "H" (for Henderson), Surname Binders, WAHS; U.S. Federal Census, 1900, available online at www.Ancestry.com, accessed in July 2009.

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engaged himself in the community and, in 1904, became a founder, charter member and Master Mason of the local Masonic Lodge No. 291, F. & A.M., located at 7515 W. National Avenue. Three years later, he enlisted as a volunteer firefighter in West Allis and served as the group's treasurer until 1922. Additionally, in 1908, he served as one of the first officers of the newly organized West Allis Invitation Club.¹²

Clearly established in the community, it should have been of no surprise to West Allis residents when on 30 March 1909, the *Milwaukee Daily News* announced that McMicken had let a contract to construct the subject "eight-room, brick-veneered dwelling" at 72nd Avenue and Elm Street (present-day location just south of S. 80th & W. Orchard streets and in Henderson's Subdivision No. 2) upon the lot that he had just purchased one month earlier. The house was to cost approximately \$4,000. Less than two weeks later, the *Daily News* would announce the upcoming marriage of the thirty-four-year-old McMicken to Pauline G. Mohr originally of Kiel, Wisconsin. Pauline, the daughter of Frederick and Caroline Jensen Mohr, and Alexander were married on 14 April 1909 at Pauline's brother Charles' house (1055 20th Street) in Milwaukee. Her younger sister Emily served as bridesmaid, while best man duties were held by W. J. Wollering. Upon returning from their wedding trip, they resided one block away at 560 71st Avenue (present-day 1464-66 S. 79th Street) until their new home was completed later that year.¹³

In November 1910, Robert (d. 4 March 1991), the first of the McMicken's four children was born. The remaining three children were born as follows: James (b. 5 January 1913; d. 21 June 1999); John (Jack) Edward (b. 29 August 1914; d. 13 December 1978) and Gertrude (b. 5 June 1918; d. 13 May 2004). Amidst the birth of his children, Alexander joined the Milwaukee Real Estate Board in 1910 (at which time had only a small number of members and for which he would later serve two terms as a

¹²"A. H. McMicken—A Self-Made Man," *Milwaukee Daily News*, 12 August 1905, 4; "Illness Fatal to McMicken," Unidentified newspaper clipping, 21 November 1951, Under "M," Surname Binders, WAHS; Park, "McMickens Influence Local Business History."

¹³Rising Sun Realty to A. H. McMicken, Warranty Deed, 25 February 1909, Vol. 503/ page 425, Doc. #628561; "West Allis News (re: construction of home)," *Milwaukee Daily News*, 30 March 1909, 3/1; "West Allis News (re: upcoming marriage)," *Milwaukee Daily News*, 13 April 1909, 10/2; "West Allis News (re: wedding details)," *Milwaukee Daily News*, 14 April 1909, 4/4-5; Tax rolls, City of West Allis, 1905 and 1910, available at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI. Indeed, the tax roll for 1905 lists only a valuation for the land; whereas the 1910 roll identifies a valuation for the house—therefore substantiating that the house had been built. Additionally, the application for sewer hook-up is dated 20 March 1909. Permits for 1508 S. 80th Street.

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

director and was inducted in 1945 as an honorary lifetime member¹⁴) and was elected the President of the Milwaukee-Waukesha County Volunteer Fireman's Association in 1911. He was a member of the West Allis Library Board when considerations were made regarding the construction of a public library building. Indeed, under McMicken's administration as president, funding for a Carnegie Library was secured and construction completed in 1914. Also in 1912, McMicken was listed among the city's top real estate men in *West Allis: A City of Marvellous (Sic) Growth in a Decade*. Indeed of note, only McGeoch and McMicken's photos were included in the book's section on real estate.¹⁵

Reports by McMicken of the continued West Allis building boom continued in the local papers through at least 1917. In circa 1919, McMicken was featured in an article entitled "Who's Who among the Realtors." In this article he is cited as "a pioneer in the promotion of West Allis as a suburb." During his then eighteen years in the real estate business, he was said to have sold "thousands of lots and hundreds of homes." The McGeoch companies, comprised of the CIC and the McGeoch Estate and for which McMicken was sales manager, were noted as having built on the average of one "workingman's" house a week. Most were sold on monthly payments and, by 1919, the company was cited as having built over 1,000 homes in the area.¹⁶

¹⁴ A phone call was made to the Greater Milwaukee Association of Realtors (GMAR is the successor to the Milwaukee Real Estate Board) to determine if the actual number of members in 1910 could be learned, as secondary information provided only that in 1910 "there were but few members." An additional question was to ascertain how many realtors had preceded McMicken in achieving lifetime member or "emeritus" status. Although numbers from 1910 were not available, photo documentation of the board from 1914 indicates that there were just 112 members (today there are over 5,000). In a review of those names, McMicken was listed among the more well-known in Milwaukee real estate, including Benjamin Weil, Nathanael Greene and Scranton Stockdale. Furthermore, none of the other members were recognizable as names associated with the history of real estate in West Allis. Although McMicken's honorary life membership was confirmed in *The Milwaukee Realtor*, the official publication of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, no documentation was found to determine how many other realtors had reached emeritus status prior to McMicken. It does appear, however, that McMicken was likely the first realtor from West Allis to do so. Scott Bush, Vice President of Operations, GMAR, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 14 January 2010, notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Milwaukee Real Estate Association membership photo (compiled portraiture of all members), 1914. In possession and on display at the GMAR offices, Milwaukee, WI; *The Milwaukee Realtor*, Vol. 22, Number 39 (8 December 1945), 2, Available at the GMAR offices.

¹⁵ Birth and death information was gleaned from the Social Security Death Index (SSDI), available at www.ssdi.rootsweb.ancestry.com with cross-reference information from the 1920 and 1930 United States Federal Census, Census available at www.ancestry.com, Accessed July 2009; Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 21, 23; "Illness Fatal to McMicken"; Park, *McMickens Influence Local Business History*; Julius Burbach, comp., *Historical Review of West Allis* (West Allis: By the author, 1927), 43.

¹⁶ "Who's Who Among the Realtors," Unidentified newspaper clipping, circa 1919, Under "M," Surname Binders, WAHS; additional clippings with no titles and handwritten dates ranging from 1905 to at least 1917 and just identifying A.H. McMicken as the author, are located in the Real Estate Binder, WAHS.

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
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McMicken served as the secretary and general manager of the greater McGeoch Company (of which the CIC was a branch thereof) until 1926, when the firm ended its building operations (for all of its land holdings had already been built upon). McMicken then joined Manley W. & Elizabeth Markert to form Markert & McMicken Co., another real estate firm. Following that firm's dissolution in 1933, McMicken rejoined the McGeoch concern, where he remained until 1940. For the next year, he worked as an appraiser for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, during which time he reportedly appraised over 500 properties. In 1942, McMicken joined the Dwyer-McMicken Co., a real estate firm owned and operated by his son James (secretary/treasurer), Sidney Dwyer (president) and Allen Martell (vice president). The elder McMicken stepped in to offer his expertise in the physical absence of his son who had been called into service for World War II. Dwyer-McMicken dissolved in 1946. Alexander continued as a real estate and insurance broker, working out of his S. 80th Street home until his death on 20 November 1951. His wife Pauline, who had been active with the West Allis Women's Club, as well as in the West Allis Chapter No. 172, Order of the Eastern Star, passed away on 5 January 1948.¹⁷

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Alexander Herschel McMicken's association with the development of West Allis began in 1901 (prior to the establishment of the community as it is known today) and it continued until his death in 1951—a period fifty years. The significance of McMicken's early and continued development efforts in West Allis, which included the execution of the first map of the Village of West Allis, was confirmed in 1919, when he was recognized as "a pioneer in the promotion of West Allis as a suburb." His longtime commitment to the business of local real estate was reconfirmed in 1945, when he received honorary life membership in the Milwaukee Real Estate Board. Indeed, there were other real estate persons active in West Allis for the first half of the twentieth century; however, no other appears to have been as well publicized as McMicken, who was constantly in the local papers touting the merits of West Allis. In addition to his business interests, he was also significantly involved in a number of community organizations and was considered a high-profile citizen. As a result, the home in which he lived for over forty of those years (1909 to 1951) is also considered eligible for the Register under Criterion B, for its association with McMicken and his continued involvement in the community's development and planning.

¹⁷ "Illness Fatal to McMicken"; *West Allis City Directory*, 1932; "Veteran Back in Old Field," Unidentified newspaper clipping, circa 1941, Filed under "M," Surname Binders, WAHS; "Who's Who—A. H. McMicken," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 28 October 1945, Also under "M," Surname Binders, WAHS.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8

McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

LATER HISTORY OF THE HOME

Following Alexander's death, the house was sold on 14 August 1952 to Peter & Martha Ugrich for \$14,000. Peter was born in Yugoslavia and immigrated to the United States in 1910. The following year he married and together he and his wife Martha had two children: Lillian and Peter Jr. Based on city directory information, it does not appear that the Ugriches actually resided in the house. Less than three years later, the Ugriches sold the home to Leland and Jean Chapman, who had moved from their nearby rented quarters at 1948 S. 79th Street. City directory information indicates that Leland (d. April 1969) worked as a radio engineer for the U.S. Signal Corps. In 1963, the Chapmans sold the house to John and Shirley Christiansen.¹⁸

John Christiansen was born in 1919 in Clinton, Iowa, and moved to Wisconsin with his family at the age of seven. Christiansen was in the U.S. Navy and served in the Battle of Pearl Harbor. In the late-1940s, he married Shirley Andrews, the daughter of Fred Andrews, a local West Allis jeweler. John and Shirley had six children: John, Mike, Tom, Charles, Diane and Mary. John worked at Kearney & Trecker for thirty-three years, retiring in 1983. In 1977, John and Shirley sold the home to James and Marilyn Molenda in 1977, in favor of a one-story home. James and Marilyn Molenda owned the S. 80th Street home from 1977 to 1983. James worked for the City of West Allis in the Department of Public Works, while Marilyn was employed as a secretary at Briggs & Stratton.¹⁹

In November 1983, the home was sold to Daniel and Gale Lemberger, who married the previous year. At the time of purchase, Dan was employed by the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad (now Union Pacific) as a welder in the engineering department; he continues to work there today. Dan and Gale raised five children in the home: Sarah, Nicole, Nicholas, Adam and Maxwell. When they purchased the home, the first-floor red brick was painted white, the roof was covered with grey shingles and the woodwork was painted a light grey. After power-washing the brick and restoring the red color, it was re-glazed and tuckpointed. They also painted the home in the current four-color scheme of charcoal grey, light grey, maroon, and green. In 1990, the water heater in the basement ignited a fire that was essentially contained to the area around the laundry chute, but ran the height of the chute and into the attic. Minor repairs were made to those areas adjacent to the laundry chute and the wooden flooring in the kitchen was also replaced (again, with wood). In 2002, the rear deck and pergola were constructed

¹⁸ Estate of A. H. McMicken to Peter and Margaret Ugrich, Warranty Deed, 14 August 1952, Vol. 3055/page 350; Peter and Martha Ugrich to Leland and Jean Chapman, Warranty Deed, 21 June 1955, Vol. 3449/page 348; Vital statistic information from the 1930 census, available online at www.Ancestry.com; The 1953 West Allis city directory did not list the Ugriches as living in West Allis and there was no listing at all for a 1508 S. 80th Street in the reverse section, *West Allis City Directory*, 1953.

¹⁹ John Christiansen, telephone interview with Traci E. Schnell, 13 April 2002, in preparation for Historic Milwaukee's Spaces & Traces Tour in West Allis, May 2002, Tour script on file at Historic Milwaukee, Inc.

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
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by Dan and his father. And, four years later, they found themselves needing a new roof and, after tearing off all four layers (comprised of the original cedar, with layers of green, burgundy and grey), they chose the existing red shingles. The only other change that the Lembergers made was the replacement of the storms and screens for the two bay windows and all of the fenestration of the rear porch wing.²⁰

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

While the 2006-07 Historical and Architectural Survey of West Allis inventoried a number of Craftsman-style homes in the city, the McMicken house was the sole example recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register in regard to its Craftsman styling. The Craftsman style was a descendant of the Arts & Crafts movement, which began in 1888, with the formation of the English Arts & Crafts Exhibition Society. This group of artisans and architects banded together as a reaction against the standardization and industrialization of the products of their respective professions. The movement made it across the Atlantic Ocean and was propagated by Gustav Stickley in New York. The Craftsman style was popular from approximately the turn-of-the-twentieth century to 1920 and examples in Wisconsin often resemble oversized bungalows. Primary characteristics of the style include stucco and brick surfaces, multiple-pane windows and a sun porch, with overall references of medieval flavor. Gabled dormers and decorative brackets or rafters generally accent the roof.²¹

Indeed, the McMicken home features stucco and brick sheathing, as well as the medieval-inspired, false half-timber finish. In addition, the home is also covered with wooden shingles, as well as smaller sections of clapboard. Nine-over-one-light sashes dominate the house, however, additional, decorative, multiple-light windows, including a leaded glass example, are scattered throughout. Finally, a carved wooden bargeboard and decorative brackets outline the roof of both the overall house and the porch. Although a second story was added onto the rear porch wing sometime after 1951, and a more recent deck and pergola was added off the rear entrance in 2002, the house stands largely as it is believed to have looked when it was built in 1909.

Although no definitive information was found to substantiate the home's architect and/or builder²², a review of West Allis homes that feature similar design features suggest that it was likely from the hand of architect Charles Lesser. Lesser was born in 1864 in Milwaukee. In 1881, he began his architectural

²⁰Daniel and Gale Lemberger, *Conversations with Schnell*; Permits, 11 April 1990 and 24 June 2002.

²¹Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Vol. 2, Architecture, 2/23-24.

²²Please note that West Allis building permits begin in the mid-1920s, therefore, permits could not be consulted.

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apprenticeship with Howland Russell and would later work briefly for firms in both Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Louis, Missouri. Lesser eventually returned to Milwaukee and worked first for T. N. Philpot through 1887. After one year with partner Gustave H. Liepold, they took over Philpot's practice. In 1889, Lesser joined Henry J. Van Ryn and, just two years later (in 1891), the two became part of the firm Van Ryn, Andree & Lesser. Lesser moved to West Allis in 1906, just five years after he chose to establish his own practice. Lesser worked independently until Frank Andree rejoined him for a year in 1917. In 1919, Lesser partnered with Albert J. Schutte and, four years later, Joseph Lindl joined the firm to form Lindl, Lesser & Schutte. Shortly after moving in 1924 from West Allis to Milwaukee's Washington Heights neighborhood, he left the firm and remained independent for the rest of his career. He died in 1941.²³

Lesser designed West Allis homes include the August J. Petrie home at 1467 S. 75th Street, the Henry Biegel Residence at 1465 S. 76th Street and the Dr. Malone Residence (no longer extant but formerly located at 1427 S. 72nd Street). All three were built between 1908 and 1913 and feature (or once featured) notable Craftsman detailing including carved bargeboards, bracket trim, stucco and/or half-timber finish, and wooden shingles. Although not substantiated as Lesser designs, but featuring similar characteristics, are the Ivan Tipple Residence (1923) at 1469 S. 77th Street and the Dr. Henry T. Brogan Residence (1910) at 1451 S. 75th Street. Perhaps the clearest connection between Lesser and the McMicken home is Lesser's own home at 1549 S. 79th Street—which is located on the opposite side of the same block as the McMicken house. Albeit altered by modern materials, Lesser's home was presumably designed by Lesser himself in 1906-07. Despite the loss of some of its original detailing, the house features a gambrel roof (albeit a side-gambrel example with a gambrel dormer as opposed to a cross gambrel roofline); a pair of modestly projecting bay windows along its south elevation; flat brackets beneath the front porch roof; as well as similar pent overhangs above the upper-level windows (the brackets of which appear to have been altered). While not exact twins and slightly smaller in size, the Charles Johnson Residence (1911) home at 1516 S. 75th Street, as well as the 1907 home at 1553 S. 81st Street are very similar to the McMicken home. Both feature a cross gambrel roofline, as well a pent overhang embellished with small brackets above their second-floor

²³ "Milwaukee Historic Ethnic Architecture Resources Study," prepared by the City of Milwaukee—Vollmert, Hatala and Jakubovich (August 1994), Section V—Ethnic Architects in Milwaukee, 10-16; Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 141.

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(primary façade) windows. Similar to the McMicken home, the S. 75th Street house features a brick-veneered first level and stucco and half-timber finish on the upper level. Like Lesser's own home, both the S. 75th and S. 81st street homes have been altered.²⁴

Although it is clear from the information above that a number of other homes with the same general form and plan can be found in the general vicinity, none features the level of architectural detailing or integrity that the McMicken house prominently displays. Similarly, and as evidenced by the 2006-07 historical/architectural survey, the City of West Allis was found to contain a number of examples of homes with certainly identifiable--if not even notable--Craftsman styling. However, following comparison, the McMicken house was the sole Craftsman example in the city to be recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register as a result of its high degree of integrity and level of architectural detail.

CONCLUSION

With no other truly comparable examples exhibiting the same level of detailing and integrity, the Alexander Herschel & Pauline G. McMicken House stands as the best example of the application of the Craftsman style, as (presumably) executed by local architect Charles Lesser, in the city of West Allis. Therefore, the home is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, architecture. Furthermore, McMicken was a significant player in the development and real estate growth of the City of West Allis for fifty years and was considered a pioneer in the promotion of West Allis. Not only did he promote his business interests, but he was also significantly involved in a number of community organizations and was considered a high-profile citizen. As a result, the home in which he lived for over forty of those years is also considered eligible for the Register under Criterion B, for its association with McMicken and his involvement in the community's development and planning.

²⁴ Burbach, *West Allis* (1912), 141; West Allis Assessor's information for 1516 S. 75th Street, 1549 S. 79th Street and 1553 S. 81st Street, available online at www.ci.west-allis.wi.us, Accessed in July 2009. An additional, comparable example of the Dutch Gambrel form is located just down the street from the McMicken house at 1560 S. 80th Street. Because the floor plan of the McMicken home is, indeed, rather simple and there appear to be a number of other examples of the general form located throughout West Allis (as is evidenced in the associated paragraph), it is possible that this could well have been one of the stock plans that McMicken promoted for the Central Improvement Company and/or the McGeoch Estate. The McMicken house, however, is clearly embellished to a higher degree than any other example of its kind and may have been used as a "model home" to illustrate the extent of what could be done to an otherwise simple form and plan.

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Due to its highly urban nature, no archaeological survey has been done within the immediate vicinity of the McMicken Residence. Although no archaeological deposits have been reported, the archaeological potential for this area remains unassessed.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

In 2006, the City of West Allis received a grant from the National Park Service to do a full reconnaissance and intensive survey of the city in order to determine what buildings and districts were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. In 2008, the city again received a grant from the National Park Service, this time to prepare National Register nominations based on the results of the 2006-07 survey. Therefore, this nomination, along with three others, was prepared for the West Allis Landmarks Commission with the support of the City of West Allis' Department of City Development. The City of West Allis was created on industry and for close to three-quarters of the city's existence, industry had been its focus. Since the majority of the large manufacturing concerns have since left the city (with some being subsequently demolished), the West Allis Landmarks Commission feels that it is important to identify and recognize those property owners that have made a concerted effort to preserve their buildings throughout the city's evolving economy. The National Register listing of this property will enable its owner to take part in the tax rehabilitation program which, in turn, can help to maintain the property's historic integrity in the future.

Milwaukee
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has 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 #

- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

10. Geographical Data

1	16	417834	4762963
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

Zone	Easting	Northing

4	Zone	Easting	Northing
---	------	---------	----------

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Traci E. Schnell/Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	Heritage Research, Ltd.		
street & number	N89 W16785 Appleton Avenue		
city or town	Menomonee Falls	state	

date	July 2009
telephone	262.251.7792
zip code	53051

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Section 9 Page 1

McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

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Knapp, Winifred Case. "Random Notes on the Honey Creek Settlement." Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1959. From program for dedication of historical plaque marking the site of the Honey Creek settlement.

Lemberger, Daniel and Gale. Owners of 1508 S. 80th Street. Conversations with Traci E. Schnell, April, August and July 2009. Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

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Milwaukee (WI) Daily News. Various articles reviewed in 1909. Please see individual footnotes for specific citations.

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Section 9 Page 2

McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

Milwaukee Real Estate Association membership photo (compiled portraiture of all members), 1914. In possession and on display at the GMAR offices, Milwaukee, WI

The Milwaukee Realtor. Vol. 22, Number 39 (8 December 1945), 2. Available at the GMAR offices.

*Please note that the GMAR will soon be giving all of their historical records and materials to the Milwaukee County Historical Society, Milwaukee, WI.

Newspaper clippings on Alexander H. McMicken, Stutley Henderson and Arthur N. McGeoch, as well as on real estate in general. Various clippings, most undated. On file in the corresponding Surname Binders and the Real Estate Binder. Located at the West Allis Historical Society, West Allis, WI. Please see individual notes for specific citations.

Olsen, Frederick I. "City Expansion and Suburban Spread: Settlements and Governments in Milwaukee County." In Ralph M. Aderman, ed. *Trading Post to Metropolis: Milwaukee County's First 150 Years*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1987.

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Section 9 Page 3

McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

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West Allis City Directories. Various directories reviewed between 1904 and 1985. Not a full run.
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United States Department of the Interior
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Section Photos Page 1

McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary is a rectangle that measures 60 feet by 120 feet, the legal description of which is known as Lot 21, Block 24 of Henderson's Subdivision No. 2, in the City of West Allis.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above is the property historically associated with the McMicken Property.

McMicken, Alexander H. & Pauline G., House
Name of Property

Milwaukee
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Daniel & Gale Lemberger	date	March 2009
organization		telephone	414.453.6951
street & number	1508 South 80 th Street	zip code	53214
city or town	West Allis	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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McMicken, Alexander H. and Pauline G., House
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PHOTOGRAPHS

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE

West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

Photos by Traci E. Schnell, August 2009.

Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (west and north elevations)

View to southeast

Photo #1 of 6

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (east and south elevations)

View to west northwest

Photo #2 of 6

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (south and west elevations)

View to northeast

Photo #3 of 6

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (Detail: bay window)

View to north

Photo #4 of 6

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (Interior: living room)

View to north northeast

Photo #5 of 6

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. & PAULINE G., HOUSE (Garage)

View to southeast

Photo #6 of 6

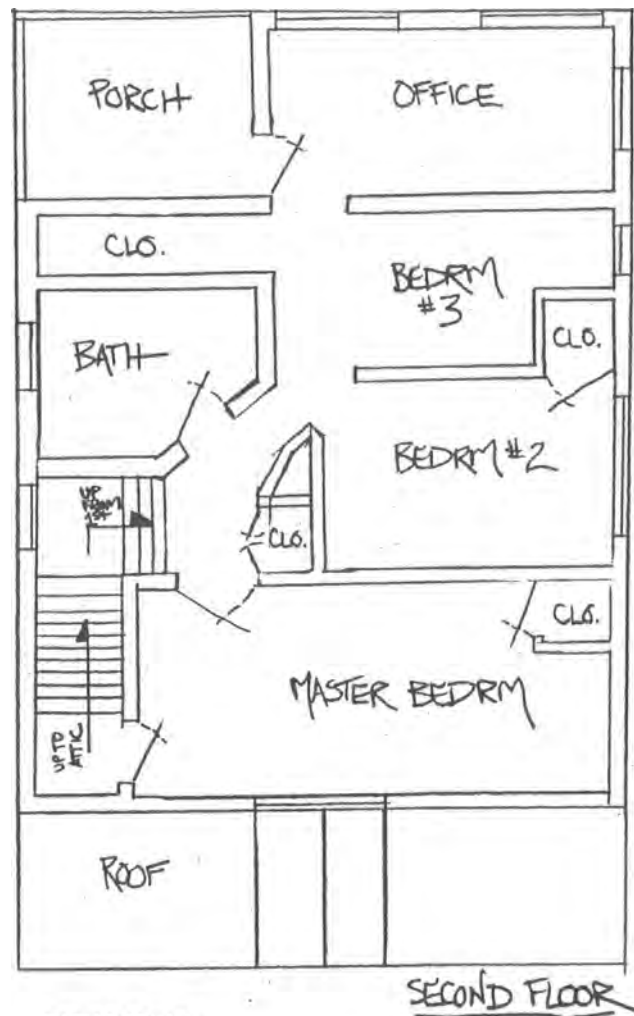
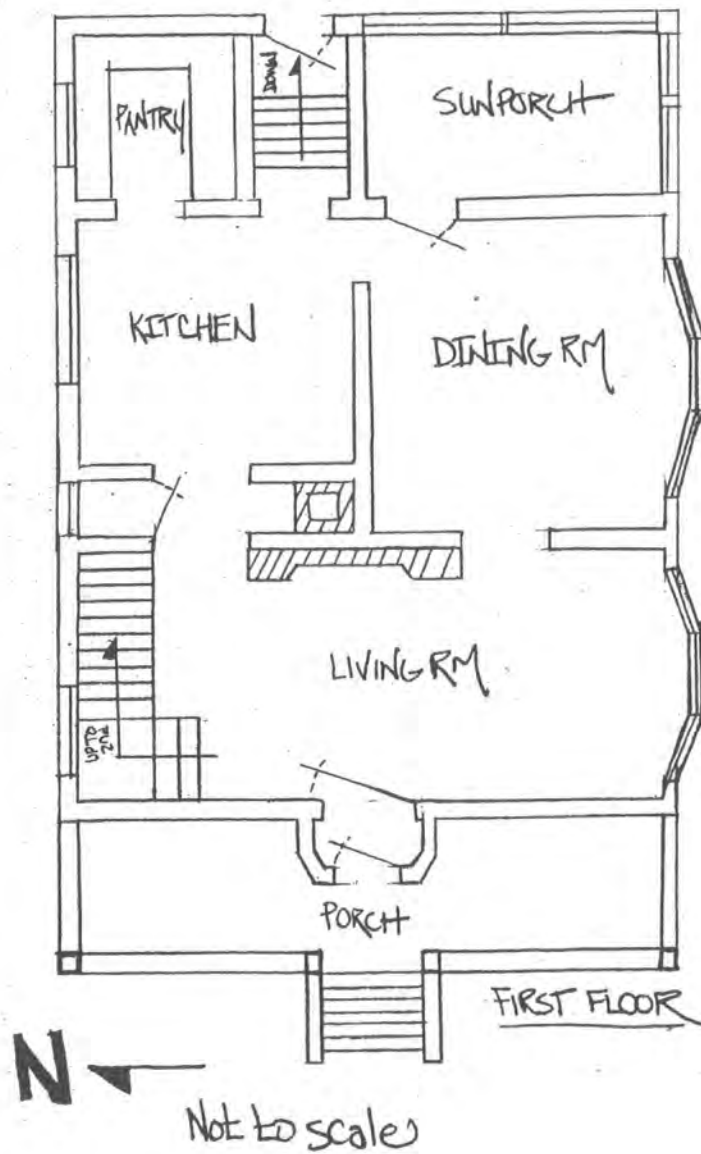


FIGURE #1:
McMICKEN, Alexander Hirschel + Pauline G., House •
City of West Allis, Milwaukee Co., WI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McMicken, Alexander Herschel and Pauline G., House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Milwaukee

DATE RECEIVED: 8/25/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/27/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/12/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/09/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000816

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



McMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. + PAULINE G, RESIDENCE
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo # 1 of 6



McMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. + PAULINE G., RESIDENCE
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo # 2 of 6



McMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. + PAULINE G., RESIDENCE
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo #3 of 6



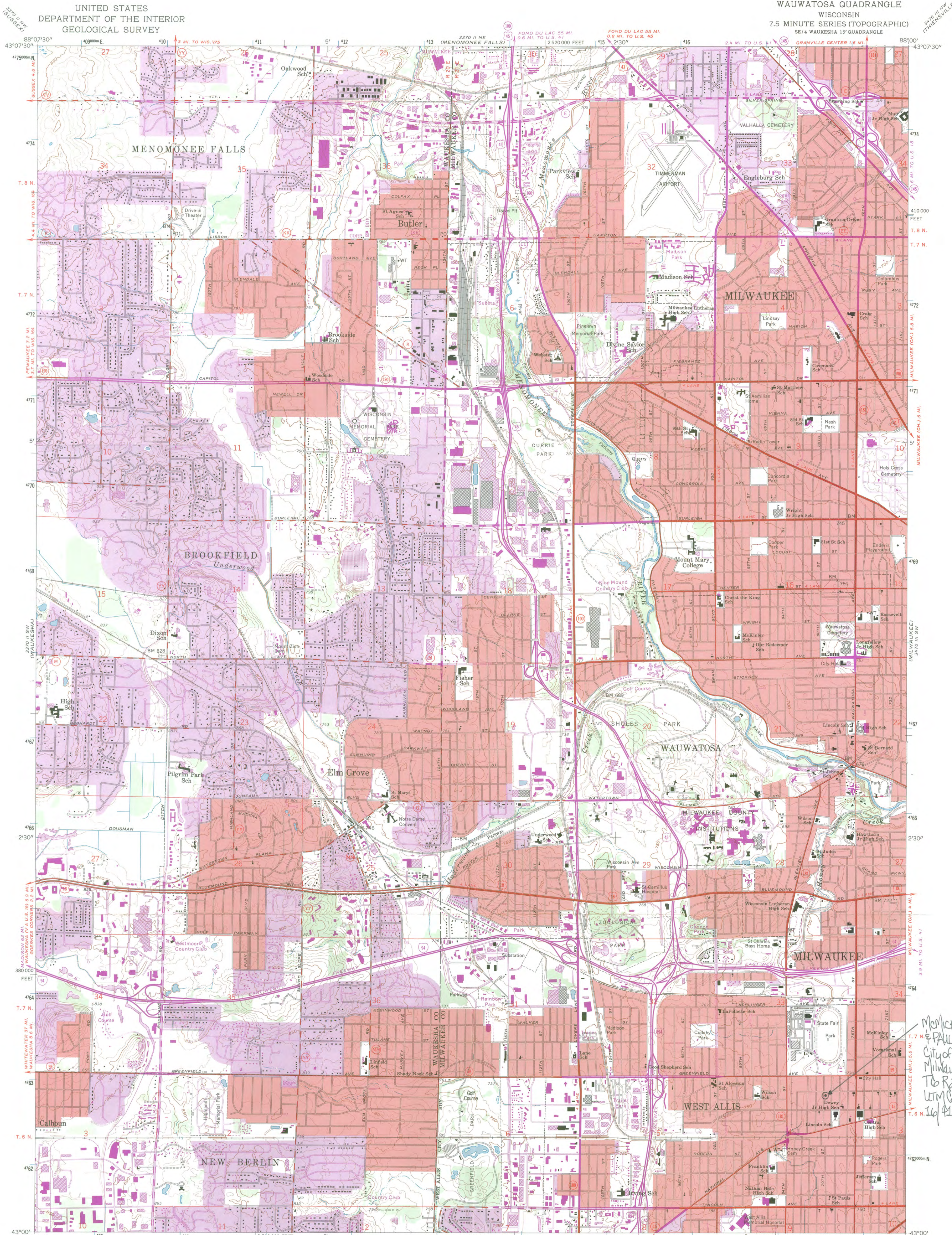
McMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. + PAULINE G., RESIDENCE
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo # 5 of 6



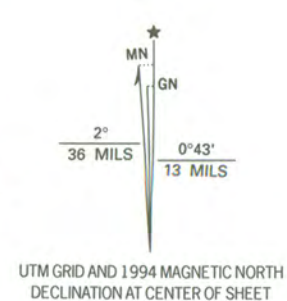
McMICKEN, ALEXANDER H. + PAULINE G., RESIDENCE
West Allis, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo # 6 of 6

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WAUWATOSA QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE 1/4 WAUKESHA 15' QUADRANGLE



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954-55 and in part by the City of Brookfield. Field checked 1958
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Wisconsin agencies from aerial photographs taken 1992 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

WAUWATOSA, WIS.
SE 1/4 WAUKESHA 15' QUADRANGLE
43088-A1-TF-024
1958
REVISED 1994
DMA 3370 II SE - SERIES 8681

MCMICKEN, ALEXANDER H.
& PAULINE G. RESIDENCE
City of West Allis,
Milwaukee County, WI
T6 R21E S2
UTM Coordinates:
16 417834 4762003

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
McMicken, Alexander Herschel and Pauline G., House	Milwaukee, WI	10000816

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (#5)

☐ USGS Map



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FEB 18 2010
DIV HIST PRE



MAYOR'S OFFICE

Dan Devine
Mayor

414/302-8290
414/302-8207 (Fax)

City Hall
7525 West Greenfield Avenue
West Allis, Wisconsin 53214

ddevine@ci.west-allis.wi.us
www.ci.west-allis.wi.us

Wisconsin Historical Society
Attn: Daina Penkiunas
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706

February 15, 2010

RE: State and National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Preservation Review Board Members:

On behalf of the City of West Allis Historical Commission I am writing in support of the nomination of Kegel's Inn, (5901-05 W. National Ave., Koelsch Funeral Home, (7622 W. Greenfield Ave.) and McMicken, Alexander & Pauline House (1508 S. 80 St.) to the State and National Register of Historic Places. The Historical Commission was formed to promote preservation awareness, to preserve historic resources and to educate the public on historic preservation.

The City of West Allis Historical Commission is committed to preserving its important cultural resources by actively pursuing and utilizing available historic preservation tools. The City of West Allis Historical Commission is honored to support the continued preservation of these three (3) properties nominated for the State and National Register.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these or other preservation projects please contact me at (414) 302-8290.

Sincerely,

Mayor Dan Devine, Chair
West Allis Historical Commission



RECEIVED 2280
AUG 25 2010
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places**

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 18th day of August 2010,
for nomination of the Alexander Herschel and Pauline G. McMicken House to the
National Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

Multiple Property Nomination form

6 Photograph(s)

CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS map(s)

1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

1 Piece(s) of correspondence

Other _____

COMMENTS:

Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

_____ The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

Other: _____
