NPS Form 10-900 (5/31/2012) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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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 Kinnickinnic River Parkway other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	Located between South 72nd Street and South 16th Street		N/A	not for publication
city or town	Milwaukee and West Allis		N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code Wl county Milwaukee	code	079	zip code(s) 53202,53204,

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

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

Kinnickinnic River Parkway		Milwa	ukee	Wisconsin
Name of Property		County and State		
4. National Park Service Cer	tification			
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:)	E.S.	m N. Bea		7.14.1
_ outer, verplant. /	Signature of t	he Keeper	_	Date of Action
5. Classification				
(check as many boxes as (C as apply)	ategory of Property Theck only one box)		Resources within Pr ude previously listed t)	
X private	building(s)	contribut	N. Contraction of the second s	the second se
X public-local X		10	4 buildings	5
public-State	structure	3	0 sites	
public-Federal	site	14	19 structur	es
	object	2 29	0 objects 23 total	
listing. Milwaukee County Parkway System		0	12.14	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions TRANSPORTATION/Road-related LANDSCAPE/ Park		Current Function (Enter categories) TRANSPORTAT LANDSCAPE/ Pa	from instructions) ION/Road-related (ve	hicular)
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Sports facility		ND CULTURE/Sport	ts facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/	Work of art	RECREATION A	ND CULTURE/Work	c of art
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories Foundation STO	from instructions) NE, CONCRETE	
OTHER: Rustic			NE, SYNTHETICS, V	WOOD
			HALT	
		other STUC	CCO	

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Introduction and General Setting

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway (Parkway) is a historic district located along the south portion of the inner loop of two concentric and connected oval-shaped chains of parkways that were first conceived in 1923. Known as the "Emerald Necklace," the loop twice encircles the county, comprising a significant portion of the Milwaukee County Park and Parkway System. Approximately 6.2 miles long, the Parkway is located in the east-central portion of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. A small portion of the Parkway is located within the City of West Allis, with the majority located within the City of Milwaukee.

The Kinnickinnic River originates in southeastern Milwaukee County, winding its way in a northwesterly and then northeasterly direction through Milwaukee County until it empties into Lake Michigan. The 6.2-mile segment covered in this nomination is located between South 72nd Street and Pulaski Park, along South 16th Street. The Parkway connects Jackson Park, Pulaski Park, Al Simmons Field, and the Kinnickinnic Sports Center. Jackson Park, which is located between South 43rd Street and West Forest Home Avenue, and Pulaski Park, which is located between South 19th and South 16th Streets, are significant sites associated with the Parkway. The Parkway includes 52 resources: 29 contributing and 23 noncontributing. Fourteen buildings are located within the Parkway. The road, two swimming pools, eight vehicular bridges, two culverts, three railroad bridges, four large pedestrian bridges, seven baseball diamonds, three basketball courts, and three tennis courts are counted as structures. Two commemorative statues, located in Jackson and Pulaski Park, are counted as objects. Both statues have also been recognized by Milwaukee County as county historic landmarks associated with Milwaukee County Park statuary, a designation bestowed in 1997.1 The Parkway and its landscape features, Jackson Park, and Pulaski Park are counted as three contributing sites. Features of the Parkway landscape include the Kinnickinnic River, landscaping, retaining walls, small pedestrian bridges, signage, and lighting. Landscape features of Jackson Park include the Kinnickinnic River, a lagoon with a small dam/spillway, pedestrian paths and small pedestrian bridges, and retaining walls. Landscape features of Pulaski Park include the Kinnickinnic River, landscaping, and pedestrian paths. Noncontributing resources within the Parkway are categorized based on recent construction dates outside of the Parkway's period of significance, which is 1934 to 1960.

The Parkway begins at South 72nd Street and follows Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive (Drive) and the Kinnickinnic River as it meanders easterly towards Lake Michigan. The Parkway ends at South 16th Street, on the eastern edge of Pulaski Park. The major roads that intersect the Parkway include South 60th Street, South 43rd Street, West Forest Home Avenue/State Trunk Highway (STH) 24, South 35th Street, South 27th Street/STH 241, South 20th Street, and South 16th Street. Jackson Park, Pulaski

¹ See Milwaukee County Historical Society, *Milwaukee County Historic Landmarks*, http://www.milwaukeehistory.net/historic_landmarks/index.html.

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Park, Al Simmons Field, and the Kinnickinnic Sports Center are located along the Parkway. Residences line the north and south sides of the Parkway along the western half of the corridor.

The Parkway begins following the Kinnickinnic River at South 60th Street. The topography along the Parkway consists primarily of gently rolling hills with some flat, open areas between the Drive and the Kinnickinnic River. Grading of the road was done to maintain the natural appearance of the topography. The Drive is an asphalt surface flanked by curbs with modern Milwaukee County Parkway signs posted along it.

Mixed-age stands of native trees dominate the vegetation along the Parkway. Areas along the river tend to have shrubby undergrowth interspersed with the mix-aged forest. Wider spaces between the Drive and river include picnic areas or open spaces with mowed grassy areas and groupings of mature tree plantings. A list of the contributing and noncontributing resources contained within the Parkway and Park is included below²:

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive 1934 Contributing Site1934 Contributing Structure

South 72nd Street to South 60th Street No Parkway resources located in this segment

Noncontributing Structure
Contributing Structure
Noncontributing Structure

Jackson Park	c.1908 Contributing Site
Parkway Drive Bridge (P-40-0568)	1950 Contributing Structure
Pedestrian Bridge	c.1980 Noncontributing Structure
Restroom Facility	c.1960 Contributing Building
Baseball Diamond	c.1950 Contributing Structure
Baseball Diamond	c.1950 Contributing Structure
Tennis Courts	c.1970 Noncontributing Structure
Basketball Court	c.1970 Noncontributing Structure
Modern Utility Shed	c.1990 Noncontributing Building

² Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) bridge ID numbers are included when known.52

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Maintenance Building	c.1940 Contributing Building
Service Building	1941 Contributing Building
Swimming Pool	c.1960 Contributing Structure
Bathhouse	c.1960 Contributing Building
Comfort Station/Community Center	c.1960 Contributing Building
Comfort Station	c.1935 Contributing Building
Picnic Shelter	c.1920 Contributing Building
Statue of Commerce	1881 (moved 1909) Contributing Object
West Forest Home Bridge (B-40-0911)	2009 Noncontributing Structure

West Forest Home Avenue to South 16th Street

South 35th Street Bridge (P-40-0511) Pedestrian Bridge Parkway Drive Bridge (P-40-0569) South 29th Street Bridge (P-40-0630) South 27th Street/STH 241 Bridge (B-40-0438)

South 27th Street to South 20th Street

Baseball Diamond (Al Simmons Field) Concession Facility (Al Simmons Field) Restroom Facility (Al Simmons Field) Announcer's Booth (Al Simmons Field) Tennis Courts Railroad Bridge South 20th Street Box Culvert (P-40-0842)

South 20th Street to West Cleveland Avenue

Baseball Diamond (Kinnickinnic Sports Center) Baseball Diamond (Kinnickinnic Sports Center) Basketball Court Concession Facility (Kinnickinnic Sports Center) Maintenance Shed (Kinnickinnic Sports Center) Railroad Bridge Abandoned Railroad Bridge Span Cleveland Avenue Bridge (B-40-0549) 1962 Noncontributing Structure c.1965 Noncontributing Structure

1963 Noncontributing Structure

1965 Noncontributing Structure

1961 Noncontributing Structure

1963 (altered 1973) Noncontributing Structure

c.1937 Contributing Structure c.1940 Contributing Building c.1960 Contributing Building c.1980 Noncontributing Building c.1937 Contributing Structure c.1940 Contributing Structure

1938 Contributing Structure

c.1965 Noncontributing Structure

c.1965 Noncontributing Structure

- c.1955 Contributing Structure
- c.1968 Noncontributing Building
- c.1980 Noncontributing Building
- c.1950 Contributing Structure
- c.1940 Noncontributing Structure
- 1986 Noncontributing Structure

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Pulaski Park	
Pulaski Park	c.1910 Contributing Site
Swimming Pool, Indoor	c.1980 Noncontributing Structure
Baseball Diamond	c.1937 Contributing Structure
Comfort Station	c,1935 Contributing Building
Pedestrian Bridge	c.1965 Noncontributing Structure
Basketball Court	c.1970 Noncontributing Structure
Baseball Diamond	c.1970 Noncontributing Structure
Tennis Courts	c.1955 Contributing Structure
Statue of Casimir Pulaski	c.1931 Contributing Object

The following text describes the Parkway in greater detail in segments beginning at the Parkway's western terminus.

South 72nd Street to South 60th Street

The western end of the Parkway begins at South 72nd Street. The Drive is flanked by terraces and parallel residential streets that are also called "Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive." A sidewalk separates the lines of residential properties from the parallel residential streets along both the southern and northern curve of the Drive. The residences are single family homes constructed between c.1940 and c.1960 that reflect the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles popular at the time. (The houses are located outside of the nominated boundary.) This segment of the Parkway, which was intended to connect to the Honey Creek Parkway, does not follow the Kinnickinnic River but winds northeasterly towards the intersection with the river. Pendant lights hang from utility poles along this stretch of the Parkway. Scattered mature tree plantings are located in the terraces.

South 60th Street to South 43rd Street

This portion of the Parkway follows the Kinnickinnic River and has rolling topography with dense plantings of shrubby undergrowth and mature deciduous trees along the river. The Parkway boundary intersects the river just east of South 60th Street. The Drive follows the northern boundary of the Parkway's land. Residential properties line the northern side of the Drive in this segment and face toward the Parkway. The residences are single family homes constructed between c.1940 and c.1975 that reflect the Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles popular at the time. A second roadway, West Jackson Park Drive, follows the southern boundary of the Parkway land, roughly between South 58th Street and South 47th Street. Single family homes line the southern side of West Jackson Park Drive and face towards the Parkway. The homes were constructed between c.1950 and c.1980 and reflect the architectural styles popular at the time. Asymmetrical clearings featuring

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scattered mature tree plantings are located between the Drive and the river and between the river and West Jackson Park Drive.

Two footpaths lead from the Drive to a c.1980 pedestrian bridge (noncontributing) over the river at South 51st Street. A c.1935 stone culvert (contributing) is located on the south side of the river along West Jackson Park Drive and west of South 51st Street. The culvert features a limestone parapet laid in a random ashlar pattern above the grade of the road. Additionally, several c.1938 cut stone retaining walls run along the riverbed at discontiguous locations.³ Two earthen footpaths begin near South 51st Street and provide access to the river eastward along the north and south sides of the waterway. A third asphalt footpath begins west of South 43rd Street and approaches the intersection of the Drive and South 43rd Street and Jackson Park. A 1987 single span concrete slab bridge (B-40-0561, noncontributing) carries South 43rd Street over the Kinnickinnic River at the eastern edge of this segment of the Parkway.

South 43rd Street to West Forest Home Avenue/STH 24 (Jackson Park)

This portion of the Parkway has rolling topography and is dominated by Jackson Park, which was acquired by the City of Milwaukee between 1907 and 1929. Vegetation throughout the park includes a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees arranged in asymmetrical groupings to create clearings and shaded areas. The park spans the north and south sides of the Drive and river. Unique historically compatible light standards are located along this stretch of Drive and along footpaths within Jackson Park. These light standards feature pendant lights hanging within a decorative frame atop a concrete post.

Within Jackson Park, the Kinnickinnic River lies to the north of the Drive and features c.1938 stone retaining walls along the west end of the river. A narrow paved parking lot is provided on the west end of the park, adjacent to South 43rd Street. A concrete channel liner begins near the river's alignment parallel to the northern edge of Jackson Park and continues for the duration of the river. A c.1980 timber pedestrian bridge (noncontributing) crosses the west end of the river in this segment of Parkway. Additionally, a 1950 concrete rigid-frame bridge (P-40-0568, contributing) carries the Drive over the river. It is a single-span bridge with stone masonry facing and single-line metal railings.⁴

³ Masonry retaining walls were erected along the Kinnickinnic River in 1938 and 1939. See City of Milwaukee and Works Progress Administration, *Report of Work Accomplished and Money Expended* ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1935-1943), n.p.

⁴ Milwaukee County intends to rehabilitate Bridge P-40-0568 in the near future. The rehabilitation work has been coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office and will include addressing deficiencies, extending the stone parapet, and tuck pointing the masonry veneer. Upon completion of the rehabilitation work, the bridge will retain its contributing status.

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Several picnic areas, gravel footpaths, two baseball diamonds (c.1950, both contributing), a tennis court (c.1970, noncontributing), a basketball court (c.1970, noncontributing), and a c.1960 restroom facility (contributing) are located north of the Drive. The restroom facility is a one-story building with a square plan sheathed in narrow courses of brick. It has a flat metal roof with wide overhangs and elevated corner windows comprised of glass blocks. A metal screen shields entrance to the facility beneath the overhanging eaves.

Along the northeastern side of the Drive, an asphalt service drive leads northeast to a c.1990 metal shed (noncontributing), c.1940 wood frame maintenance structure (contributing), and a 1941 Tudor Revival style service building (contributing). The two-story seam-metal shed features two retractable doors for maintenance vehicles. The side gable wood frame maintenance structure is sheathed in asphalt shingles and displays five multi-light fixed windows on its facade (southwest elevation). The c.1935 rectangular plan, side gable service building is comprised of a two-story central mass flanked by one-and-one-half-story wings. The first story is sheathed in random ashlar limestone with multi-light fixed windows, while the second story features half-timbering and four gable dormers with multi-light fixed windows.

A large lagoon with stone riprap lining its edges is located on the south side of the Drive. Two small islands are located within the lagoon, and concrete foot paths wind around the water's edge. Park benches are located intermittently around the lagoon's edges. A c.1960 swimming pool (contributing) with a c.1960 flat roof, brick bathhouse (contributing) is located on the southwest side of the lagoon. The pool has a modern water slide on its eastern side and is surrounded by a modern chain-link fence. The one-story, rectangular plan bathhouse has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The facade (northwest elevation) includes an open central entryway with a decorative metal screen and metal link fence. A stone wall that intersects the eaves and rises above the roof is located west of the central entryway. Standing-seam metal walls extend off of the west and south corners of the building. The southeast elevation, which faces the pool, features three large panels of glass block windows and a seven-panel ribbon of large fixed windows with fixed transoms. Ribbons of elevated windows just beneath the eaves wrap along the east corner of the building. View of the northeast elevation of the building has been shielded by one-story standing-seam metal walls that wrap around the elevation and the corners of the building.

On the north side of the lagoon is a c.1960 flat roof, brick and stone comfort station/community center (contributing). A one-story mass is located on the north side of the building, while the south side of the building features a roughly one-and-one-half-story mass with a canted roof that intersects the northern portion of the building. The facade (north elevation) features six fixed multi-light windows and two doorways. Elevated glass block windows are located beneath the eaves on the facade and the east and west elevations. A rectangular brick chimney extends from the center of the one-story

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Kinnickinnic River Parkway

northern mass. The south elevation features seven vertical bands of fixed windows flanked by stone walls. The elevation overlooks the lagoon, and a wide staircase leads from the building to the water.

A small dam/spillway on the east side of the lagoon feeds water to the Kinnickinnic River. A small modern pedestrian bridge is located adjacent to the dam. Winding footpaths provide access to six picnic areas, a playground, a c.1935 stone comfort station (contributing), c.1920 picnic shelter (contributing), and a commemorative statue (contributing), all located south of the lagoon. The c.1935 one-and-one-half-story ashlar stone comfort station has a U-shaped plan. The central mass features a steeply pitched side gable roof that extends over a partially-enclosed front vestibule on the south elevation. The first story on the south elevation displays vertical half-timbering members. The two one-story rear wings (north elevation) feature gable roofs without eaves and wood siding with a dentil detail in the gable ends. The c.1920 partially-enclosed wood frame picnic shelter is a front gable structure with exposed rafters. Curved wood brackets are located between the vertical framing members and create a repetitive arch-like visual effect around each side of the structure, and a wooden balustrade partially encloses the picnic shelter. A commemorative statue is located at the convergence of two footpaths just south of the Jackson Park lagoon. The statue, carved by Gustav Haug in 1881, represents "Commerce." Prior to the June 26, 1909 dedication in Jackson Park, the statue was located at the Chamber of Commerce Building. A plaque on the statue, which was erected by the South Division Civic Association in 1909, reads: "May this statue ever be a silent witness to the progress and growth of Milwaukee."5

On the east edge of Jackson Park, the West Forest Home Avenue Bridge, a 2009 concrete beam bridge with masonry veneered arch fascia (B-40-0911, noncontributing), carries West Forest Home Avenue/STH 24 over the Kinnickinnic River. The bridge features a solid masonry railing above a stone coursing at the road level. Masonry parapets, engaged piers flanking the archway, and a cut stone arch ring contribute to the aesthetics of the bridge. This single span structure replaced the 1931 West Forest Home Bridge (B-40-0979, nonextant) and is sympathetic in design to the original.

West Forest Home Avenue to South 16th Street

This portion of the Parkway winds along the north and south sides of the concrete-lined Kinnickinnic River. Open space is provided between South 27th and South 20th Streets. Al Simmons Field, the Kinnickinnic Sports Center, and Pulaski Park are included in this segment of the Parkway. The topography consists of some rolling hills and features scattered mature tree plantings. Pendant lights hang from utility poles along this stretch of parkway. No masonry retaining walls are present along this portion of the Parkway.

⁵ Laurie Muench Albano, Images of America: Milwaukee County Parks, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 57.

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	Kinnickinnic River Parkway

On the west edge of this segment of the Parkway, a modern vehicular bridge carries South 35th Street (P-40-0511, 1962, noncontributing) over the river. A c.1965 concrete variable-depth girder pedestrian bridge (noncontributing) crosses the river at South 31st Street, while a modern vehicular bridge carries Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive (P-40-0569, 1963, noncontributing) over the river just east of South 31st Street. St. Luke's Medical Center is located immediately adjacent to and south of the county-owned parcels of the Parkway, roughly between South 31st Street and South 27th Street. Modern vehicular bridges carrying South 29th Street (P-40-0630, 1961, noncontributing) and South 27th Street/STH 241 (B-40-0438, 1963, noncontributing) over the Kinnickinnic River are also located in this area and provide access to the hospital property.

Al Simmons Field is located south of the Drive between South 22nd and South 20th Streets and includes a c.1937 baseball field (contributing) with lighting and bleachers, a c.1940 concession facility (contributing), c.1960 restroom facility (contributing), and c.1980 announcer's booth (noncontributing). The c.1940 concession facility is a simple rectangular plan structure with gable roof, no eave overhang, and elapboard siding. Retractable windows are located on the northeast elevation to serve patrons. The restroom facility has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and is clad in corrugated metal. Ribbons of elevated fixed windows wrap around the corners of the building. The announcer's booth is a small elevated building located along the east edge of the ball field. It is clad in board and batten siding with a flat roof and one-over-one windows overlooking the field. A c.1955 parking lot is located south of the ball field. North of the Drive, along the river and opposite Al Simmons Field are c.1937 tennis courts (contributing), picnic tables, and archery bales. A c.1940 single span railroad plate girder deck bridge (contributing) spans the river east of the tennis courts and west of South 20th Street.

The Drive terminates at South 20th Street and the northwest corner of the Kinnickinnic Sports Center, which was implemented after the period of significance. Although the Drive ends and vehicular access along the river is eliminated, the river continues northeast connecting the Kinnickinnic Sports Center and Pulaski Park. A 1938 box culvert carries South 20th Street (P-40-0842, contributing) across the river. The three-span box culvert features incised panels along the outside of the culvert's top member and incised circular details above the piers and at the junction of the culvert and the abutments. Open green space is provided north of the river between South 20th and South 16th streets, while the Kinnickinnic Sports Center is located south of the river. The sports center features two baseball fields (c.1965, both noncontributing) with lighting and bleachers, a modern playground, and basketball court (c.1955, contributing).⁶ Parking lots are located on the west and east edges of the park. A c.1968 concession facility (noncontributing) and a c.1980 maintenance building (noncontributing) are located at the center of the sports center. The concession facility is a rectangular plan structure with a flat roof

⁶ The basketball court is visible on a 1956 aerial photograph.

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with wide overhanging eaves and ribbons of fixed windows that have been replaced with boards. The facility is clad in board-and-batten siding. The maintenance building is a small, rectangular-plan structure with a shed roof and board-and-batten siding.

The boundary of the Parkway follows the Kinnickinnic River northward as it meanders towards Pulaski Park. Vehicular access to Pulaski Park from the Kinnickinnic Sports Center is provided along South 16th Street. A c.1950 three-span railroad girder bridge (contributing) spans the river just west of South 16th Street. One span of an abandoned multi-span plate girder railroad bridge (noncontributing) rests on timber pilings south of the c.1950 railroad bridge over the Kinnickinnic River. Due to its lack of integrity resulting from several spans being nonextant, this bridge is a noncontributing resource.

Pulaski Park extends between South 19th and South 16th Streets and spans the north and south sides of Cleveland Avenue. The Kinnickinnic River runs through the park, which is characterized by rolling topography and scattered mature tree plantings. A modern concrete bridge carries Cleveland Avenue (B-40-0549, 1986, noncontributing) over the Kinnickinnic River. Pulaski Park features a c.1980 indoor pool facility (noncontributing) and a playground south of Cleveland Avenue. Between Cleveland Avenue on the South and the Kinnickinnic River are a c.1937 baseball diamond (contributing) and a c.1935 comfort station (contributing) that overlooks the ball field. The c.1935 brick comfort station is a rectangular plan structure resting upon a stone foundation, with a side gable roof, exposed rafters, and decorative vergeboard and wood detailing in the gable ends. A front gable entry vestibule with curved door surround is located on the south elevation. The rear (north elevation) features an integrated basement level with fixed windows on both the basement and first stories. A c.1965 concrete pedestrian bridge (noncontributing) provides access to the northern portion of Pulaski Park, north of the Kinnickinnic River, where a playground, basketball court (c.1970, noncontributing), baseball diamond (c.1970, noncontributing), tennis court (c.1955, contributing), and commemorative statue of Casimir Pulaski (contributing) are located. The statue of Casimir Pulaski, namesake of the Park and a Revolutionary War cavalry officer of Polish descent, was erected in the park in 1931.

Kinnickinnic River Parkway

Name of Property

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

County and State

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.)

- X 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.
- <u>X</u> 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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934-1960

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Boerner, Alfred

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway, including associated Jackson Park and Pulaski Park, meets at the local level of significance the National Register *Criterion A: Community Planning and Development* and *Criterion C: Landscape Architecture*. The Kinnickinnic River Parkway Historic District is significant as a component in the Milwaukee County Parkway System, which was largely constructed under Depression-era federal work relief efforts. The Kinnickinnic River Parkway was designed as a component of a large chain of parkways that encircled Milwaukee County, connecting park units, including Jackson Park and Pulaski Park, throughout the county. It is largely intact and the original intention of the parkway plan is clearly visible. As such, it is a good representative example of the parkway property type and the period of design and construction. The Kinnickinnic River Parkway was designed by Alfred Boerner⁷ as a component of a large chain of parkways that encircled Milwaukee County. The period of significance extends from 1934, when implementation of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway began, to 1960, when the National Register's 50-year cutoff is reached. Several resources within the historic district predate the start of the period of significance. This reflects the original parkway system plan's intent to connect existing parks into the larger parkway system.

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway is one of nine parkways, established between 1923 and 1960, that are addressed in the Multiple Property Document (MPD), "The Milwaukee County Parkway System." As such, the Parkway is linked to the associated historic contexts of "Community Planning and Development in Milwaukee County, 1923-1960;" "Federal Work Relief Programs in Milwaukee County, 1933-1942;" and "Landscape Architecture in the Milwaukee County Parkway System, 1923-1960," as outlined in the MPD.

History of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway

Charles B. Whitnall first illustrated the Kinnickinnic River Parkway in his 1923 plan for the Milwaukee County Parkway System. Whitnall envisioned connecting the Kinnickinnic River Parkway to the Honey Creek Parkway at South 76th Street and Lake Michigan.⁸ A plan for a segment of the Parkway between Hawley Road in the west and Jackson Park in the east was included in the Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department's *First Annual Report*. This plan incorporated the Kinnickinnic River and existing "beautiful woods." The City of Milwaukee was charged with

⁷ Alfred L. Boerner served as landscape architect in the Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department from 1926 to 1952. In 1952 he replaced George Hansen as Superintendent of Parks and served in that capacity until 1955. Though Boerner arrived in Milwaukee County shortly after the county parkway system had been conceived, it was many of his designs that made the parkway system a reality. Boerner's designs implemented the proposed plans by Whitnall and the Park Commission.

⁸ The Honey Creek Parkway was listed in the National Register on July 8, 2010. Although the Honey Creek Parkway was originally planned to extend from the Menomonee River south to the Kinnickinnic River Parkway, the portion of that parkway between Interstate 94 and the Kinnickinnic River Parkway was never completed.

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continuing the Parkway from Jackson Park east to Lake Michigan, a project that was never completed in full, as the Parkway was only extended eastward to South 20th Street.⁹

Unlike other county parkways, the City of Milwaukee maintained the majority of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway until it, Jackson Park, and Pulaski Park were transferred to Milwaukee County in January 1937 as part of a park consolidation program. Therefore, the City Park Board oversaw most of the initial construction and planning, and the City of Milwaukee Bureau of Public Works administered federal funding for parkway implementation during the Depression era, including after the Parkway's ownership was transferred to the county.¹⁰

The Parkway was planned to run through an already densely populated and urban segment of the city, and the County Park Commission was faced with popular opposition from the Fourteenth Ward's alderman, who favored a Kinnickinnic River sewer project rather than restoration of the river. Whitnall responded to this opposition by publishing a pamphlet entitled *How the Kinnickinnic Should Look*, and he aggressively stated that the ward needed park influences more than any other part of the city rather than a sewer apt only for waste and dumping.¹¹ Ultimately, Whitnall and his supporters convinced the opposition that the Parkway would be more beneficial than a sewer.

Although land acquisition for the Parkway began by 1926, the first documented Parkway project was not completed until 1934, when nearly 10,000 feet of water pipe was installed along the Parkway. The pipe pumped 2,250 gallons of water per minute into a lagoon (nonextant) near South 27th Street and West Oklahoma Avenue and the current St. Luke's Medical Center. The lagoon spilled over a rock cascade into a three-and-one-half-acre lake and then passed under a "rustic bridge" and into the Kinnickinnic River, flushing the formerly stagnant river for more than two-and-one-half miles.¹² According to Charles Hauserman, secretary of the Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners, "this

⁹ Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, *The First Plans for a Parkway System for Milwaukee County: Illustrations from First Annual Report* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, 1924), 5, 7; Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, *First Annual Report* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, 1924), 24.

¹⁰ Chronology of Transfers of Other Public Lands to County Park Commission Jurisdiction, 11/1/77, Available at Milwaukee County Historical Society Manuscripts Collection, Histories General Park Descriptions, Miscellaneous Folder, Milwaukee, Wis.

[&]quot; How the Kinnickinnic Should Look ([Milwaukee]: n.d.), n.p.

¹² This lagoon was present in the 1956 aerial photograph but nonextant in the 1963 aerial photograph. It is common knowledge that the lagoon was removed when portions of the concrete channel liner were added to the Parkway.

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abate[ed] a nuisance on the south side of the city which has endured for nearly a half century.¹³ The nuisance which Hauserman mentioned, presumably the stagnant river, is consistent with the concerns that Charles Whitnall espoused during the planning of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway.

In 1935-1936 city-funded workers installed a drainage system, completed landscaping in Jackson Park, constructed sidewalks and roads along the parkway, cleaned the creek bottom, and repaired dams and cascades. In 1938-1939 city-administered Works Progress Administration (WPA) work included straightening and relocating the river between South 20th Street and South 16th Street (in the area of the Kinnickinnic Sports Center), and the construction of masonry retaining walls along this portion of the Parkway.¹⁴

By 1941 the city reported that WPA construction of retaining walls along the Kinnickinnic River, Menomonee River, and Lincoln Creek had been in "almost continuous progress for the past eight years and has been an improvement which could not have been accomplished in no other way because of the cost." According to the City's Bureau of Engineers, "our rivers and creeks are being cleared of obstructions and rubbish, thereby increasing the stream flow, reducing flood damage, preventing encroachments, and improving general appearance."¹⁵ Additionally, between 1935 and 1941, WPA labor constructed service buildings, erected a stone arch bridge, and drained and cleaned the lagoons in Jackson Park.¹⁶ Although Milwaukee County acquired approximately 117 acres for the Kinnickinnic River Parkway between 1937 and 1950, the Parkway was never fully extended to Lake Michigan, and thus terminated at South 16th Street on the eastern edge of Pulaski Park. Improvements were made along the river east of the Pulaski Park, including the addition of concrete channel liner, but the Parkway Drive, recreational amenities, and parkway landscaping were not continued east towards Lake Michigan. Similarly, the link between the Parkway's boundary on South 72nd Street and the Honey Creek Parkway at South 76th Street was never acquired and landscaped according to the original plans by the County Park Department.¹⁷

¹³ Charles Hauserman, Recreational Facilities of Milwaukee Enjoyed by Millions of People ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1934]), n.p.

¹⁴ City of Milwaukee and Works Progress Administration, Report of Work Accomplished and Money Expended, n.p.

¹⁵ City of Milwaukee Bureau of Engineers, Annual Report, ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1941), 52-53.

¹⁶ Milwaukee County Park Commission, *Reports Made at the 1940 Annual Fall Round-up Luncheon Meeting* ([Milwaukee]: 1940), 12. The nonextant stone arch bridge likely corresponds to the bridge remnants identified in the archaeological survey of Jackson Park.

¹⁷ Milwaukee County Park Commission and Milwaukee County Regional Planning Board, *Quadredecennial Report: 1937-1950 Inclusive*, (Milwaukee: Court House, 1951), 100-105.

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Minor modifications were made to the Parkway into the early 1950s and 1960s. Around 1960, concrete channel liner was added to the river between the northern edge of Jackson Park and the Parkway termini at Pulaski Park. This concrete liner extends further east, outside the historic boundary.

Associated Parks

Jackson Park

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway connects Jackson Park, Al Simmons Field, the Kinnickinnic Sports Center, and Pulaski Park. Land for Jackson Park was acquired by the City of Milwaukee between 1907 and 1929, and park implementation began in 1908. When the City acquired the first 80 acres of Jackson Park in 1907 (then Reynolds Grove) it was "covered with forest trees and the entire lay of the ground well adapted for park purposes." Moreover, in this first mention of what would become Jackson Park in the 1907 Annual Report of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee, the commissioners also stated that this newly acquired tract "can also easily be connected with the other parks by parkways."¹⁸ The park, which was bounded on the southeast by West Forest Home Avenue (Janesville Plank Road), Russell Avenue on the north, and the section line on the west, was left in its natural state during the 1910s and 1920s, with a few exceptions. In 1908 the City erected a shelter, and the statue "Commerce" was added to the park in 1909. In 1928 and 1929 a new pavilion, athletic field, and playground were implemented within the park. The City acquired an additional 55 acres of land for Jackson Park on the west edge of the existing park in 1928.¹⁹ Jackson Park was extant at the time of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway's design and Whitnall included in his original parkway plans.

In the early 1930s, as the overall county parkway system was underway, the City focused on establishing recreational facilities in Jackson Park, including horseshoe courts, baseball fields, and an outdoor swimming pool.²⁰ In 1930, the City Board of Park Commissioners dedicated a strip of Jackson Park to the City Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings for the construction of a new, wider West

¹⁸ Seventeenth Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Wis.: The Edward Keogh Press, 1907), 8.

¹⁹ Eighteenth Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Wis.: The Edward Keogh Press, 1909), 80; Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1928), 4; Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1929), 8; Laurie Muench Albano, Images of America: Milwaukee County Parks, 57.

²⁰ Fortieth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1930), 6; Annual Report of the Park Board ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1932), n.p.

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Forest Home Avenue Bridge over the Kinnickinnic River. A concrete girder bridge with an aesthetic masonry veneer arch facing was constructed and opened to traffic in 1931.²¹

Like the Parkway itself, the City of Milwaukee transferred Jackson Park to the Milwaukee County Park Commission in 1937. Although development plans for Jackson Park were never published, the park features a large lagoon, swimming pool and bathhouse, comfort stations, numerous picnic areas, tennis courts, ball fields, and footpaths consistent with park design during Jackson Park's period of design and implementation. Aerial photographs from 1937, 1956, and 1963 confirm that the swimming pool was constructed c.1937 and baseball diamonds were located north of the Parkway Drive by 1956.²²

Pulaski Park

Land for Pulaski Park, named after Casimir Pulaski, a Polish Revolutionary War cavalry officer who contributed to the colonies' military effort, was first acquired in 1910, prior to the Parkway network's development. A second parcel of land was added to the park in 1920. Pulaski Park was extant at the time of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway's design and Whitnall included it in his map of a county-wide system of parks and parkways.²³

Beginning in 1924, the course of the Kinnickinnic River channel was altered by grading a new channel near the foot of the hill in Pulaski Park. The original river bed was filled in and graded for use as a playground, and work on the altered river channel was completed by 1930. During the same time, baseball diamonds, playgrounds, a recreational building, a pedestrian bridge, and an electric light system were added. In 1928 the City Park Commission laid a water system in the northern part of the park, and graded, seeded, and planted trees and shrubs throughout the park. The pedestrian pathways were paved in 1930.²⁴

²¹ Works Progress Administration P. & S. Division, ed., *Stationary Bridges: Compiled for City of Milwaukee Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings* ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1940, n.p.), 182-189. The West Forest Home Avenue Bridge was replaced in 2009.

²² Milwaukee County Aerial Photographs: 1937, 1956, and 1963, http://maps.milwaukeecounty.org/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=PUBLIC (accessed 22 January 2010).

²³ Fortieth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1930), 11.

²⁴ Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1924), v; Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1928), iv; Fortieth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee ([Milwaukee, Wis.]: 1930), vi, 11.

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The City of Milwaukee transferred ownership of Pulaski Park to the Milwaukee County Park Commission in January 1937, along with the Parkway and Jackson Park, as part of the county's park consolidation movement. Development plans for Pulaski Park appear to have never been published, but the park features a comfort station, picnic areas, tennis courts, ball fields, footpaths, and a commemorative statue consistent with the design and implementation identified in the City Park Commission's annual reports. Aerial photographs from 1937, 1956, and 1963 confirm that a baseball diamond was located south of the Kinnickinnic River by 1937, and the passive open space north of the River was converted to active recreational space, with baseball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, and playgrounds by 1963.²⁵

Al Simmons Field and Kinnickinnic Sports Center

Land for Al Simmons Field and the Kinnickinnic Sports Center was acquired along with general parkway land beginning in 1926. Both parcels of land were transferred from City of Milwaukee ownership to Milwaukee County as part of the county's park consolidation movement.²⁶

Implementation of recreational facilities in Al Simmons Field occurred as early as the mid-1930s. A 1937 aerial photograph of Al Simmons Field shows the existence of a baseball diamond in the same orientation as the current ball field; however, no buildings are visible in this record. By 1956, aerial photographs show the addition of walkways and buildings in the location of the current concession and restroom facilities in Al Simmons Field.²⁷ County Park Commission reports confirm that between 1948 and 1950, construction of the lighted ball fields, including bleachers, landscaping, and parking lots, was conducted within the Kinnickinnic River Parkway system.²⁸ In 1953, the County financed paving the parking lots and entrance drives at Al Simmons Field with macadam pavement.²⁹ As the

²⁵ Milwaukee County Aerial Photographs: 1937, 1956, and 1963,

http://maps.milwaukeecounty.org/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=PUBLIC (accessed 22 January 2010).

²⁶ "Doc. No. 2159395, City of Milwaukee to County of Milwaukee: Warranty Deed, Kinnickinnic Parkway & Chase Park," 23 November 1937. Available at the Milwaukee County Parks Department, Wauwatosa, Wis.

²⁷ Milwaukee County Aerial Photographs: 1937, 1956, and 1963, http://maps.milwaukeecounty.org/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=PUBLIC (accessed 22 January 2010).

²⁸ Milwaukee County Park Commission and Milwaukee County Regional Planning Board, *Quadredecennial Report: 1937-1950 Inclusive*, (Milwaukee: Court House, 1951), 114-115.

²⁹ Milwaukee County Park Commission, 1953 Annual Report of Activities of Milwaukee County Park Commission, ([Milwaukee, Wis.], 1953), 41.

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first lighted baseball field in the county park system, opened in 1948, Al Simmons Field hosted evening baseball leagues seven days a week.³⁰

Although the land now occupied by the Kinnickinnic Sports Center was owned by Milwaukee County and associated with the Parkway during the period of significance, little recreational development appears to have occurred until after 1960, as is visible through a comparison of aerial photographs from 1937, 1956, and 1963. In 1937 the area had little development, with trees and open areas located between the river and Oklahoma Avenue. However, a small collection of temporary veteran's housing, including nine multi-unit barracks buildings, appear in the southwest corner of the Sports Center property on a 1937-1951 Sanborn map and a 1956 aerial photograph.³¹ According to a June 1946 *Milwaukee Journal* article, the county converted a tract of land at West Oklahoma Avenue and South 20^{lh} Street, which corresponds to the Kinnickinnic Sports Center, over to the city for "temporary use as a site for veterans housing."³² This was common during the immediate post-World War II period, as numerous collections of temporary veterans housing were installed throughout the county park system.³³ By 1963, the temporary housing had been removed and the park land graded and covered with grass.³⁴ The site was developed as the Kinnickinnic Sports Center c.1965 and the concession building was erected in 1968.³⁵

http://maps.milwaukeecounty.org/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=PUBLIC (accessed 22 January 2010).

³⁰ Quadredecennial Report: 1937-1950 Inclusive, 85; Milwaukee County Park Commission, 1952 Annual Report of Activities of Milwaukee County Park Commission, ([Milwaukee, Wis.], 1952), 13.

³¹ Insurance Maps of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Volume 17, (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1937-1951), 1734; Milwaukee County Aerial Photographs: 1937, 1956, and 1963,

³² "Joins in Move to Reapportion County Board Action," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 5 June 1946, 4; "City Will Cut Rent of Vets," *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, 16 July 1948, 4.

³³ The County Park Commission executed a temporary veterans housing program in the late 1940s, with the first installment of trailers. Wingfoot type houses, and Harnischfeger houses ordered in December 1946. See Milwaukee County Parks Department, "Park Commission Veterans' Housing," *History of the Parks*, http://www.county.milwaukee.gov/HistoryoftheParks16572.htm (Accessed 3 February 2010).

³⁴ Insurance Maps of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Volume 17, (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1937-1951), 1734; Milwaukee County Aerial Photographs: 1937, 1956, and 1963, http://maps.milwaukeecounty.org/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=PUBLIC (accessed 22 January 2010).

³⁵ Milwaukee County Park Commission, 1966-1967 Biennial Report, ([Milwaukee, Wis.], 1968), 14.

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Rustic design of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway is a good representative example of a designed landscape property type. In particular, the Parkway is unified throughout the Drive and associated parks through the use of a rustic design aesthetic that is applied to the Parkway's buildings, retaining walls, culverts, and bridges.

Rustic architecture emerged from a tradition of domestic and resort architecture in rugged and scenic places such as the coast of Maine, the Adirondacks of New York, the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Sierra Madre of California and was characterized by the use of natural, local materials and handcrafted finishes. As the idea of developing nature and wilderness for personal pleasure extended throughout America, an increasing number of public parks, at the local, state, and national levels, adopted the rustic style of architecture for numerous park structures and applied the aesthetic to landscape features, such as retaining walls and bridges.³⁶

In the case of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway, much of the rustic design aesthetic was the result of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and WPA labor work during the Depression era, which utilized local materials, including timber and limestone, to build bridges, retaining walls, and comfort stations. Examples of buildings within the Parkway constructed of local materials include a 1941 Tudor Revival service building in Jackson Park, a c.1935 ashlar stone comfort station in Jackson Park, and a c.1935 brick comfort station with decorative vergeboard and woodwork in Pulaski Park. Additionally, WPA workers installed masonry retaining walls and bridges with limestone veneer throughout the Parkway, which reflect the tenets of rustic design through their use of natural, local materials and handcrafted finishes.

Integrity

The Parkway roughly follows the original plans published for a section of the Parkway between Hawley Road and Jackson Park. However, the Parkway does not connect with the Honey Creek Parkway at South 76th Street, as was originally planned. Additionally, the Parkway does not extend eastward from South 16th Street to Lake Michigan as was originally envisioned, but never depicted in historic plans or reports. Segments of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway feature natural plantings, consistent with early development plans. Although the segment of Parkway between South 35th Street on the east features diminished integrity from a vehicular user's perspective through the replacement of several bridges along the Drive in the 1960s and the heavily built up St. Luke's Medical Center complex south of the Drive, the experience of the Parkway for a

³⁶ Linda F. McClelland, "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks," (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, August 1995), E: 27.

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pedestrian in this segment is intact. Wooded green space with pedestrian paths and sporadic clearings flank the Kinnickinnic River channel and Drive in this urban landscape.

A WPA-built masonry veneered bridge carrying West Forest Home Avenue over the Kinnickinnic River has recently been replaced with a modern span, and the river has been lined in concrete from the northern edge of Jackson Park to the Parkway's eastern terminus at Pulaski Park. Due to the scale of the intrusions relative to the size of the Parkway district as a whole, the addition of a c.1980 indoor pool facility in Pulaski Park and the installation of c.1965-c.1970 lighted baseball fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts throughout the Parkway do not detract from the integrity of the Parkway district. The addition of these sports facilities reflects the continued use of the parks for active recreation. A number of the sports facilities were constructed during the historic period, including baseball diamonds and tennis courts beginning in the 1930s and the addition of basketball courts in the 1950s. The addition of new active recreational facilities throughout the Parkway ensures that the parkway land continues to serve the recreational and athletic needs of the adjacent community.

Although the Parkway has been altered, it is still able to convey its original intention as a component within the overall county-wide system of parkways. The major features that contribute to the overall significance of the Historic District, including the river, parkway drive, adjacent parkway land, Jackson Park, Pulaski Park, Al Simmons Field, natural setting, and rustic architecture are still present.

Conclusion

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway meets, at the local level of significance, the National Register *Criterion A: Community Planning and Development* as a significant component in the Milwaukee County Parkway System, which was implemented with federal aid work relief. In accordance with the registration requirements of the *Milwaukee County Parkway System MPD*, the Parkway is associated with the overall parkway system as it was designed, developed, and managed by the Milwaukee County Park Commission between 1923 and 1960. Moreover, the Parkway has a direct and illustrated association with Whitnall's original vision for a county-wide parkway system; it was identified in Whitnall's 1923 map for a parkway system and plans were provided in the County's *1931-1932 Biennial Report*. Although several of the Parkways contributing resources, including Jackson Park and Pulaski Park, pre-date the parkway system, they were included on Whitnall's 1923 vision for a unified system of public green space and became incorporated into and associated with the system during parkway implementation.

Additionally, the Kinnickinnic River Parkway reflects the aims of the Milwaukee County Park Commissioners, who advocated developing a parkway system to relieve urban congestion, provide a hygienic landscape, provide outdoor recreational spaces, increase adjacent property values, and control

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flood-prone watersheds. The Parkway also maintains a strong association with federal-aid work relief in Milwaukee County as much of the Parkway's implementation occurred under the umbrella of federal work-relief efforts. The Kinnickinnic River Parkway retains strong integrity of location, design, setting, association, and feeling. Alterations to the Parkway, including the addition of modern recreational facilities, bridges, and a concrete liner, ensure that the Parkway will continue to function into the twenty-first century.

The Kinnickinnic River Parkway also meets, at the local level of significance, the National Register Criterion C: Landscape Architecture as a good representative example of a designed landscape property type. In accordance with the registration requirements of the Milwaukee County Parkway System MPD, the Parkway is unified through the use of a rustic design aesthetic, including the use of natural, local materials and handcrafted masonry finishes, which are applied to the Parkway's comfort stations, retaining walls, culverts, and bridges. The Parkway landscape is characterized by the use of natural plantings to create vistas and to enhance the driving experience along sections of the parkway. Despite slight alterations to the Kinnickinnic River Parkway, it continues to demonstrate the design intent of parkway planning and development in Milwaukee County. As stated in the Milwaukee County Parkway System MPD's registration requirements, it is not necessary for an eligible parkway to look exactly like its original design as long as it retains a significant amount of its characteristic features to make its historic character clearly recognizable. The Kinnickinnic River Parkway includes a circulation system, vegetation, watershed feature, retaining walls, buildings, and bridges. These characteristic features contribute to the Kinnickinnic River Parkway's ability to serve as a good representative example of its period of design and construction and its landscape type. The Parkway continues to link park units along its path, including the associated Jackson Park and Pulaski Park.

Archaeological Potential

The area adjacent to the Kinnickinnic River that became the Kinnickinnic River Parkway was heavily utilized by Native American communities for thousands of years. In addition to the village or habitations areas (n=4), earthen enclosures were built at three locations and effigy and conical mounds were reported for a fourth area, as were cornhills. All surface indications of these earthen sculptures and agricultural fields have been destroyed. However, subsurface remnants, including human burials, may still be present, indicated by the discovery of burials at two other locations. Limited subsurface investigations indicate that significant undisturbed pre-Contact deposits may be present in the Parkway. All of these now invisible cultural resources are associated with timeframes that are outside the period of significance for the Kinnickinnic River Parkway. A scatter of historic debris and a stone bridge abutment, the latter being a part of an original parkway bridge, were also identified in archaeological surveys of the area. These archaeological resources were not included in the count of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination.

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The Kinnickinnic River Parkway is eligible, at the local level of significance, under National Register *Criterion A: Community Planning and Development* and *Criterion C: Landscape Architecture*. Although archaeological sites are located within the Parkway boundary, research was not undertaken to determine the relation of these sites to parkway planning and design.

Milwaukee

County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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 #

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 340.725 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	418268	4760249	3	16	419489	4761010	
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	418996	4760270	4	16	419934	4761310	
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	_
				\boxtimes	See Co.	ntinuation Sh	eet	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

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

1. Form Prepar	ed By				
name/title	Christine Long and Emily Pettis				
organization	Mead & Hunt, Inc.			date	February 2010
street & number	6501 Watts Road			telephone	(608) 273-6380
city or town	Madison	state	WI	zip code	53719

Primary location of additional data: X State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency Federal Agency

- \underline{X} Local government
- University Other
 - Name of repository:
 - County Parks Department

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 3

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

UTM References - Continued

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

5	16	420343	4761319	17	16	423778	4760513
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
6	16	421129	4760989	18	16	423616	4760786
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7	16	421135	4761276	19	16	423642	4760866
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
8	16	421736	4760995	20	16	423670	4760950
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
9	16	421815	4760818	21	16	423911	4761219
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
10	16	421889	4760621	22	16	423872	4760155
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	421886	4760278	23	16	423733	4759957
	Zone	Easting	Northing	- 1	Zone	Easting	Northing
12	16	422311	4760379	24	16	423524	4759966
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
13	16	422684	4760378	25	16	423503	4759991
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
14	16	423174	4760464	26	16	423509	4760257
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
15	16	423499	4760497	27	16	423343	4760258
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
16	16	423765	4760355	28	16	423339	4759969
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sect	ion <u>10</u>	Page <u>2</u>				Kinnickinnic F Milwaukee Co	River Parkway ounty, Wisconsin
29	16	423189	4759977	-			
	Zone	Easting	Northing	38	16	421736	4760995
30	16	423100	4760264		Zone	Easting	Northing
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					Zone	Easting	Northing
31	16	422914	4760147	40	16	420273	4761156
	Zone	Easting	Northing	40	Zone		Northing
32	16	422394	4760224			Surviva B	
	Zone	Easting	Northing	41	16	420080	4760984
33	16	422369	4760138		Zone	Easting	Northing
55	Zone	Easting	Northing	42	16	419657	4760945
					Zone	Easting	Northing
34	16	421708	4760153	- 42	16	419376	4760811
	Zone	Easting	Northing	45	Zone	Easting	Northing
35	16	421683	4760546		Q.407 (3)		
113	Zone	Easting	Northing	44	16	419208	4760426
36	16	421357	4760289		Zone	Easting	Northing
50	Zone	Easting	Northing	- 45	16	418963	4760201
					Zone	Easting	Northing
37	16	421116	4760376	- 10	- 14		
	Zone	Easting	Northing	46	16	418271	4760202
					Zone	Easting	Northing

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section <u>10</u> Page <u>3</u>

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary surrounding the approximately 6.2-mile-long Kinnickinnic River Parkway Historic District is an irregular polygon that is shown on the attached historic boundary maps. The boundary follows Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive from the intersection with South 72nd Street to South 60th Street, upon where the boundary follows the course of the Kinnickinnic River from the intersection of South 60th Street and Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive to South 16th Street. The historic boundary includes the Kinnickinnic River, the Drive, Jackson Park, Pulaski Park, Al Simmons Field, the Kinnickinnic Sports Center, and county-owned park space along the corridor.

Boundary Justification

The historic boundary was defined to include property historically associated with the Kinnickinnic River Parkway, Jackson Park, Pulaski Park, and property owned by Milwaukee County, including Al Simmons Field and the Kinnickinnic Sports Center. The limits of county-owned parcels and the back edge of pavement along the Drive and adjacent roads were used to define the historic boundary.

Although the Kinnickinnic River continues east of South 16th Street, the adjacent county-owned parcels do not reflect the original design intent of the parkway and the curvilinear Drive is no longer present. In this area, the river is a concrete-lined channel that runs through a densely populated residential area with little or no adjacent green space. County-owned parcels are limited to small lots on either side of the channel. Cleveland Park, located between South 11th and South 10th Street, is a small park under the jurisdiction of the City of Milwaukee. The concrete channel liner ends near South 5th Street and the river follows a more natural course east to Lake Michigan. Near South 1st Street, the river is adjacent to Baran Park, which is owned by Milwaukee County. However, due to the distance between Pulaski Park and Baran Park and the lack of design intent along this portion of the Kinnickinnic River, the historic boundary terminates at South 16th Street and Pulaski Park and the eastern portion of the river was eliminated from the Kinnickinnic River Parkway Historic District.

Kinnickinnic River Parkway	Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Property Owner

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)

Complete this item at the request of SH	PO or FPO.)		
name/title			
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street & number			telephone
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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 Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Name of Property:	Kinnickinnic River Parkway
City or Vicinity:	City of Milwaukee
County:	Milwaukee County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Mead & Hunt, Inc.
Date of Photographs:	Nov. 2009, Jan. 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	
Number of Photographs:	32

Photograph 1 of 32 Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive near South 68th Street View looking east

Photograph 2 of 32 Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive near South 57th Street View looking east

Photograph 3 of 32 Stone Culvert View looking north

Photograph 4 of 32 Bridge B-40-0561, South 43rd Street over Kinnickinnic River View looking west

Photograph 5 of 32 Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive in Jackson Park View looking northeast

Photograph 6 of 32 Jackson Park Restroom View looking northeast

Photograph 7 of 32 Jackson Park Swimming Pool and Bathhouse View looking northwest

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 2

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Photograph 8 of 32 Jackson Park View looking southwest

Photograph 9 of 32 Jackson Park Comfort Station View looking southwest

Photograph 10 of 32 Jackson Park Pienic Shelter View looking northwest

Photograph 11 of 32 Statue of Commerce, Jackson Park View looking south

Photograph 12 of 32 Jackson Park Lagoon View looking west

Photograph 13 of 32 Jackson Park Comfort Station and Community Center View looking northeast

Photograph 14 of 32 Bridge P-40-058, Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive Bridge over Kinnickinnic River, Jackson Park View looking north

Photograph 15 of 32 Jackson Park – Maintenance Building and Shed View looking northeast

Photograph 16 of 32 Jackson Park Service Building View looking northeast

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 3

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Photograph 17 of 32 Bridge B-40-0911, West Forest Home Avenue Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking northwest

Photograph 18 of 32 Bridge P-40-0511, South 35th Street Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking east

Photograph 19 of 32 Bridge P-40-0569, Kinnickinnic River Parkway Drive Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking southeast

Photograph 20 of 32 Bridge P-40-0630, South 29th Street Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking east

Photograph 21 of 32 Bridge B-40-0438, South 27th Street Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking east

Photograph 22 of 32 Al Simmons Field, Concession Stand, and Announcer's Booth View looking north

Photograph 23 of 32 Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad Bridge west of South 20th Street View looking southeast

Photograph 24 of 32 Box Culvert, South 20th Street over Kinnickinnic River View looking east

Photograph 25 of 32 Kinnickinnic River Parkway west of South 20th Street View looking west

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 4

Kinnickinnic River Parkway Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Photograph 26 of 32 Kinnickinnic Sports Center Concession Building View looking northeast

Photograph 27 of 32 Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad Bridge over Kinnickinnic River west of South 16th Street View looking southwest

Photograph 28 of 32 Railroad Bridge Remnant over Kinnickinnic River west of South 16th Street View looking south

Photograph 29 of 32 Pulaski Park Pool Facility View looking south

Photograph 30 of 32 Bridge B-40-0549, West Cleveland Avenue Bridge over Kinnickinnic River View looking east

Photograph 31 of 32 Pulaski Park Comfort Station View looking southwest

Photograph 32 of 32 Statue of Casimir Pulaski, Pulaski Park View looking south

	County			
05 Other Name				
06 Other Name				
Cross References	Significance			
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UTM Point Location

Noncontributing

Orthophotograph: maps.milwaukeecounty.org, 2007

Feb 18, 2010





West Oklahoma Avenuer











MAP #5: **KINNICKINNIC RIVER PARKWAY** MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WI. Orthophotograph: maps.milwaukeecounty.org, 2007



Map Key

0

 ☐ Historic Boundary

Contributing

UTM Point Location Noncontributing

NOTE: The historic boundary line follows the Milwaukee County lot line that coincides with the approximate footprint of the multi-story medical complex. The hatched-pattern indicates a portion of the historic boundary that appears to cross through a structure due to minor distortion of the orthophotograph at this position of the image.



MEAD HUNT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Kinnickinnic River Parkway NAME:

MULTIPLE Milwaukee County Parkway System NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Milwaukee

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/11 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/11/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/11 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000462

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN

DATE REJECT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in The National Register of Historic Places

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.

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name
County, StateMultiple Property NameReference NumberKinnickinnic River
ParkwayMilwaukee County Parkway11000462System MPSSystem MPS11000462

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

X Photographs

Milwaukee, WI

USGS Map



Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours





RECEIVED

JUL 28 2010

DIV HIST PRES

Ronald D. Leonhardt City Clark

Jim Owczarski Deputy City Clerk



www.city.milwaukee.gov

Office of the City Clerk

July 26, 2010

Ms. Daina Penkiunas National Register Coordinator Wisconsin Historical Society 816 State Street Madison, WI 53706-1488

Dear Ms. Penkiunas

RE: CLG Review of the National Register Nomination for the Kinnickinnic River Parkway

In accordance with the provisions of the Certified Local Government Agreement between the City of Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office, the Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the National Register nomination for the Kinnickinnic River Parkway, located between South 72nd Street and South 16th Street in the City of Milwaukee and the City of West Allis. The Commission determined that the parkway met the Statement of Significance as outlined in the application and voted to support the nomination on July 19, 2010.

If you need additional information or have any questions please feel free to contact Carlen Hatala of the Historic Preservation Commission staff at (414) 286-5722.

Sincerely,

Ann Pieper Eisenbrown, Chair Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission



RECEIVED

AUE 1 3 2010

Winter Award for Aunicipal Excellence

DIV HIST PRES

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

John F. Stibal Director

414/302-8460 414/302-8401 (Fax)

City Hall 7525 West Greenfield Avenue West Allis, Wisconsin 53214

> www.ci.west-allis.wi.us jstibal@ci.west-allis.wi.us

Wisconsin Historical Society Attn: Michael Stevens, State Historic Preservation Officer 816 State St. Madison, WI 53706

August 12, 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 the <u>Kinnickinnic River Parkway</u>. The Historical Commission was formed to promote preservation awareness, to preserve historic resources and to educate the public on historic preservation and at its meeting of July 14, 2010, it took action to support the nomination of the parkway.

The City of West Allis Historical Commission is committed to preserving its important cultural resources by actively supporting, pursuing and utilizing available historic preservation tools. The City of West Allis Historical Commission is honored to support the continued preservation of the Kinnickinnic River Parkway 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) 302-8470.

Sincerely,

Shan Mill

Shaun Mueller Senior Planner and Liaison to the Historical Commission, City of West Allis



Γ	RECEIVED 2280
	JUN 0 3 2011
NAT. F	EGISTER AND STREPLAC

TO: Keeper National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this <u>24th</u> day of <u>May 2011</u>, for nomination of the <u>Kinnickinnic River Parkway</u> to the National Register of Historic Places:

 Original National	Register of	Historic	Places	nomination	form

- _____ Multiple Property Documentation Form
- 32 Photograph(s)
- 1 CD with electronic images
- <u>3</u> Original USGS map(s)
- _____6 ____ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- 2 Piece(s) of correspondence

6	Other: Large 11" x 17" maps of Kinnickinnic River Parkway
	Note: These six large maps are copied on normal photocopy
	paper not bond paper. The scale and features of the Parkway
	are easier to note on these larger maps.]

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: _____

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