

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 15 1986

date entered SEP 11 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic N.A.

and/or common The Historic Resources of Hartland (partial inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number See individual intensive survey forms not for publication

city, town Village of Hartland vicinity of

state WI code 55 county Waukesha code 133

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual intensive survey forms and district form)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Waukesha County Courthouse

street & number 515 Moreland Boulevard

city, town Waukesha state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1979, 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin

7. Description

| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | see text |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved | date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

General Physical Description

The Village of Hartland straddles Merton and Delafield Townships amid the gently rolling hills of northern Waukesha County in southeastern Wisconsin. The Bark River, diminutive but scenic, meanders along a north-south path through the Village. At one time a combination of prairie and woodlands, Waukesha County boasts prime agricultural land, much of which has been given over either to resort towns with summer homes on the many lakes, or to the burgeoning suburbs which serve as bedroom communities for the City of Milwaukee.

Stephen Warren, a Michigander of New England ancestry, settled in the area in 1838. The following year he purchased 165 acres of farmland south of the Merton and Delafield Town line in Delafield Township, between what are now Maple and Cottonwood Avenues. Other would-be settlers, including Warren's parents and siblings, were quick to join him and soon there were many farms in operation in the area.

Hartland evolved from the needs of this farm community. Commercial activity arose in support of agricultural endeavors and never reached major proportions. First among these commercial enterprises was the grist mill, built on the Bark River by Christian Hershey in 1842. A few small businesses followed and, on February 20, 1847, the original plat of Hartland was filed at the Waukesha County Courthouse.² A simple grid plan laid out along a north-south axis on the west side of the Bark River between the Town of Merton and what is now W. Park Street, the original plat consisted of narrow lots along a single street.

In 1846, the Milwaukee Watertown Plank Road was constructed,³ a privately owned toll road running east-west through the Village along what is now E. Capitol Drive. The Plank Road, which quickly became known as Main Street, was a catalyst in Hartland's early development, improving the Village's ability to provide commercial services to the farm community, and increasing traffic through the Town, bringing additional settlers. A commercial nucleus sprung up where Main Street and the original plat intersected, at North and Cottonwood Avenues, and remains the downtown today. Early residential growth also took place along Main Street, including the first additions, platted in 1851 (Stephen Warren Addition) and in 1854 (Dewey K. Warren Addition)⁴.

In 1845, the Milwaukee Railroad reached Hartland,⁵ replacing the Plank Road as the main route, and acting as a further spur to residential and commercial growth along Main and Oconomowoc Streets and in the downtown. This pattern continued until 1886, when the

¹Hartland History Group, Hartland: A Chronicle, (Hartland, WI: 1976), p. 4.

²Waukesha County Plats, 1:6.

³Hartland History Group, op. cit., p. 38.

⁴Waukesha County Plats, 1:12, 1:45.

⁵Hartland History Group, op. cit., p. 5

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Pawling Subdivision was platted just north of the railroad depot. The Village was incorporated in 1892,⁶ and residential development during the 1890's and early 20th century took place, predominantly near the railroad, and in the areas just north and south of Main Street. Commerce diversified during this period to include a bank, a lumber company, a hardware company, a general store, a livery stable, a brewery, and several hotels and restaurants, among other enterprises, although the emphasis on agricultural support activities remained.

During the thirties and forties, the time of the Depression and World War II, Hartland, like many small towns in America, experienced little growth as the number of family farms declined and migration to large urban areas from small rural areas increased. It was during this period that the streets in Hartland obtained their present names--Main Street becoming E. Capitol Drive, and Oconomowoc Street becoming W. Capitol Drive. After 1950, Hartland rebounded, expanding to encompass new subdivisions north and south-east of the central business district. Particularly in the past 15 years, growth has been rapid, as the Village has developed into a bedroom community and become an integrated component of the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

STH 16 separates the central business district from subdivisions north of the Village, while STH 83 marks the western edge of the corporate limits and joins with IH 94 three miles to the south, allowing easy access to the City of Milwaukee. The Soo Line Railroad, formerly the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, continues to run just south of the downtown.

Architectural Resources

Residential structures account for the largest component of the building stock in Hartland. An estimated 90 percent is residential, 8 percent commercial, 1 percent industrial, and 1 percent civic, educational, or ecclesiastical. Hartland's 19th century architecture is predominantly vernacular, while that of the 20th century combines vernacular buildings and those with an identifiable style. Hartland's building stock is modest in scale, with few structures over three stories in height.

Lumber has been the primary building material for residential construction in Hartland, as well as for all 19th century building types. A lumber company was operated on Cottonwood Avenue continuously from 1874 until 1960. Fieldstone was a common foundation material in the 19th century, while concrete or grout, provided by local cement contractor

⁶Ibid., p. 11.

⁷Waukesha County Plats, 3:14.

⁸Hartland History Group, op. cit., p. 20.

⁹Ibid., p. 9

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Samuel Orth, was prevalent during the early 20th century. Several early 20th century commercial structures, including Hornburg Ford (130 E. Capitol) and one church, the Dansk Evangelical Lutheran Kirke (400 W. Capitol) were built of concrete block, also supplied by Orth. Brickyards were scarce until the 20th century, and very few commercial or residential structures utilized brick. Lannon stone was frequently employed as a stone veneer on early to mid-20th century dwellings.

Hartland's building stock was mostly constructed by local builders and contractors such as Christ Hanson and J. P. Peterson. Professional architects were consulted following the turn of the century for commercial and public structures. Eschweiler and Eschweiler of Milwaukee executed several commissions in Hartland, including plans for the Community Hall (210 Cottonwood Avenue, demolished), the White Elm Nursery (621 W. Capitol), and the Bank of Hartland (112 E. Capitol). William J. Redden of Racine designed the First Congregational Church (214 E. Capitol).

With the exception of the Greek Revival Burr Oak Tavern (315-317 E. Capitol), late 19th and very early 20th century commercial architecture is vernacular.

Commercial architecture of the twenties and thirties is mostly period revival, and includes the Georgian Revival Bank of Hartland (112 E. Capitol) and three Tudor Revival commercial/residences, the Tessman Filling Station (252-256 W. Capitol), the Sign of the Willows (122 E. Capitol), and the White Elm Nursery (621 E. Capitol).

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (403 W. Capitol) and the First Congregational Church (214 E. Capitol) were both designed in a simplified-Gothic style. The Dansk Evangelical Lutheran Kirke (400 W. Capitol), with its heavy massing and rock face concrete block exterior, exhibits a much more dramatic Gothic Revival influence.

The Hartland Railroad Depot (301 Pawling Avenue) and Hartland's Well Number One (614 W. Capitol) are both utilitarian structures, although the depot, with wide eaves and large brackets, shows elements of the Italianate style.

Residential architecture in Hartland dating from the 19th century is predominantly vernacular. Perhaps the best examples of the gabled-ell, front-gable, side-gabled, and cross-gabled structures are located in the E. Capitol Drive Historic District, which encompasses the residential neighborhood on both sides of what was formerly Main Street. Many of the vernacular dwellings display elements of the style most popular at the time they were erected, such as simple Italianate window heads or shingles placed in the gable ends, suggestive of the Queen Anne style.

While there are three Greek Revival residences in the Village, only one has retained any degree of integrity. The Stephen Warren house (235 E. Capitol) is a very simple brick structure with a symmetrical facade and pilasters. Several styles are entirely unrepresented.

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sented in Hartland. There are no examples of the Gothic Revival, high style Italianate, or French Second Empire styles within corporate limits. There are two excellent examples of Queen Anne located in the E. Capitol Drive Historic District; the Dr. Henry G. B. Nixon house (338 E. Capitol), and the August Schraudenbach house (551 E. Capitol), as well as a fine shingle variant, the Hamilton Salsich house (407 E. Capitol).

Hartland's early 20th century residential architecture emphasizes the Tudor Revival and Bungalow styles. The Harold Hornburg house (213 Warren Avenue), with its Lannon stone veneered exterior and "thatch" roof, is a prime example of the Tudor Cottage style. Other good examples of Tudor Revival in Hartland are the Jackson house (2235 North Avenue) and the Joseph Feix house (435 E. Capitol). Three fine stucco bungalows are located in the E. Capitol Drive Historic District; the Otto Wills house (400 E. Capitol), the Gertrude Parker house (416 E. Capitol), and 524 E. Capitol. All three display the low, wide eaves and exposed structural members typical to the Bungalow style.

There are three examples of Spanish Colonial revival in Hartland, the finest of which is the Charles Wittenberg house (424 E. Capitol). Combining brick and Lannon stone veneer with a red ceramic tile roof, the Wittenberg house presents a striking appearance. The Ralph Bailie house (530 North Avenue), more modest in scale, shows Spanish Mission influence in its smooth-finished stucco walls and dark wood vigas.

There are other period revival residences in Hartland, including several cross-gambrel houses exhibiting Dutch Colonial Revival influence. One of these, the George Pynn house (515 E. Capitol), is located in the E. Capitol Drive Historic District.

Hartland has a wealth of late 19th century vernacular structures, as well as some fine examples of Queen Anne and various period revival styles. Those representing the best of their category are included in this multiple resource nomination, either as an individual property or as part of the E. Capitol Drive Historic District.

Archaeological Survey

An investigation into archaeological resources was not included in the Hartland Intensive Survey. Because no comprehensive study has been conducted, no archaeological resources are included in this nomination.

Survey Methodology

The Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin awarded the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission a survey and planning grant in 1984. The purpose of the grant was to conduct an intensive survey of the Village of Hartland's architectural and historical resources, and to prepare a multiple resource nomination for all potentially eligible properties and districts. Richard B. Untch, Principal Planner at the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, served as Project Director. John N. Vogel, Historian, acted as Project Historian. Elizabeth L. Miller, Preservation Planner, acted as Architectural Historian. Pam Weinhammer, Executive Director of the Hartland Area Chamber of Commerce, served as Project Assistant. The

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assistance of local residents of the Village and of the staff at the Village Hall proved invaluable in the course of the project.

In the first stage of the project, the architectural historian updated the reconnaissance survey which had been conducted by the State Historical Society in 1979. At that time, the State had identified 51 properties of potential architectural or historical interest in the Village. Those properties previously identified were re-photographed, alterations or demolitions noted, and an additional 124 properties surveyed. Data were then gathered for each site surveyed, including locational information, architectural description, and historical background (where applicable). This information was outlined on intensive survey forms and inventory cards, filed at the State Historical Society.

All properties located within the corporate limits of the Village of Hartland were looked at, and all those surveyed were recorded on a mylar map. With the assistance of the Historic Preservation Division, the architectural historian defined the boundaries for the only district identified in the community, a residential district--the E. Capitol Drive Historic District. The district comprises a compatible blend of residential architectural styles dating from as early as 1850 to as late as 1935, and includes 33 dwellings. In addition, 14 structures were identified as individually eligible.

The historian conducted in-depth research on those properties identified, as well as on the history of the development of Hartland as a whole. Sources included the files of the Hartland History Group at the Hartland Public Library, the archives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the architectural archives at the Milwaukee Public Library, the Waukesha County Register of Deeds, historical maps, and historical photographs. The Hartland News, the Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps, and the Waukesha County deed and plat records were especially helpful during the course of the investigation.

The E. Capitol Drive Historic District and 14 individual properties are included in this multiple resource nomination, and have been evaluated according to stated criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1850–1935 **Builder/Architect** See survey forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction

Fourteen individual properties and one residential district in Hartland have been identified as having architectural and/or historical significance and are included in this nomination. Individual properties and contributing sites within the district nominated herein for architectural significance either typify or represent the best of their respective style, form, or method of construction. Several buildings are being nominated for historical significance in a particular field.

The Stephen Warren house is significant to the exploration and settlement of Hartland. Two structures associated with Dr. H. G. B. Nixon have social and humanitarian significance. These are the Nixon house and the Burr Oak house, the latter from which Dr. Nixon operated Hartland's first hospital. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot is a significant local transportation feature.

Historical Development

"I walked from my father's home in Michigan to Milwaukee, arriving there, in the snow, on February 1, 1838. I came on to Prairieville and then April 1st, came to this place,...."¹ So it was that Stephen Warren arrived at Hartland's birthplace, an area rich with large stands of white, black, and burr oak trees, gently rolling lands with a lazy little river meandering off to the southwest.

Warren's 1838 arrival was the culmination of a mission to find a new home for his parents and 12 brothers and sisters. He met them two months later on his way to Prairieville. "On the way I met my father's dog. My heart jumped into my mouth when I saw my brother coming to find me and going on, soon found my parents...."³

Settling into his new surroundings quickly, Warren staked his claim to some acreage on the north side of the township line. He sold it in 1839 because he felt that the parcel was too isolated, buying instead land south of the line. His new land was between present day Cottonwood and Maple Avenues. He acquired the land east of Maple somewhat later.⁴

¹ Nellie Warren Weed, The Hartland Story, History File, Hartland Public Library, Hartland, Wisconsin, p. 15.

² Commissioners of Public Lands, Federal Survey Plat Books, 1834 - , State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

³ Weed, Hartland, pp. 15–16.

⁴ Ibid., p. 4.

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The community began to grow quickly. Among those arriving in 1839 were George and Lucinda Skinner, parents of the first child born to settlers, and the Norman Nicholson family. Miss Mary Nicholson became Mrs. Stephen Warren on May 7, 1840, in the settlement's first wedding. Mrs. Warren became the first teacher in the community, educating 12 students in her home in 1840. By 1843, families with the familiar names of LeRoy, Simonds, Goodwin, Rowell, Rudbert, and Frisbie were present.⁵

A settlement's ability to grow was, to a large degree, dependent on the transportation available to it. The earliest effort to provide a commercial route through Hartland came with the proposed Milwaukee and Rock River Canal. Incorporated in November 1837, it was the brainchild of Byron Kilbourn, a successful canal builder from Ohio. Kilbourn sensed the need to connect Milwaukee with the territory west and suggested that a canal be built to the Rock River. As part of the Mississippi River flowage, this scheme would provide access to the rich farmlands of southern Wisconsin as well as St. Louis and New Orleans. Several routes for the canal were surveyed, one of which carried it from Sussex to Hartland, then along the Bark River to Nagawicka Lake. Planning progressed well with Wisconsin's territorial congressional delegate convincing the nation's lawmakers to give Kilbourn a large land grant to help finance the project. Unfortunately, Kilbourn was caught selling bonds for the project under questionable circumstances. Work stopped after only a mile had been completed⁶ and the whole scheme became mired in litigation. The canal was never finished.

The Watertown Plank Road provided Hartland with its first effective means of transportation. Chartered in 1846 as the Milwaukee and Lisbon Plank Road, the company was capitalized at \$50,000 and "was to be constructed of timber and plank, so that the same form a hard, smooth and even surface,..." The charter was amended in 1848 at which time capitalization was increased to \$300,000 and the name was changed to the Madison, Watertown and Milwaukee Plank Road Company. Never built beyond Watertown, the road left Milwaukee and went through Brookfield to Goerke's Corners. From there it proceeded

⁵ Ibid. pp. 15-16.

⁶ Don L. Taylor, "Waukesha County: Business and Industry," in From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke, Waukesha: Waukesha Historical Society, Inc., 1984), p. 397; W. Haight, ed., Memoirs of Waukesha County, (Madison: Western Historical Association, 1907), pp. 102-104.

⁷ J. Behling, "The Story of the Watertown Plank Road," Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, September 1955, p. np

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northwest to Pewaukee, Hartland, Oconomowoc and finally Watertown. Construction began in November 1848 and cost approximately \$2,000 per mile. Many farmers along the road subscribed to the venture's stock and payed by laboring on, and giving timber to it. In Hartland, Chauncy Simonds acted as a broker for farmers with timber by buying it from them for cash or⁹ credit at his store, then selling it to the construction crews as they approached town.

By December 1850, 38 miles of the road had been planked or graded. With its completion in June 1853, travel time from Milwaukee to Watertown was cut from four to six days, depending on the weather, to three. Freight rates dropped by about 25 percent. The road was supported with tolls, collection booths being built approximately every five miles. One toll booth¹⁰ was just east of Hartland. Final cost for the road and toll houses was \$110,000.

The Watertown Plank Road and the commerce it promoted were responsible for Hartland's early growth. The 1853 Wisconsin Gazatteer described the Village as having a population of 175. It had 30 residential structures, three stores, three hotels, a flour mill and "...a large and comodious school house."¹¹

The impetus behind Hartland's continued growth, however, was agriculture. As settlers cleared their land and began to cultivate it, Hartland became their trading center. Christian Hershey built a flour mill in 1848, on land he bought from Stephen Warren in 1842.¹² It provided farmers, whose principal crop at the time was wheat, with a readily accessible way to convert their raw product into an easily marketable product. Throughout the balance of the 19th century and well into the 20th, they came to Hartland for supplies, to sell and ship their crops, as well as for social events and church.

Hartland flourished in this role. Its population had grown to 400 in 1876,¹³ and to 500 at the time of its incorporation in 1892.¹⁴ It also underwent many physical changes. In

⁹Weed, Hartland, p. 5.

¹⁰Behling, "Plank Road," p. np

¹¹John W. Hunt, Wisconsin Gazetteer, (Madison: 1853), p. 105.

¹²Deed from Stephen Warren to Christian Hershey, 12 September 1842, Deeds and Records of Waukesha County, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Lease from Christian Hershey to Lewis Gardiner, 4 September 1848, Waukesha County.

¹³Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Milwaukee: Murphy and Company, 1878, p. 177.

¹⁴Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, 1878, p. 388.

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an article titled, "Prospective Improvements" on February 16, 1895, the Hartland News and Dairyman cited several projects that might occur that year. One of them was a plan by Mrs. S. E. Frisbie to build a "handsome business block" on a lot she had just purchased. Another was a proposed business block contemplated by Mads Larsen, the village blacksmith. "Without demand for more there is no doubt but that the building mentioned will be occupied."¹⁵

The turn of the century era also witnessed several civic attempts to continue the Village's growth and improvement. The Hartland Advancement Association placed an ad in the April 6, 1895 edition of the local paper announcing that "Milwaukee businessmen will find Hartland a desirable place in which to live. [It is] less than an hours ride from the city. [It has] pure air, healthful surroundings, and the best of water. Property may be purchased cheap and is certain to advance."¹⁶ In 1896 the Advancement Association and the News and Dairyman jointly endorsed an improvement program for the Village that called for a steam laundry, more cross streets, a high school, better roads, better sidewalks and better fire protection.¹⁷

Other civic efforts included the founding of the Hartland Businessmen's Association in 1906 and the Hartland and Lake Region Association in 1908. The former group was "to develop business interests, encourage new and local enterprises and promote the general prosperity of the Village of Hartland and [the] vicinity," while the latter wanted to improve transportation conditions from Hartland to the lakes and resorts to the north.¹⁸

Development efforts paid off, and the community continued to grow. The population reached 629 in 1900 and 728 in 1910.¹⁹ Fire, however, provided the single greatest hindrance to Hartland's growth. Although many buildings were lost in individual fires, a 1906 conflagration was perhaps the most destructive in the community's history. The fire started in a Cottonwood Avenue paint shop on July 28. Fanned by strong, dry southerly winds the fire quickly spread to adjoining buildings and even jumped the street. The Hartland fire department responded, but with little success. They called for help from Oconomowoc, Waukesha and Milwaukee. The Oconomowoc department was the first to respond, arriving by

¹⁵"Prospective Improvements," Hartland News and Dairyman, February 16, 1895.

¹⁶News, April 6, 1895, p. 1.

¹⁷"Advancement Association," News, March 14, 1896, p. 1.

¹⁸News, March 17, 1906, p. 1; News, September 19, 1908, p. 1.

¹⁹Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, 1901, p. 410.

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train within 25 minutes. With their help, and a wind change, the fire was contained and finally put out. The fire destroyed virtually all the commercial buildings on the east side of Cottonwood Avenue, including the fire house, the Krause Block and Peabody's store. On the west side of the street it claimed the Charles Gerbenskey block and the building that housed O'Brien Hardware. Total damage was estimated at \$20,000.²⁰

Serving the agricultural community as a trade center continued to provide the large part of Hartland's economic base. A hint of diversification, however, could be detected as light industries began to appear and as the exclusive resorts on Pine, Beaver and North Lakes came to the Village for supplies.

Hartland's population growth continued, increasing from 728 in 1910 to 941 in 1930. The decade of the 30's, however, saw little growth, the population reaching only 999 in 1940. The stagnation of the 30's is not surprising considering the severity of the depression and the lengthy period of recovery. It hit farmers particularly hard, which meant that towns and businesses serving them were also hit hard.

The Village celebrated its centennial anniversary in 1939. Renewed growth and development were hampered by World War II, but after the war prosperity returned. The post war period saw a new phenomenon, the creation of the suburban America. At the war's conclusion, many people were able and willing for the first time in 15 years to buy their own houses. Houses in the city were too expensive, and those that were affordable were not desirable. Prospective homeowners, therefore, began looking outside the urban areas themselves. Needing to remain close to the city and their jobs, they found affordable land and houses in the immediately surrounding country.

Thus a new trend was started that has profoundly affected the Hartland area. A gradual but significant shift has been taking place as Milwaukee commuters began to compete with the agricultural community for the Village's products. Beginning with actions like the opening of 76 lots in the Northfield subdivision in 1949, the Village has encouraged the commuters to settle in the area. Growth and development returned to Hartland. But it was at the expense of the farmers because, after supporting Hartland for over 100 years, it is their land that developers have been buying and the Village has been annexing in their quest for continued prosperity.

²⁰
News, July 28, 1906, p. 1.

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Significance: Architecture

Fourteen individual properties and one district, all eligible on the basis of local architectural significance, are included in this multiple resource nomination. Individual sites represent excellent or unusual examples of their style, form, or period. The East Capitol Drive Historic District comprises 33 architecturally diverse residences of vernacular and high style design, dating from as early as 1850 and as late as 1935.

Among the individually significant properties, the Stephen Warren house (235 E. Capitol) and the Burr Oak Tavern (315-317 E. Capitol) are significant as the best surviving examples of the Greek Revival style in Hartland. The Warren house is a simple brick structure with a symmetrical facade, while the Burr Oak Tavern, with its frieze windows and two-story Doric portico, is a more fully developed version of that style. The Sarah Belle Van Buren house (128 Hill Street) is significant as a fine example of a late-19th century vernacular residence, exhibiting Queen Anne influence with an irregular silhouette and decorative porch. The Harold Hornburg house (213 Warren Avenue) is Hartland's prime example of the Tudor Cottage style, and features a Lannon stone veneer exterior and a "thatch" roof. The Jackson house (235 North Avenue) is another excellent example of Tudor Revival in Hartland, unusual in that it is constructed of brick and has a steeply pitched roof which rises to a peak at each gable end. The Ralph Baillie house (530 North Avenue) is significant as one of three Spanish Colonial Revival structures in Hartland, and is the only one displaying Spanish Mission influence with dark wood vigas and a smooth-finished stucco exterior.

The First Congregational Church (214 E. Capitol) and the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (403 W. Capitol) are both significant as fine local examples of the Gothic Revival style, while the Dansk Evangelical Lutheran Kirke (400 W. Capitol), with its rock-face concrete block exterior, provides an unusual example of the same style.

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Hartland has three very fine Tudor Revival structures of both commercial and residential use: the White Elm Nursery (621 W. Capitol), the Tessman Filling Station (252-256 W. Capitol), and the Sign of the Willows (122 E. Capitol). The sole commercial example of Georgian Revival in the Village, significant for its fine adaptive design and its association with the prominent Milwaukee firm of Eschweiler and Eschweiler, is the Bank of Hartland (112 E. Capitol), a brick structure with stone quoins and a cornice with entablature. The building is unusual in that the 1930 redesign belies the fact that the structure was actually built in 1906, with a 1916 rear addition (both incorporated into the present structure).

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad Depot (301 Pawling Avenue) is significant as the only surviving structure associated with the railroad, and a good utilitarian example of the Italianate style.

The East Capitol Drive Historic District is significant for its fine mid-to-late 19th century and early 20th century residential architecture, and has retained good overall integrity. The district represents an encapsulation of Hartland's residential architectural history, as examples of nearly all the domestic styles and forms seen in Hartland can be found in the district. Mid-19th century dwellings without stylistic overtones, late-19th century houses with Italianate-derived carpenter details or simple applied Queen Anne ornamentation, and early 20th century residences with classical details or in cube form represent vernacular architecture. Hartland's best examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and the Spanish Colonial Revival style stand in the district with representatives of Bungalow, Dutch Colonial, and Tudor Revival dwellings. The diversity of styles and forms blend well together, and the presence of mature trees and other landscaping elements enhance the cohesiveness of the district.

Eminent Milwaukee architect Alexander Chadbourne Eschweiler, Sr., enjoyed a long association with the Village, both while working independently and as principal architect of Eschweiler and Eschweiler, and is responsible for several fine specimens of Hartland's architecture. Eschweiler designed the Colonial Revival Community Hall (201 Cottonwood Avenue²¹ demolished) and the B. G. Schneider residence (121 Maple Avenue) prior to 1923. The White Elm Nursery (621 W. Capitol Drive) built in 1928, and the 1930 remodeling and addition to the Bank of Hartland (112 E. Capitol) are both products of the firm of Eschweiler and Eschweiler.²²

²¹Original blueprints, Architectural Archives, Milwaukee Public Library.

²²Ibid.

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Alexander Chadbourne Eschweiler, Sr., (1865-1940) was born in Boston and graduated from Cornell University with a Bachelor of Science in architecture in 1890. A prominent Wisconsin architect, Eschweiler was active for nearly half a century in private practice from 1892 until 1923, and subsequently as principal architect with Eschweiler and Eschweiler, which he founded with his three sons, until retiring in 1935.²³ Some 20 of Eschweiler's buildings are currently listed on the National Register, including Merrill, Holton, and Johnston Halls at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (1897); and the Charles Allis Art Library (1909) and the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church (1914), both of which are located in Milwaukee. In addition, several Eschweiler-designed buildings in Marathon County are listed as part of a thematic nomination.

For further information, please consult the individual survey and district forms.

Significance:

Exploration / Settlement:

"I walked from my father's home in Michigan to Milwaukee, arriving there. in the snow, on February 1, 1839. I came on to Prairieville and then April 1st, came to this place..."²⁴ Stephen Warren's 1838 arrival was the culmination of a mission to find a new home for his parents and 12 brothers and sisters. He met them two months later on his way to Prairieville. "On the way I met my father's dog. My heart jumped into my mouth when I saw my brother coming to find me and going on, soon found my parents..."²⁵ Settling into his new surroundings quickly, Warren staked his claim to some acreage on the north side of the township line. He sold it in 1839 because he felt that the parcel was too isolated, buying instead land south of the line. His new land was between present day Cottonwood and Maple avenues.²⁶

Warren married Miss Mary Nicholson in the community's first wedding in 1840. The Warrens built their residence along the Watertown Plank Road, the village's first improved transportation corridor, in the 1850s. (235 E. Capitol Drive) The Warren House is perhaps the single most important property associated with the early developmental phase of the small community of Hartland. Warren's pioneering settlement of the area and his later business and social contributions set the stage for much of the later platting and development in the region. His imprint on the community was longlasting and his home represents a dwindling resource. The majority of the other properties associated with the early pioneer and settlement era in Hartland have fallen victim to late 19th and early 20th century development and suburban sprawl.

One other historic site also tied to the early development period and significant to the early years of growth in the region was the Burr Oak House (315-317 E. Capitol).

²³Francis W. Kervick, Architects in America of Catholic Tradition, 1962, p. 48.

²⁴Weed, Hartland..., p. 15

²⁵Ibid., pp. 15-16.

²⁶Ibid., p. 4.

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The Burr Oak House (Tavern) was built in response to the commerce anticipated from the Watertown Plank Road, the village's first improved transportation-way. The land under the hotel was sold to Patrick Kelley by Dewey K. Warren in December 1852 for \$500. Kelly sold the property in 1856 for \$2,500; a price that no doubt reflected the existence of the hotel. It subsequently passed to G.W. Nourse and D.S. Goodwin. Andrew Akin purchased it from Goodwin for \$2,500 in 1885. Various gazetteers identified Nourse and Goodwin as hotel proprietors; Akin, however, was identified as a restaurant owner. He sold the building in 1895. For the majority of the second half of the 19th century, the tavern served as a major focal point for travelers in the area and for community residents as well.²⁷

The Burr Oak House also has significance in the areas of social/humanitarian development as will be outlined in the section below.

Significance:

Social/humanitarian History:

Dr. H.G.B. Nixon established his first Hartland office in the west half of the hotel in 1887, immediately after his graduation from medical school. In addition to providing Hartland with medical service for over 50 years, Nixon was very involved in community and business activities. He succeeded Harry Goodwin as president of the Bank of Hartland, for instance. Perhaps the pinnacle of the health care quality he gave to Hartland was reached in 1937 when he opened an emergency hospital in the old hotel. It was equipped with a waiting room, offices, an operating room, and an x-ray room. Nixon died in 1939.²⁸

Dr. Nixon was born in Wellington County, Ontario, in 1865. Having studied medicine in Detroit, he arrived in Hartland in May 1887, and began his professional practice. His first office was in the west half of the Burr Oak Hotel. In addition to providing Hartland with competent medical service for over 50 years, Nixon was very involved in community and business activities. He was physician of the Burr Oak Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, a Mason, and a charter member of the local fire department which he continually supported. Nixon as mentioned was also president of the Bank of Hartland and the Waukesha Medical Society. Nixon's establishment of an emergency care/hospital facility in the Burr Oak House was among his greatest social contributions to the community. Dr. & Mrs. Nixon were avid travelers, touring for two to four months a year. Nixon died of a heart attack in 1939, as he and his wife were preparing for a trip.²⁹

²⁷Waukesha County, Deeds and Records; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1888, R.L. Polk Co, Chicago, p. 388.

²⁸Hartland News, October 22, 1937 p.1

²⁹History of Waukesha County Physicians, Waukesha: Auxiliary of the Waukesha County Medical Society, np. News October 22, 1937, May 26, 1939.

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The doctor was not soon forgotten, as he left quite a legacy. The care he provided a traveler later prompted a major contribution to the Hartland community. But more significant was the gift of land that he and his wife made to the Village. It was eventually developed and has come to be known as Nixon Park.

Mrs. Nixon was born in 1865. She was the daughter of John Rudberg, the only enduring member of an early Pine Lake Swedish colony. Mrs. Nixon helped establish the Hartland Public Library, maintaining an affiliation through 1949. She was also a president of the Waukesha County Medical Society Auxiliary and served as director of the county historical society. In addition to the Burr Oak Inn, the Nixon's home is also still extant and located within the E. Capitol Drive Historic District. (338 E. Capitol).

Significance:

Transportation: The Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company was chartered on March 11, 1851. Reaching Hartland in 1854, the first depot was likely nothing more than a shanty. It was replaced by a wooden structure in 1869, which was subsequently struck by lightning and burned in 1879. The present brick depot was then built. It was a utilitarian structure that incorporated an agent's quarters, waiting area and freight room.³⁰

Reflecting the number of prominent resorts in the area, the railroad decided to build impressive new depots between Pewaukee and Oconomowoc. Oconomowoc's depot was completed in 1896, and Hartland's followed three years later.

There was some question about where the new depot would be placed. Local businessmen wanted the railroad to buy land between Cottonwood and Maple, build a new road, and put the depot there. Their argument soon became moot, since the railroad was unable to negotiate a price with Stephen Warren and Henry Van Buren, the owners. It was then decided to move the old depot about 600 feet west, retaining it exclusively for freight, and build an elaborate new depot on the site.³¹

The new depot fell victim to a 1916 conflagration. Thus the fifth and final depot was built in 1917. It was a concrete and stucco structure that served the railroad until 1969 when it was removed.³²

At its high point in 1909, the railroad had 65 trains passing through Hartland. Service began to dwindle significantly after the Second World War, however, as the automobile surpassed the train in popularity. Passenger service was terminated in the early 1970's when the Cannonball, the local commuter train, was discontinued. Freight service continues today.

³⁰History Group, Chronicle, p.8.

³¹Hartland News, March 11, 1899, p.1

³²News, May 6, 1899, p.1; News, September 30, 1899, p.1.

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Significance:

Commerce:

The commercial development of Hartland existed mostly to serve the requirements of the neighboring farms and farmers of northern Waukesha County through most of the 19th century. Facilities such as small repair shops, grist mills, wholesale suppliers and general goods stores populated the small community. The majority of the buildings were of frame construction and were only slightly defined by architectural forms associated with any of the current styles. Most of these buildings are no longer in existence however, or have been severely altered by 20th century development and new construction.

Among the most significant commercial resources in any community is the central banking facility. In Hartland the major late 19th and early 20th century banking institution was the Bank of Hartland. Much of the community's economic activity was centered around the efforts of the bank and many of its officers were locally significant individuals.

Hartland's first bank was opened by George Frisbie in 1894. It was purchased by H.W. Goodwin in 1895. Previously a private bank, it was incorporated and chartered as a state bank in 1903, the "first institution in the state to take such action under the law requiring all banks to become incorporated." The bank was capitalized with \$10,000 and Goodwin was elected president, W.G. Smith became vice president and C.N. Nourse the secretary. ³³

The bank prospered and expanded. A savings department paying 3 percent on deposits of \$1 or more was opened in 1912. Remodeled and expanded in 1930, the bank boasted four teller windows and an eight-ton, 14 inch thick vault door. 1930 was the bank's most successful year. ³⁴

Goodwin died in 1924 and was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Nixon, the bank's vice president. The bank was closed by the State Banking Commissioner in 1939 for reasons that were not ascertainable. Deposits were paid off up to \$5,000. ³⁵ Harry H. Goodwin, the bank's first president, was a native of Hartland. He was the son of Ira Goodwin, one of the area's early settlers. Educated locally, he pursued collegiate studies in the Wisconsin State University system. He graduated from law school in 1889 and returned to Hartland where he "... makes loans, deals in real estate and does a general insurance business." In addition to his interest in the bank, he was the first editor of the Hartland News and Dairyman, as well as a partner in many local business endeavors. ³⁶

³³ News, September 25, 1897, p.1.; News October 31, 1914, p.1.; News, June 13, 1903, p.1.

³⁴ News, June 7, 1930, p.1.; News, January 24, 1930, p.1.

³⁵ News, June 2, 1939, p.1

³⁶ News, October 18, 1924.; Haight, Portrait and Biographical Record Waukesha County, 1894, pp. 667-668.

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Planning, Preservation, and Restoration Activities

Hartland's Architectural Board, established by village ordinance in 1961 to review those plans for new construction sent them by the Plan Commission for aesthetic value, has tried to encourage new construction sensitive to Hartland's historical fabric, favoring the Tudor Revival mode. The intensive survey has endeavored to inventory, document, and identify Hartland's architectural and historical resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is hoped that the survey results will provide a data base which will assist the Board in its efforts to preserve Hartland's architectural heritage, and be utilized by the municipality in all its planning activities.

While owners of income-producing properties in Hartland have yet to take advantage of tax investment credits available through the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, it is hoped that the survey results will enable and encourage them to do so. Several residential property owners have investigated the histories of their homes and made efforts to restore them to an historically accurate appearance. Through public presentations and the publication of a walking tour brochure, the residents will be made aware of Hartland's architectural and historical heritage, and the steps that can be taken to preserve that heritage. The Hartland Intensive Survey contributes to the State of Wisconsin Cultural Management Plan, and has launched the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) into the survey process. It is hoped that the results will encourage SEWRPC to undertake additional surveys in the future. Copies of all materials yielded from the intensive survey, including the multiple resource nomination and the survey report, will be on file at the Hartland Public Library and in the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, available to the public.

Archaeological Resources

The scope of both the Hartland Intensive Survey and this multiple resource nomination was limited to a partial inventory of the historic resources of Hartland, specifically excluding archaeology. Therefore, no archaeological sites, either individual or falling within the district, have been included in this nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See survey/district forms

Quadrangle name Hartland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See survey/district forms

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Verbal boundary description and justification All nominated properties lie within Hartland Village limits as they existed as of May 1985. For specific boundary descriptions and justifications, please refer to individual intensive survey forms and the district form.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
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| state | code | county | code |
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title John N. Vogel, M.A., Consulting Historian/Beth L. Miller, Architectural Historian/
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

~~organization~~

date April 11, 1986

street & number 301 N. 73rd Street

telephone 414-258-6598

city or town Milwaukee

state Wisconsin

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy State Hist. Pres. Officer

date 8-14-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation sheet for listing date
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Three types of sources, books, articles and newspapers, provided the majority of the research material for this history. With the exception of Hartland: A Chronicle 1838 - 1976 and The Hartland Story, both works of avocational historians, all the books and articles are of a general nature. They deal with topics germane to Hartland's development, but mention Hartland itself only briefly and offer no elaboration. To create a reasonably detailed picture of Hartland's history, therefore, local newspapers were relied upon heavily. The Hartland News and Dairyman, later the Hartland News, provided a weekly account of what went on in the Village, sometimes even explaining why. It began publication in 1894, however, thus limiting its value to helping us chronicle 19th century development. A glaring chronological deficiency still remains, therefore, as one tries to secure sources that would allow for a thorough discussion of mid- to late 19th century development. It is suggested that future research efforts be directed to early editions of the Milwaukee Sentinel, although Hartland is not one of the indexed subjects in the Milwaukee Public Library 1836 - 1890 Sentinel index, and early Waukesha newspapers.

Books

Blumenson, John. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

This is a very good book, providing an illustrated directory to architectural styles as well as to individual building components.

Haight, Theron W., ed. Memoirs of Waukesha County. Madison: Western Historical Association, 1907.

Although this book makes many references to Hartland and its general development, it makes its most valuable contribution in the biographical section. Located there are sketches of Hartlanders from businessmen to farmers. Particularly interesting are the sketches of those who are of Danish lineage, or were themselves Danish immigrants.

Hale, Frederick. Swedes in Wisconsin. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983.

As the point of departure for good general discussion on Swedes in Wisconsin, Hale deals extensively with the New Upsala settlement of Gustaf Unonious on Pine Lake. This early settlement, however, was the only facet of Swedish immigration that affected Hartland.

Hale, Frederick. Danes in Wisconsin. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1981.

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A thorough introduction to Danish immigration and settlement in Wisconsin, Hale refers to Hartland as one of the early Danish settlements outside of Racine. The Village receives no further mention.

Hartland History Group. Hartland: A Chronicle 1838-1976. Hartland: 1976.

This is the only work ever published that has attempted to deal with Hartland's complete history. It must, however, be used with extreme caution. Taking nothing away from the authors, a group of avocational historians, nothing in the book is footnoted. One constantly wonders where facts, figures, and dates come from as a result. Once reasonable certain facts are found, mostly in contemporary newspaper accounts, several factual errors become apparent. Nevertheless, since Hartland newspapers did not evolve until the 1890's, this book provides much of the limited information available about Hartland in the nineteenth century.

History of Waukesha County Physicians. Waukesha: Auxiliary of the Waukesha County Medical Society, n.d.

This book provides a good biographical account of Dr. H.G.B. Nixon.

Hunt, John W. Wisconsin Gazetter. Madison: 1853.

This is an early "public relations" and informational piece about Wisconsin. It provides a brief description of Hartland, listing the number of houses, business, etc. located in the Village at that time.

Kervick, Francis. Architects in America of Catholic Tradition. Rutland, Vermont: C. E. Tuttle Co., 1962.

Alexander Chadbourn Eschweiler, architect of several prominent Hartland buildings, is one of the architects discussed in this biographical compendium.

Merk, Frederick. Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1916; Reprint ed., 1971.

Merk provides a good discussion of agriculture in Wisconsin between 1860 and 1870 in the first chapter. He includes remarks on wheat farming, hops farming, sheep raising and dairy farming, all of which occurred in the Hartland area.

Platt, M.T. Wisconsin Business Directory. Milwaukee: 1873.

This book provides a partial list of businesses in various Wisconsin communities, one of which is Hartland. Although not totally inclusive, it gives good insight about the diversity of services and products available in the growing town.

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Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Company, 1894.

Brief biographies of men connected with Hartland include those of Ephraim Beaumont, Edward C. Ordway, Henry W. Anstey, G. W. Sizer, Roderick Ainsworth, Harry Goodwin, Edwin Pynn Sr., Edwin Pynn Jr., and John J. Overbaugh.

Racine City Directory. Milwaukee: Wright Publishing Co., 1923.

William Reddin, architect of the 1923 high school and congregational church, was from Racine. This volume simply establishes his residency there.

Scully, Vincent. American Architecture and Urbanism. New York: Praeger, 1969.

Like Blumenson's work, this book, is a good general guide to architectural styles and their identification in this country.

Stark, William F. Pine Lake. Chenequa, Wisconsin: 1984.

Stark's work concentrates mainly on the development of the Village of Chenequa. Because of its proximity to Hartland, however, frequent references to the Village are unavoidable. Particularly helpful in this book, are the sections on the Swedish immigrants in general and John Rudberg (father of Mrs. Nixon) in particular.

State Highway Commission of Wisconsin. A History of Wisconsin Highway Development 1835-1945. Madison: 1947.

This book provides a good general history of highway development. It discusses early territorial roads, plank roads, and the twentieth century move towards improved roads. Since the Watertown Plank Road and State Highway 19, a road in the state's first trunk system, ran through Hartland, the book provides a good contextual background from which to study highway construction and improvement in and around the Village.

Wagner, Rev. Harold E. The Episcopal Church Wisconsin, 1847-1947: A History of the Diocese of Milwaukee. Milwaukee: The Diocese of Milwaukee, 1947.

Weed, Nellie Warren. The Hartland Story. History File. Hartland Public Library, Hartland, Wisconsin. (Typewritten).

Written by the grand daughter of Stephen Warren, this is a folksy account of Hartland's history. It provides good and social organizations. Weed quotes from organizational meeting minutes in several of the individual church histories. One point of confusion in her narrative, however, deals with the C. Hershey grist mill. She notes that Hershey built a sawmill after purchasing land from her grandfather

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in 1838 and that grist mill was built in 1860. This is totally inaccurate information about the grist mill. The issue of a sawmill's existence, placement and date of construction is, unfortunately, not resolved in this project.

Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Director. Milwaukee Murphy and Co., 1876.

A partial list of Hartland businesses are found in this volume.

Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory. Chicago: R.L. Polk and Company, 1888-1928.

This is a 40 year span of directories. They provide a partial list of businesses and residents, as well as population figures for Hartland. This type of information is particularly helpful in tracing the mercantile and professional development of the Village.

Articles/Chapters

Behling, Reis J. "The Story of the Watertown Plan Road." Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society X:10-13.

Although there are only a few references to Hartland in this article, Behling provides a good general history of Hartland's first improved transportation route.

Brown, George C., ed. "A Swedish Traveler in Early Wisconsin: The Observations of Fredrika Bremer." Wisconsin Magazine of History LXI: 300-318.

Brown provides background and commentary for the portions of Bremer's diary that he selected to publish. A large portion of Bremer's observations are directed at Unionious' New Upsala settlement.

Christensen, Thomas P. "Danish Settlement in Wisconsin." Wisconsin Magazine of History XII: 19-40.

This article provides a good discussion of the Danes in Wisconsin. Strong points include Christensen's discussion on the recruitment of Danes to the State and their settlement in the hinterlands once arrived. Hartland's Danish settlement is mentioned only in passing. It is simply an early manifestation of the movement from Racine into the state at large.

Langill, Ellen D. "The History of Education in Waukesha County." In From Framland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

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Milham, Mary Ella. "Waukesha County Origins: From Plymouth to the China Sea." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

A good introduction to foreign immigration in Waukesha County, there are several references to the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish settlements of the Pine Lake/Hartland area.

Overstreet, David F. "Beyond History - Aboriginal Cultures of Waukesha County From the End of the Ice Age to Historic Contact." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

The emphasis of this work is on Waukesha County prehistory. There are, however, a fair number pages that deal with the historic period, thus the indians that preceded white settlement in the Hartland area.

Perkins, Martin C. "History of Agriculture in Waukesha County: 1834 - 1983." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

Perkins takes the statewide agricultural scheme developed by Merk and narrows the focus to Waukesha County. This work complements Merk's well since, in addition to narrowing the focus, it carries the discussion of hops, sheep, dairy and wheat farming through the 19th century and into the 20th. This chapter applies particularly well to Hartland since it was really a microcosm of the county agricultural scene.

Porter, H. Boone. "The Religious History of Waukesha County." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

Written by an Episcopal priest and former professor at Nashotah House, this work provides a denomination by denomination breakdown of Christianity's spread throughout the county. The parishes of each denomination in the county are usually named, thus there are direct references to most of the Hartland churches.

Runkel, Phillip M. "Culture and Recreation in Waukesha County." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

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This work includes a reference to the Otis House, one of the first hotels/inns in Hartland.

Taylor, Don L. "Waukesha County: Business and Industry." In From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County Wisconsin, edited by Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984.

The heavy emphasis in this work is one the City of Waukesha itself, but that is not surprising since it is the largest city in the county. Since Hartland had very little in the way of industry, one can not expect much help from this chapter, yet there references in, passing to some Hartland ventures.

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ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

Eschweiler Collection. Architectural Archives. Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This collection, donated by Eschweiler and Eschweiler, the firm founded by Alexander C. Eschweiler, was the catalyst leading to the archives establishment. Eschweiler and his firm were prominent and prolific architects in Wisconsin. In addition to plans and information on their Hartland buildings, therefore, it contains a vast resource for the study of this firm's impact on Wisconsin's built environment.

Public Lands, Commissioners of. Federal Survey Plat Books, 1834 -. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

There records are valuable when trying to reconstruct the original land and vegetation features encountered by early settlers.

Waukesha County Maps. Research Collection. Waukesha County Historical Society, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The society's collection includes several large count maps that have inserts of the municipalities located therein. There is a Hartland insert on the maps dated 1854, 1873, 1891.

Interviews

Compton, Karen. Hartland, Wisconsin. Interviews. Spring, 1985.

Ms. Compton is the Village Clerk. She proved to be a valuable source as the Village's recent growth and expansion was chronicled.

Hoffman, Elizabeth. Hartland, Wisconsin. Interview. Spring, 1985.

Ms. Hoffman is the current owner of 511 E. Capitol; the house build by Dr. Edwin Benjamin.

Hornburg, Harold. Hartland, Wisconsin. Interview. May 11, 1985.

Mr. Hornburg is the son of the founder of Hornburg Ford. He built the Tudor Cottage at 213 Warren.

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Government Records

Village of Hartland. Village Minutes. History File. Hartland Public Library, Hartland, Wisconsin.

Although the Village has all of its old minutes books, several years worth have been transcribed and typed. Their date to the turn of the century and provide good information about the Village government and its activities.

Waukesha County. Deeds and Records. Waukesha, Wisconsin.

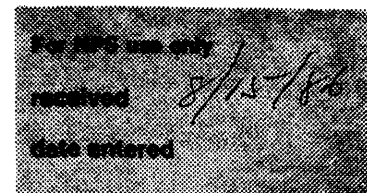
Located in the county courthouse are the deeds and tax records that enable one to do research on the individual properties located in Hartland.

Miscellaneous Sources

Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Maps: Hartland, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn Perris Map Company, 1899, 1905, 1914, 1935.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Hartland Multiple Resource Area
State Waukesha County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. East Capitol Drive Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 9/11/86

Attest

2. Bailie, Ralph C., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 12/8/86

Attest

3. Bank of Hartland

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Beth Boland 4/21/88

Attest

4. Burr Oak Tavern

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Beth Boland 12/28/88

Attest

5. Dansk Evangelical Lutheran Kirke

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Beth Boland 4/21/88

Attest

6. First Congregational Church

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 12/8/86

Attest

7. Hartland Railroad Depot

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Beth Boland 4/21/88

Attest

8. Hornburg, Harold, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 12/8/86

Attest

9. Jackson House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 12/8/86

Attest

10. Sign of the Willows

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 12/8/86

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Hartland Multiple Resource Area
State Waukesha County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Trapp Filling Station

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 12/8/86

Attest

12. Van Buren, Sara Bell,
House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 12/8/86

Attest

13. Warren, Stephen, House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 12/8/86

Attest

14. White Elm Nursery

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

for
Keeper

Beth Grover 12/8/86

Substantive Review

Attest

15. Zion Evangelical Lutheran
Church

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Melvin Byers 12/8/86

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest