

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **AUG - 8 1988**
date entered **SEP 21 1988**

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

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls (Partial Inventory:Historic & Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number see Individual Intensive Survey Forms N/A not for publication
city, town Menomonee Falls N/A vicinity of
state Wisconsin code 55 (WI) county Waukesha code 133

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual intensive survey forms)
street & number N/A
city, town N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Waukesha County Courthouse
street & number 515 West Moreland Boulevard
city, town Waukesha state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1979, 1984, 1985 federal state county local
depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin
city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

General Physical Description

Occupying the northeast corner of Waukesha County, the Village of Menomonee Falls is presently comprised of 32 square miles, encompassing almost the entire Town of Menomonee. Located in the area of glacial drift, its character is determined to a great degree by the underlying limestone rock formation. Elevated in the center of the town, the land slopes to the east and northeast toward the Menomonee River and its tributaries, and slopes toward the Fox River in the west. Limestone ledges crop out at various places in the town, once the site of a substantial quarrying industry. The name Menomonee was inspired by the large group of Menomonee and a few Chippewa Indians who camped in the Tamarack Swamp and were encountered by the early settlers.

The settlement of Menomonee Falls, the commercial center of the Town of Menomonee, was organized in 1892 when the Village of Menomonee Falls was incorporated as a municipality, independent from the surrounding Town of Menomonee. In 1958 the Village annexed the entire Town of Menomonee except the previously incorporated Villages of Lannon and Butler. This annexation formed the present municipality in which the historic resources included in the Menomonee Falls Multiple Resource Nomination are located.

Historical Settlement and Development of Menomonee Falls

Early settlement within Menomonee Township, which was established by the state legislature in 1839,¹ occurred at three distinct locations -- Lannon Springs, Fussville, and Menomonee Falls. Although the federal government did not open the land for settlement until 1839, Irish, Yankee, German, and Pennsylvania German immigrants began occupying the land soon after the 1836 land survey.²

Irish immigrants settled the crossroad settlement of Lannon Springs by 1842. By the 1850s, the settlement contained a post office, store, hotel, and St. James Church, constructed in 1848 at W220 N6588 Town Line Road (WK 95/31).³ Johann Henry Fuss and other German immigrants of the Trier and Cologne regions of Germany founded Fussville in the mid-1840s. This settlement at the intersection of the present Appleton Avenue and Good Hope Road included several businesses, crafts, residences and St. Anthony's Catholic Church, erected in 1867 at N74 W13604 Appleton Avenue (WK 95/23). A late-1960s road widening project and the construction of the North Hills Country Club (WK 95/22) at N73 W13430 Appleton Avenue in 1930 destroyed much of Fussville.⁴

Garret Vliet, a speculator in land and lumber, established a sawmill at the third settlement, Menomonee Falls, at the current mill pond dam, in 1838. During the 1839 land sales, he purchased a 640 acre tract which included much of present-day Menomonee Falls. Vliet erected a second mill in 1842.⁵

The years between 1838 and the mid-1840s, which marked the arrival of more permanent settlement in Menomonee Falls, were characterized by much speculation but little settlement or economic development.⁶ The village's physical advantages -- location on a major, early thoroughfare, the Fond du Lac Road, adjacent farmlands, potential water power, and limestone -- remained essentially undeveloped until the 1850s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 1

Buying much of Vliet's original land purchase, the Frederick Nehs family, with relatives and neighbors from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, established a core settlement at Menomonee Falls in 1844. This migration from Bucks County to Wisconsin lasted into the 1860s. The Pennsylvania-born composed 25 percent of the village population by 1860. This group eventually provided the essential stability, leadership, and capital to establish a successful small trade and manufacturing community at the intersection of Fond du Lac Road and the falls of the Menomonee River.⁷ A major turning point in the Village's development was the construction of Jesse Nehs custom grist mill in 1851. The mill attracted area farmers which in turn provided a nucleus around which businessmen and craftsmen coalesced. The Nehs mill served a five to ten mile radius. In 1850 Nehs platted the original settlement of Menomonee Falls, the emerging trade center which eclipsed Lannon Springs and Fussville, into fifty lots at its crossroads, Waukesha Road or Main Street and Fond du Lac Avenue or Appleton Avenue. This crossroads configuration forms a distinctive settlement form unlike the grid iron or rectangular pattern of most Wisconsin villages and cities. During the 1850s and 1860s, Water Street developed as a residential area removed from the more commercially-oriented intersection at the Four Corners. Thus, Menomonee Falls emerged rapidly as a distinct village in the 1850s and 1860s.⁸

During the 1860s and 1870s, the growing trade center continued to attract businesses, craftsmen, and small industries to its crossroads. There were about 40 businesses by 1860 and at least half of these were operated by German immigrants. The Pennsylvania German influence waned, and a few Yankees filled investment and professional roles. By 1880, Menomonee Falls emerged from a local milling and trade center to a regionally important, small manufacturing center.⁹

With the arrival of the railroad in 1890 and Village incorporation by 1892, Menomonee Falls began a rapid physical expansion which lasted for two decades. It included industrial and business, as well as residential, growth. Much of the commercial development occurred adjacent to the original trade center at the Four Corners and also near the depot on north Water Street. In 1860, Jesse Nehs accommodated the residential expansion by platting his farm, located at the center of the village, into the first subdivision of the original village. Along Grant, Grand, and Cleveland Avenues on the east side of the Menomonee River, this area contained the homes of the more well-to-do business and professional men of Menomonee Falls. Constructed in 1899, the Roosevelt Drive Bridge (WK 92/32) joined the residential and business district.¹⁰

Paralleling this economic growth, turn of the century residential expansion continued with the platting of the 1892 I.B. Rowell Addition between Roosevelt Drive, Grand Avenue, Pershing Avenue and Appleton Avenue. After 1900, residential expansion occurred east of the Menomonee River, where residential subdivisions were platted by Pratt and Stark, J.B. Whittaker, and others. The platting of Park Boulevard and its cross streets, Patton and Harrison Avenues, followed in 1905. This area, along with Kenwood Boulevard which was platted in 1929, gained recognition as a more exclusive Menomonee Falls neighborhood in the 1920s and 1930s.¹¹

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 2

The construction of Highway 15 through Menomonee Falls in 1919 brought considerable automobile traffic to the Village. Then the longest highway in the state, the concrete highway connected the Wisconsin-Illinois border with Green Bay by 1922. A number of automobile and tourist-related services and businesses serving a more mobile population appeared along Appleton Avenue and Main Street, an expansion of the original business district.¹² Residential growth also continued. The construction of public buildings such as the Lincoln School (WK 92/28) at N88 W6913 Main Street in 1920 and the Menomonee Falls Municipal Building (WK 94/14) at N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue in 1929 to 1930 indicate the growing need to provide a higher level of social services as the population expanded. The state's first Federal Housing Authority-approved subdivision, Hiawatha Heights, added thirty-six homes in 1937. A second 1930s federal program supported by the Works Progress Administration resulted in the development and landscaping of the Garfield Drive Village Park. The 1938 limestone Village Park Bandstand (WK 94/17) served as a focal point.¹³

Menomonee Falls, then, experienced three periods of concentrated growth. The 1850s into the 1870s were characterized by a steady rise in population and physical expansion as a milling and trade center. By 1880, Menomonee Falls emerged as a small regional manufacturing and commercial center. With the arrival of rail transportation by 1890, the Village experienced rapid physical, industrial, and commercial expansion. Several larger industries served an extra-local market. A smaller scale business expansion, particularly automobile-related services, and increased social services following the construction of Highway 15, characterized the last period of the 1920s.

In the intervening years since the 1920s, the community of Menomonee Falls has undergone considerable alteration. The historic commercial area generally located around the intersection of Main Street and Appleton Avenue (originally Fond du Lac Avenue) and east on Main Street to the Water Street intersection (see district survey forms for the Main Street Historic District) remains as the center of the original Village of Menomonee Falls. In addition, much of the historic neighborhood surrounding the Main Street commercial district has survived except for some substantial residential structures, particularly on Appleton Avenue that have been lost to new construction. The industrial area originally located on the banks of the Menomonee River has moved to various outlying areas of the Village.

In the northeast sector, a Village-owned industrial park is located on land formerly used for agricultural purposes. Additional private industrial parks generally occupying former agricultural land include the Northwest Industrial Park, Nor-X-Way Park, Silver Spring Industrial Heights and Bowling Green Industrial Park.

The greatest alteration of the general land use pattern is the reuse of agricultural land for residential use. Many historic farms owned by early settlers, such as the Johann Zimmer farm (WK 95/3) on Pilgrim Road and the Cyrus Davis farm (WK 95/17) on Lannon Road, have been divided into parcels for residences and the outbuildings have been demolished. Beginning in the late 1940s, Menomonee Falls experienced rapid development, residential sprawl, and tremendous population growth fueled by Milwaukee's

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 3

post-war flight to the suburbs. The Village was transformed from a small commercial hub serving an agricultural community to a bedroom community in the Milwaukee metropolitan area. This transformation is reflected in the staggering population growth experienced between 1950 and 1970 when the population of the Village area jumped from 4,683 to 31,697 residents by 1980.

In the descriptive statements which follow, as well as in the statement of significance, specific sites are indicated by their historic (preferred) name, their current street address and by map code. If the site is already in the National Register of Historic Places, the above information is not given, but the code "NRHP" is provided along with the year of listing. The map codes indicate the general locality of the site on the Menomonee Falls City Engineer's map.

Architectural Resources

The historic architecture of the Village of Menomonee Falls reflects the mid-19th to the early 20th century development of a community whose economic base depended on a combined agricultural, commercial and small industrial constituency. Among the many factors shaping the built environment of Menomonee Falls were the area's early agriculture and milling based economy, its proximity to Milwaukee, the ethnic and religious diversity of its 19th-century population, access to local limestone for building and the production of lime mortar, and the relatively late arrival of rail service.

These factors affected the ways in which national architectural styles were applied locally, creating a unique townscape. Although the buildings of Menomonee Falls show a definite functional and utilitarian tendency, prevalent national architectural styles influence the character of many of the historic buildings. The majority of the structures built in the 19th century in Menomonee Falls are the work of unknown local carpenters and masons using standard plans, while the more substantial buildings in the early 20th century were designed by area architects.

The most notable builder/architect working in Menomonee Falls in the 19th century was Adam Ploss, a Bavarian-born carpenter, who probably built the Coates and Ostrander Store at N88 W16672 Main Street (WK 94/20) in the mid-1860s and a residence and shop for himself at N88 W16475 Main Street (WK 92/10) in 1879. Architect Charles C. Anderson from nearby Waukesha obtained the commission to design the Fraser Block at N88 W16723-25 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/35) in 1901. More often, architects from the nearby metropolis of Milwaukee were commissioned to work in Menomonee Falls. These Milwaukee architects include Erhard Brielmaier, who designed St. Mary's Church at N89 W16297 Cleveland Avenue (WK 94/9) in 1905, and Hugo C. Haeuser, who designed the City Hall at N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) in 1930. Milwaukee architects also designed the very few historic houses known to be the work of professional architects in Menomonee Falls. Logemann and Barkhausen created the Mediterranean design for the Leroy Henze house at N89 W15791 Main Street (WK 93/22) in 1924, while Matthew H. Berres designed the Herbert Hoeltz house at N87 W15714 Kenwood Boulevard (WK 94/2) in a French Eclectic manner in 1932.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 4

Although many of the architectural resources in Menomonee Falls are built without distinctive architectural details using vernacular forms, the architecture in the Village also is reflective of the broad array of architectural styles in the late 19th and early 20th century. The most notable architecture in Menomonee Falls was constructed of local limestone in the mid-19th century. Coinciding with the first period of post settlement growth and expansion, the Greek Revival style influenced the earliest significant examples of extant architecture in the town. Readily constructed of local limestone taken from quarries often conveniently located on the property or near the building site, Greek Revival influenced farm houses in the area were built for the most part prior to 1865. Characterized by simple ornaments such as cornice returns, pediments and classical frontispieces, the simple forms of the style are visually dominated by the rough texture of the coursed cut-limestone. The earliest known extant stone farm house, the 1855 Cyrus Davis farmhouse at W204 N7776 Lannon Road (WK 95/17) was constructed in the street-facing gable or temple-front form with an added one-story ell. Other stone farmhouses such as the Friederich farmhouse at N96 W15009 County Line Road (WK 95/4), the Johann Zimmer farmhouse at W156 N9390 Pilgrim Road (WK 95/3), and the Thomas Camp farmhouse at W204 N8151 Lannon Road (WK 95/14) are characterized by a central entrance into the long side of the house generally five-bays wide. Some have half-windows placed directly beneath the cornice. Three of the stone Greek Revival styled stone farmhouses built between the late 1850s and the early 1860s exhibit a distinctive construction method. The Friederich house at N96 W15009 County Line Road (WK 95/4), the Zimmer house at W156 N9390 Pilgrim Road (WK 95/3), and the Miller-Davidson house at N96 W15791 County Line Road (NRHP, 1973) are constructed on arched foundations of stone. Wooden interpretations of the Greek Revival style such as the late 1850s Hoos-Rowell house at W164 N8953 Water Street (WK 92/19) and the Barnes house at N89 W16840 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/6), also built in the late 1850s, are important historical resources in Menomonee Falls.

Local stone also was used to construct the few representatives in Menomonee Falls of the more decorative styles of the Victorian era. In the mid-19th century as the Greek Revival style was giving way to the irregular, picturesque forms of the later 19th century Gothic and Romanesque styles, St. James Church at W220 N6588 Main Street (WK 95/31) was built in a simplified Gothic Revival style. Built in 1848 (Romanesque tower added in 1885), the church was constructed of stone taken from a nearby quarry by its Irish immigrant parishioners. The most impressive architectural resource in the Village of Menomonee Falls, St. Anthony's Catholic Church at N74 W13604 Appleton Avenue was erected of local stone in the Romanesque Revival style, the alternate style of the period, in 1867 in the center of the German community known as Fussville.

The last substantial architectural resource constructed in the 19th century of local stone is the Enterprise Roller Mill, located at N88 W16447 Main Street (WK 92/15) on the east bank of the Menomonee River. Built in 1891 of blocks of limestone taken from the Harmon Stone Quarry, the Enterprise Mills gains its architectural character from its massive utilitarian form, almost completely devoid of historic ornament. The only industrial structure of architectural merit remaining in the Village of Menomonee

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,

Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 5

Falls, the Enterprise Mill is included in the Main Street Historic District. Also constructed at the end of the 19th century in 1899, the Roosevelt Drive Bridge (WK 92/32), a double arch span of coursed limestone across the Menomonee River, is the last remaining stone bridge in the Village of Menomonee Falls.

The Italianate style was another alternative style fashionable in mid-19th century America, which exerted influence on the historic resources of Menomonee Falls. The Italianate style in the Village of Menomonee Falls was employed for the most part for commercial structures constructed of creme brick veneer. Located in the Main Street Historic District, the Coates and Ostrander Store at N88 W16672 Main Street (WK 94/20) constructed in the late 1860s, and the Adam Ploss Shop and Residence at N88 W16495 Main Street (WK 92/9) typical of the style in Menomonee Falls, exhibit the low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves and the arched windows of the style, but few of the elaborate details usually found in the style. Typical of the Italianate influence on farmhouses in the area, the creme brick house, built by Michael Wick c. 1879 at N72 W13449 Good Hope Road (WK 96/18) and restored in 1974, is a large gabled ell vernacular farmhouse dressed up with Italianate details such as elaborate window heads and round arched doors and window openings.

Many of Menomonee Falls' architectural resources were built during its second period of development between 1890 and 1910. This second period of growth was initially stimulated by the arrival of the railroad in 1890 and the incorporation of the Village of Menomonee Falls in 1892. Because of the coincidence of its popularity with the second boom period of Menomonee Falls' development, the influence of the Queen Anne style is readily apparent in the historic residential and commercial buildings of the Village. In a vernacular interpretation of the elaborately ornamented picturesque style, the Garwin Mace house at W166 N8941 Grand Avenue (WK 91/25) was built in 1893 of the "best materials" available. Limited to an irregularly massed frame form and ornamented by brackets, varied patterned wood shingle and small panels of stained glass, the Mace house is slightly more elaborate than the two remaining vernacular frame examples of the style. The Elizabeth Hoos house at W164 N9010-12 Water Street (WK 92/26) was built in 1892 and depends primarily on the varied patterned wood shingles in the gable ends for ornament, while the 1893 Albert Baer house at W166 N8990 Grand Avenue (WK 91/17) is a Queen Anne style cottage with an exceptional elaborately ornamented projecting front gable. While frame construction predominated, a brick example exhibiting Gothic features was built for M.F. Lepper at N88 W16596 Main Street (WK 94/36). Constructed in 1886, this cross gabled structure features a foundation of multicolored granite blocks, protruding brick window hoods with stone keystones, gable ornaments and stained glass.

Commercial structures built during this period in Menomonee Falls also incorporated Queen Anne style elements in their design. The varied wooden shingles corner tower associated with the Queen Anne design can be found on the 1892 Menomonee Hotel at N88 W16697 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/21), and the sculptured gable end found in the commercial examples of the style are still visible on the Klondike Saloon, now altered by the addition of modern siding, built in 1897 at N88 W16567 Main Street (WK 92/2).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 6

The best preserved commercial example of the Queen Anne influence in the Main Street Historic District, the Stark-Hoyt Building at N88 W16733 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/34) was built in 1904, featuring three-bay windows projecting over the double storefront.

At the same time that the Queen Anne style was the major stylistic influence, other prevalent revival styles had a lesser effect on the structures built during the second period of development in Menomonee Falls. The Romanesque Revival, a style preferred by builders of commercial structures in the late 19th century, affected the designs of the Obermann-Weber Block at N89 W16370 Main Street (WK 93/6) in 1872 as well as the later Fraser Building built in 1901 at N88 W16723-25 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/35). The Fraser Building, characterized by the large round arches and corbeled ornament associated with the style, underwent considerable alteration as early as 1927. Both structures are located in the Main Street Historic District. The Romanesque Revival style also influenced the design of St. Mary's Church at N89 W16297 Cleveland Avenue (WK 94/9) built in 1904 in response to the increase in population occurring as a result of the second period of expansion between 1890 and 1910 in Menomonee Falls. The south end of St. Mary's was substantially enlarged in 1951-1953, although the main part of the structure has been preserved.

Although a return to the simplicity and more rigid form of classical architecture affected architecture in America at the turn of the century, very little evidence of the Colonial or the Neo-classical Revival styles can be found in the commercial, public, or residential structures built during the corresponding period in Menomonee Falls. The John Pratt house built in 1903 at N88 W15634 Park Boulevard (WK 93/25) is by far the most elaborate of the turn of the century examples of the classical based Colonial Revival in the Village. Although recently covered by narrow gauge siding, the visual design integrity has been maintained and the stylistic details preserved. The only commercial structure built during this period showing definite classical influence is the Mace Block at N88 W16672 Main Street (WK 94/19). Built in 1909, the Mace Block exhibits very simplified classical elements such as plain cornice and simple applied brick pilasters.

Many of the structures built in Menomonee Falls during the second period of development between 1890 and 1910 were built of wood in the vernacular form. Simple gable roofs and minimal historic ornament characterize buildings in the Main Street Historic District such as the I.B. Rowell Company warehouse at N88 W16444 Main Street (WK 92/12), Dr. Rieger's residence and office at N88 W16749 Main Street (WK 94/24), and the Nehf Buildings at N88 W16551 Main Street (WK 92/4) and at N88 W16557-59 Main Street (WK 92/3).

A noticeable increase in the construction of substantial buildings also occurred in the third period of development in the 1920s and early 1930s. Initiated by the construction of the state Highway 15 between 1919 and 1922, the building boom resulted in structures relating to the use of the automobile. During this period, all the commercial buildings were influenced by the early modern styles. The 1920 Auto Sales

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 7

Company Buick Garage at N88 W16414 Main Street (WK 92/13), the 1920 Hille Building at N88 W16712 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/33), and the 1921 Hans Mueller Cafe at N88 W16718 Appleton Avenue, all located in the Main Street Historic District, although not elaborate examples of this style, do show the influence of the geometric ornament characteristic of the Chicago School and the Prairie School architectural manner.

Concurrent and contrasting with the early modern style apparent in the commercial buildings, period Revival styles dominated the residential architecture in Menomonee Falls. Concentrated in the new housing developments east of the commercial area and of the Menomonee River, these houses represent styles ranging from the Mediterranean Revival to the more unusual French Eclectic style. Designed in the Mediterranean style by Logemann and Barkhausen of Milwaukee in 1924, the Leroy A. Henze house at N89 W15781 Main Street (WK 93/22) has been preserved with its attending tennis court, classical influenced pergola and spacious lawn. The Henze house is clearly the most elaborate residential example of the style in the Village. Another example of a period revival style built in the same neighborhood, the Herbert Hoeltze house at N87 W15714 Kenwood Boulevard (WK 94/2) was constructed in 1932 of Lannon stone with a blue slate roof in a French Eclectic style. The house was designed by Matthew H. Berres of Milwaukee.

Many small contractor-built houses influenced by the English Tudor Revival style also characterize this east side neighborhood. However, the finest example of English Tudor Revival architecture is the Menomonee Falls Golf Club at N73 W13430 Appleton Avenue (WK 95/22), built on the site of the John Fuss farm. Designed in 1929 by Richard H. Bierman of Milwaukee to suggest an English country house, the structure has received several additions on the west and north sides.

City Hall at N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) and Lincoln School are the only historic public or civic buildings remaining in Menomonee Falls that have not been demolished or seriously altered. The Village of Menomonee Falls opted to have their municipal building designed by Milwaukee architect Hugo C. Hauser in the Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style rather than in the symbolical Neo-classical or Beaux Arts style generally used for public buildings during this period. Completed in 1930, the Municipal Building, located at N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) is a two-story brick building featuring a hexagonal bell tower with red tile roofing and bas-relief cartouche. The two-story, brick Lincoln School at N88 W16913 Main Street (WK 94/28) designed in 1920 by Walter Tuckwell, exhibits the influence of the inlaid geometric designs associated with the Chicago School and Prairie School architecture prevalent during the period.

Park and open spaces are conspicuous features of Menomonee Falls' physical environment, which is dominated by residential neighborhoods. The Village zoning ordinance slates 40 percent of the community's 33 square miles for single family residential use. Of the 9,000 dwellings in Menomonee Falls, more than 80 percent are single family houses. An additional 40 percent of the community's land has been set aside for agriculture, park and conservatory use. Included in the park system is the Old Falls Village Museum, a collection of historic buildings moved to the Miller-Davidson house site at N96 W15791 County Line Road (NRHP, 1973).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 8

Survey Methodology

The Menomonee Falls Historic Resources project began with an update of an existing 1975 reconnaissance survey in 1984 by Allen Johnson, a graduate student in Cornell University's Historic Preservation Planning program. The survey was sponsored in full by the Village of Menomonee Falls, with training sessions provided by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The survey area was divided into two regions: the first area comprised the original Village of Menomonee Falls, and the remainder of the 32 square mile municipality formed in 1958 in the Town of Menomonee, except the previously incorporated towns of Lannon and Butler, comprised the second area. Streets in the Village were canvassed to both field check sites surveyed in the earlier survey and to add sites to the previous list of historic properties. An additional criterion for inclusion was for sites located in commercial strips or high density development areas, i.e., the original Village area around the Main Street commercial district.

In Menomonee Falls, approximately 225 sites were documented in this preliminary inventory. Because only general historical research accompanied the 1984 survey, architecturally significant sites predominated. The Historic Preservation Division staff assisted Johnson in making a preliminary determination of potential National Register-eligible properties.

The reconnaissance survey provided a broad base of information on the nature and condition of Menomonee Falls' buildings. The second phase, the Intensive Survey of Menomonee Falls, was conducted during the period between January and July of 1986 by architectural historian, Joan Rausch, and historian, Betty Kilsdonk. During this phase of the survey, in-depth historical and architectural research provided information which aided in documenting and evaluating the significant historic structures. Intended to supplement the 1984 reconnaissance survey, historical themes relevant to Menomonee Falls were researched and summarized and the site specific research was extended on important historical and architectural sites. These thematic studies included agriculture, commerce, education, government, historic Native Americans, industry, planning and landscape architecture, religion, settlement, social and political movements, and transportation. As a result of the research, additional properties and districts determined to be architecturally and historically significant were identified in the intensive survey. In addition, the sites identified in the 1984 reconnaissance survey were evaluated again for their historical and architectural significance. From the map of sites identified in the reconnaissance survey, obvious groupings of sites were examined for possible district designations.

Finally, using National Register criteria, the most significant properties and districts were identified for inclusion in a multiple resource nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The staff of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society was consulted during this process. The two historic districts include the Friederich Farmstead Historic District, and the Main Street Historic District. Outside of the districts, 23 individual sites (this does not include the two sites already listed on the NRHP) were nominated for their historical or architectural distinction. The multiple resource nomination and the intensive survey forms were prepared by the principal investigator and project architectural historian, Joan Rausch, and by Joyce McKay, an historical archaeologist. Intensive survey forms for individual properties and district survey forms follow.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 9

Archaeological Resources

Although no known prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within the Village limits of Menomonee Falls, no comprehensive archaeological investigations have surveyed the area. Charles Brown noted in 1923 the location of a burial site of the 1870s within the Village limits.¹

Several sites have been reported within Menomonee Township and adjacent Brown Deer Township in Milwaukee County. Brown recorded the Fussville, Hyland, Rachel, and Wild Marsh campsites in sections 24, 36, 25, and 21-22-27-28 of Menomonee Township respectively. He related the latter to the Menomonee and Chippewa Indians.² A 1975 survey confirmed the location of the Hyland Site (WK 27) on high ground near the Menomonee River. The 1975 survey attributed no cultural affiliation to the site. The same survey also located the Motorcross Site (WK 336) also in section 36. It identified the Middle Woodland corner-notched projectile point from the workshop/campsite.³ In section 28 of Brown Deer Township, two campsites and four isolated find spots have been located, primarily by 1979 and 1981 surveys conducted by the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. These sites also lack definite cultural affiliations.⁴

At least one potential but unsurveyed historical archaeological site exists within the Village limits. Remains of the Nehs lime kiln site, located in Lime Kiln Park in front of the Mace Lime Kilns (WK 92/5), are still visible. Frederick Nehs constructed the three hillside kilns prior to 1845 to fulfill local construction needs. These kilns probably provided the mortar for construction of early limestone dwellings associated with the Pennsylvania German settlement in the area. Although the kilns remained in the Nehs family until 1890, their production level and length of operation remains unclear.⁵ The kiln site was incorporated into Lime Kiln Park, created in 1960 by the Village of Menomonee Falls, and was designated as part of the Waukesha County National Register Thematic Group in 1982. Historical archaeological investigation of the early kiln sites might potentially contribute data about the construction and operation of these typical, early lime kiln sites.⁶ Such investigations would also complement available data about the site which is closely tied to the early economic development of the Village. Although several other potential industrial sites related to milling, the Wisconsin Sugar Company, and the I.B. Rowell and Company Agricultural Works may exist within the Village, the construction of later buildings has probably destroyed their remains. However, this assumption remains unverified.

Because of the Village's location adjacent to the Menomonee River and similar site locations nearby, the potential of the presence of prehistoric sites clearly exists but remains unverified. One historical archaeological site has been located but its potential research value remains untested. Other industrial sites may exist, but the extent of destruction by later building has not been investigated.

Since no intensive study of extant historic or prehistoric archeological sites was undertaken as part of this survey, this nomination does not reflect potential archeological sites.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 10

Footnotes - Description

1. Butterfield, 358; Johnson, 1985, 12.
2. Butterfield, 752; Johnson, 1981, 29; 1985, 15; Waukesha Freeman, January 6, 1870.
3. Butterfield, 756; Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee Booklet, 22; Johnson, 1981, 12-13.
4. Johnson, 1985, 13-14; Menomonee Falls News, November 25, 1948; Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee, 38.
5. Waukesha Freeman, January 6, 1870; Johnson, 1981, 7-8, 15, 18.
6. Johnson, 1981, 2.
7. Excelsior Publishing Company, 851, 874; Lacher, n.p.; Johnson, 1981, 3; Butterfield, 985; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860.
8. Johnson, 1981, 12, 25-28; Menomonee, Twn of (Town Board Minutes) 1844; Waukesha County, Register of Deeds, Vol. 19, 526, Vol. 9, 98; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860; Walsh, 37.
9. United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860; Excelsior Publishing Company, 695; Waukesha Freeman, December 9, 1869; Johnson, 1981, 28-29, 59.
10. Johnson, 1985, 23-25, 27-29, 89-92; Waukesha Freeman, January 28, 1886, June 14, 1888; Haight, 294; Johnson, 1978, 7; Menomonee Falls, Village of (Minutes of the Board of Trustees), Vol. 1, 329-30.
11. Waukesha Freeman, December 24, 1891, April 6, 1905; Menomonee Falls News, December 12, 1924; Hixson; Johnson, 1985, 30-31.
12. Menomonee Falls News, September 2, 1922, September 9, 1922, August 1, 1922, May 7, 1920, October 15, 1920, September 9, 1921, October 10, 1924; Johnson, 1985, 31-32.
13. Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee Brochure 20-21; Menomonee Falls News, June 16, 1938.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 7

Page 11

Footnotes - Archaeological Resources

1. Brown, 30-31.
2. Brown, 30-31.
3. Peters, 1975.
4. Archaeological Site Files, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
5. Butterfield, 652; Excelsior Publishing Company, 874; Hoyt, 1947; Johnson, 1985, 12, 19; 1981, 43; Waukesha Freeman, May 29, 1890.
6. Lime Kilns of Waukesha County Thematic Group, National Register of Historic Places, 1982, Section 7 (Description).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Period of significance:

Specific dates 1851 - 1938 Builder/Architect (See survey forms)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Nomination includes use of criteria A, B & C.

Introduction

Occupying the northeast corner of Waukesha County of the banks of the Menomonee River, the Village of Menomonee Falls, incorporated as a municipality independent from the Town of Menomonee in 1892, had been the commercial center of this area, providing services for the agricultural and small industrial community. Located in the area of glacial drift, its early architecture as well as its topography was influenced by the underlying limestone rock formation. The proposed Menomonee Falls Multiple Resource Nomination is composed of two National Register Districts—one farmstead and a commercial district; twenty-three individually significant sites; and a district and a site previously nominated to the National Register. The nomination gains local historical significance as a visual representation of the entrepreneurial, residential, and civic development of the Village dating from the earliest years of its settlement to the 1930s.

Three stages of development characterized the growth exhibited by these properties. The first occurred between 1851 and the 1880s when Menomonee Falls emerged as a locally important trading and milling center. Historically significant themes relating directly to nominated properties include commerce, agriculture, industry, and settlement and exploration. The second stage between 1890 and 1910 was one of rapid commercial and industrial expansion following the arrival of the railroad by 1890 and stimulating extensive residential development. Applicable historical themes in this period include commerce, industry, and architecture.

Between the late 1920s and early 1940s the final stage followed the development of a major automobile thoroughfare through Menomonee Falls. The Village's commercial and residential areas, as well as its social services, expanded to meet the needs of a more mobile society. Pertinent historical themes include commerce, planning and landscape architecture, local government, and education.

The Menomonee Falls Multiple Resource nomination thus preserves physical representations of each period but, not surprisingly, emphasizes the period of most rapid economic and physical expansion between 1890 and 1910. Architectural significance is also cited for a majority of the individual sites, which furnish a full representation of the styles existing in the Village.

Historical Development

Of the three distinct communities -- Lannon Springs, Fussville, and Menomonee Falls -- established in the Town of Menomonee in the late 1830s and early 1840s, Menomonee Falls superceded the others as a milling and trading center beginning in the 1850s. Little remains of the two other settlements except for two churches, St. James Catholic Church (WK 95/31) erected in 1848 in Lannon Springs at W220 N6588 Town Line Road, and St.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 1

Anthony's Catholic Church (WK 95/23) built in 1867 in Fussville at N74 W13604 Appleton Avenue, around which the communities coalesced.¹ St. James still retains its original architectural character.

Garret Vliet purchased a 640 acre tract in 1839 during initial government land sales. This tract included the Village of Menomonee Falls. Developing his tract as a land speculator by exploiting the land's wealth through the sale of lumber, Vliet established two saw mills in 1838 and 1842 at the current mill pond and dam.² Vliet sold much of his tract to Frederick Nehs, a Pennsylvania German from Bucks County who arrived in 1844.

Nehs headed a small migration of about a dozen families, members of the Evangelical Association of North America, from Bucks, Lehigh, and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania. Minimal evidence suggests that their migration had been encouraged by the Association's bishop. While their congregation was established in 1846 in Menomonee Falls, the Emmanuel Evangelical Church was not erected at the site of the present structure at N90 W16937 Appleton Avenue until 1861. Immigrating until about 1860, this colony eventually developed the crossroads settlement at the intersection of Fond du Lac Road (Appleton Avenue) and Waukesha Road (Main Street) known as the Four Corners. Nehs' son Jesse platted more than 50 lots in the nucleus of the Village at the Four Corners and along Water Street in 1850.³

Although begun in 1844, the settlement did not expand greatly until the erection of a grist mill by Jesse Nehs in 1851 (the first period of development from 1851 to the 1880s). The four-story Nehs Mill, whose dam and millpond still survive, primarily custom-ground wheat, then southeast Wisconsin's main cash crop, for farmers within a radius of about 5 to 10 miles. Nehs also sold some of the resulting flour to external markets.⁴

This grist mill formed a pivotal point around which the commercial district of the Village grew in the 1850s. The settlement initially expanded linearly along the two crossroads. The mill's patronage in turn attracted craftsmen and businessmen to the village, ensuring its steady growth through the 1870s. By 1860, craftsmen, businessmen, and professionals numbered over forty individuals.

While at least half of the craftsmen were Germans, Yankees controlled the community's financial growth, filling positions of merchants, proprietors, and professionals. The influence of the Pennsylvania Germans had begun to wane.⁶

In 1853 Mahlon Berringer erected the first commercial structure at the Four Corners, a general merchandise store. The Van Vechten Block (WK 94/20) at N88 W16677 Main Street remains from this period. In 1866 Coates and Ostrander established a mercantile store in the building. The building operated as a general merchandise store under numerous owners until 1941.⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,

Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 2

The craftsmen operating after mid-century increasingly experienced growing competition from specialized businesses carrying ready-made goods. For this reason, these craftsmen did not survive the twentieth century. Two remaining structures represent these community craftsmen: the Hoenig and Lohn Clothing Store (WK 92/10) built in 1876 at N88 W16475 Main Street and the Adam Ploss Residence and Shop (WK 92/10) erected in 1879 at N88 W16475 Main Street. In business by 1857, the former survived somewhat longer because they produced ready-made as well as custom-made clothing. Ploss was engaged in a trade in high demand during periods of physical expansion. He diversified his talents, engaging in cabinet making, carpentry, and building design from 1856.⁸

Menomonee Falls also possessed several industries in the 1850s and 1860s, some of which expanded their output by the 1880s and 1890s. Of the grist milling, woodworking, cooperage, agricultural implement manufacturing, and lime processing industries, three survived. Increasingly better transportation, growing markets, and available sources of capital assisted this growth.⁹ The central manufacturing establishment in this period between the 1850's and the 1880s, the Jesse Nehs grist mill remained the main milling operation until 1890. Refurbished by Max Lepper and Simon Schlafer after its sale in 1883, the mill survived into the twentieth century as a custom mill. It closed in 1921. Only the dam and mill pond have survived.¹⁰

Established by Ira and Gifford Rowell and Anson Bradley, the Menomonee Falls Agricultural Works, later the I.B. Rowell and Company Agricultural Works (WK 92/12), at N88 W16444 Main Street became a major manufacturer of plows and cultivators. The company moved to Waukesha in 1912 and only the 1891 warehouse survives.¹¹

Begun by 1845, the Nehs lime kilns, serving only local needs, remain as ruins in Lime Kiln Park.¹² The Waukesha Stone Company, of which Cyrus Davis, represented by the Cyrus Davis Farmhouse (WK 95/18) at W204 N7776 Lannon Road, was a partner, quarried and processed limestone in the area between 1856 and 1871.¹³

Between 1851 and the 1880s, Menomonee Falls served a comparatively small residential area, initially occupying Water Street and outlying farms.¹⁴ The Henry Hoos house (WK 92/19), erected between 1856 and 1858 at W164 N8953 Water Street, remains as an example.¹⁵

Eight farmhouses, three with some farm buildings intact, represent the surrounding agricultural community of this period. They brought their wheat to the Nehs mill and utilized the services of the surrounding trade center. From settlement into the 1870s, these farmers principally raised wheat as a cash crop as well as subsidiary crops. In general, the Yankee and English farmers began to shift to dairying and sheep raising in the 1860s and 1870s. Those of German extraction also modified their farm profile in the 1870s, but often maintained their wheat production as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 3

The representative farmhouses include: the Nicholas Friederich Farmstead (WK 95/4) built prior to 1859 at N96 W15009 County Line Road; the Thomas Camp Farmhouse (WK 95/14) built about 1851 at W204 N8151 Lannon Road; the Johann Zimmer Farmhouse (WK 95/3) erected in 1865 at N156 W9390 Pilgrim Road; the Cyrus and Edgar Davis Farmhouses (WK 95/18) (WK 95/16) built in 1853 to 1856 and c. 1868 at W204 N7776 Lannon Road and W204 N7818 Lannon Road; the Andrew Barnes Farmhouse (WK 91/6) built in 1858 to 1859 at N89 W16840 Appleton Avenue; the Michael Wick Farmhouse (WK 96/18) erected in 1879 at N72 W13449 Good Hope Road; and the Miller-Davidson House built in 1853 at N96 W15791 County Line Road (WK 95/10).¹⁶

Between 1857 and the 1880s, Menomonee Falls developed around the Nehs Mill as a trading and milling center serving outlying farms. It continued to attract businessmen, craftsmen and professionals reaching forty individuals by 1860.¹⁷

The arrival of the Menomonee Falls and Western Railroad in 1890 inaugurated a twenty-year period of rapid physical and economic expansion. During these two decades, Menomonee Falls grew from a local trading center to a small manufacturing and commercial center with regional markets. The incorporation of the community in 1892 provided organized support for this expansion. The business district remained centered at the Four Corners, but also expanded to North Water Street adjacent to the railroad depot and east Main Street. Industrial development, improved transportation, residential growth, and the formal organization of the village supported the rapid commercial expansion.¹⁸

Menomonee Falls' industrial base developed primarily through the expansion of three key manufacturing enterprises. The I.B. Rowell and Company Agricultural Works (WK 92/12) at N88 W16444 Main Street expanded production to a regional market, while Nehs' Mill, then Lepper and Company, remained a custom operation. The Enterprise Roller Mills (WK 92/15) at N88 W16447 Main Street, founded by Peter Schlafer and John Huebner in 1891, shipped flour to Milwaukee markets. Garwin Mace built up the languishing lime processing industry with the erection of three large shaft kilns behind the Nehs kilns. He established the Mace Marble Gloss Lime Works (WK 92/5) in 1891 (now in Lime Kiln Park). And Charles James and later Edgar Davis, sons of Cyrus Davis, operated the Davis Brothers Stone Company, a commercial limestone quarry near the Cyrus Davis house between 1890 and 1930. A fourth industry having less economic impact, the Wisconsin Sugar Company, operated successfully during the first decade of the twentieth century. However, the structure no longer stands.¹⁹

Major commercial growth developed along Main and Appleton, the original business district. The proposed commercial district primarily represents the 1890 to 1910 expansion at this location. Business blocks erected during the 1890s include: the 1892 Obermann-Weber Block (WK 93/6) at N89 W16370 Main Street, the 1896 Fye Building (WK 92/16) at N89 W16384 Main Street, and the 1896 Stark and Thomas Building (WK 94/27) at N88 W16733-35 Main Street. Other businesses and professions include the 1897 Klondike Saloon (WK 92/2)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,

Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 4

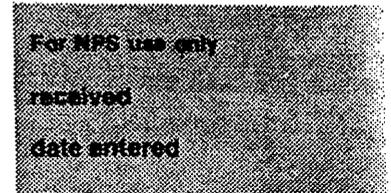
at N88 W16567 Main Street, the 1892 Menomonee Hotel (WK 94/21) at N88 W16697 Appleton Avenue, and the 1891 Dr. Christian Rieger Residence and Office (WK 94/24) at N88 W16749 Main Street.²⁰

Early twentieth century development proceeded at a similar pace. The commercial district contains the 1900 Thomas Building (WK 94/23) at N88 W16739-41 Main Street, Cameron Fraser's 1901 Fraser Building (WK 91/35) containing the Citizen's State Bank at N88 W16723 Appleton Avenue, the 1904 Stark-Hoyt Building (WK 91/34) built by speculator Edward Stark at N88 W16733 Appleton Avenue, and the 1909 Mace Block (WK 94/19) addition to the Van Vechten Building at N88 W16665 Main Street which housed the M.A. Schmoyer Company.²¹ These structures forming much of the commercial district spanned the turn of the century economic boom.

The residential areas also expanded adjacent to the commercial area during these two decades. Jesse Nehs platted the first subdivision of the original village from his farm, then located near the center of Menomonee Falls, in anticipation of this growth in 1886. It encompassed the area along Grant, Grand, and Cleveland Avenues on the east side of the Menomonee River. It initially contained the residences of Menomonee Falls' businessmen and professional men. Constructed in 1899, the limestone Roosevelt Bridge (WK 92/32) over the Menomonee River joined this residential area with the business district. The 1915 concrete Main Street Bridge (WK 92/14), which replaced an earlier wooden bridge, connected the village's central and east sides over the Menomonee River.²²

Three of five residences erected in this period occur in the Nehs addition: the 1886 M.F. Lepper house (WK 94/36) at N88 W16596 Main Street, the 1890-91 Garwin A. Mace house (WK 91/23) at W166 N8941 Grand Avenue, and the 1893 Albert Baer house (WK 91/17) at W166 N8990 Grand Avenue. The 1894 Elizabeth Hoos house (WK 92/26) at W164 N9010-12 Water Street was located in an earlier residential area. M.F. Lepper, with Simon Schlafer, purchased the Nehs Mill in 1883. Garwin Mace erected three large kilns to place lime processing on a commercial footing in the village. He also financed the addition to the Van Vechten Block in 1909. Albert Baer ran a major general merchantile business, founded the Black Hawk Hoisery Mill, and filled several civic positions. The fifth residence, the 1893 Frank Koehler house (WK 94/15) at N88 W16623 Appleton Avenue was the residence of a wagon maker with his shop adjacent to his dwelling. He survived rising competition by retailing buggies and agricultural implements.²³ These structures then in part represent the first significant physical residential expansion in Menomonee Falls in this second period and the achievements of some of the village's leading businessmen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 5

The second period of development in Menomonee Falls between 1890 and 1910 left extensive physical documentation. These structures represent a long period of commercial, business, and residential expansion following the arrival of the railroad and the incorporation of the village. These two events are likely an outgrowth of more regional trends providing the general financial and marketing base for such development.

The third period of development, primarily during the 1920s, witnessed additional commercial and residential expansion as well as significant contributions to the social welfare of the citizens. It occurred during and following the construction of Highway 15 between 1919 and 1927 through Menomonee Falls. Stretching between the Illinois-Wisconsin border and Green Bay, it was then the longest concrete road in the state and brought considerable automobile traffic to the village.²⁴

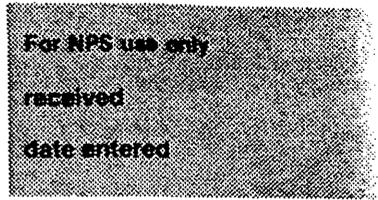
The growth of a number of automobile and tourist-related services and businesses responded to growing mobility. The businesses appeared along Appleton Avenue and Main Street, an expansion of the original Four Corners business district. These businesses include: the 1919 Auto Sales Company Buick Garage (WK 94/13) at N88 W 16414 Appleton Avenue, the 1921 Mueller's Cafe Building (WK 91/22) at N88 W 16718 Appleton Avenue, and the 1920 Hille Building (WK 91/33) at N88 W 16712 Appleton Avenue.²⁵ As mobility increased and industry continued to concentrate in large metropolitan areas, Menomonee Falls lost much of its industrial base and remained a commercial center serving its local hinterlands.

Residential expansion after 1920 occurred primarily east of the Menomonee River, as it had previously. For example, Kenwood Boulevard, the location of the 1932 Herbert Hoeltz house (WK 94/2) at N87 W 15740 Kenwood Boulevard, was platted in 1929. Additionally, the 1924 Leroy Henze house (WK 93/22), residence of the Citizen's State Bank president, at N89 W 15781 Main Street represents an area of residential development in this period.²⁶

The period from 1920 into the 1930s also witnessed the construction of several structures which provided a higher level of social services to the community. The 1920 Lincoln School (WK 94/28) at N88 W 16913 Main Street followed an architectural design expressing its new functions. The 1929-1930 Menomonee Falls Municipal Building (WK 94/14) at N88 W 16631 Appleton Avenue housed numerous village social services. The 1930 Menomonee Falls Country Club (WK 95/27) at N73 W 13430 and the 1938 Village Park Bandstand (WK 94/17) in the Village Park on Garfield Drive remain as examples of contemporary community planning and entertainment facilities. The bandstand served as a focal point of the Garfield Drive Park which was developed through Works Progress Administration funding.²⁷

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 6

Thus, the period of expansion in the 1920s experienced commercial and residential growth and a higher level of social service provided by private and local and federal government support following the construction of Highway 15. But as a result of the same developmental trends, Menomonee Falls began to lose its industry to larger metropolitan areas and to serve as a bedroom community for Milwaukee.²⁸

Menomonee Falls experienced three periods of extended growth. The period between 1850 and the 1880s was characterized by its steady commercial development as a trade and milling center supported primarily by farmers within the trading radius. By 1880, Menomonee Falls emerged as an important local commercial and manufacturing center. With the arrival of the railroad in 1890, the village underwent rapid commercial, industrial, and residential growth, gaining regional importance as a manufacturing center. Several larger industries served an extra-local market. With the construction of Highway 15 between 1919 and 1927, Menomonee Falls again expanded the commercial and residential base with accompanying social services. However, its industrial base decreased and it gradually became a bedroom community for Milwaukee. Although representing all three periods, many of the buildings in the proposed Multiple Resource Nomination were constructed during its period of most extended physical growth between 1890 and 1910.

Criteria Considerations:

The Multiple Resource Nomination contains several church-related properties including the St. Mary Catholic Church, St. Anthony's Catholic Church, and St. James' Church. These significant local resources meet criteria consideration exception A as religious properties deriving their primary significance from the area of architecture as representative examples of particular styles and/or methods of construction. In addition several of the properties add significantly to our knowledge of the ethnic settlement history of the Menomonee Falls area.

Resources Included in the Nomination

The types of structures nominated are varied and offer an excellent cross section of the village's historic resources. Among the 23 individual sites (this does not include the two sites already listed on the NRHP), 1 farmstead district and one commercial / industrial district composed of 29 resources ; 23 are nominated for their architectural significance (this does not include one architecturally significant site already listed). Seven sites are nominated also for historical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 7

significance. Included in the individual sites are 17 residential buildings (does not include one farmhouse in a district or one site already listed), three churches, three public and civic buildings, one school and one social structure.

The historic commercial and industrial district, as mentioned above, encompassing 29 resources, includes commercial resources of which 22 are contributing buildings, one contributing industrial building, one arched concrete bridge, and one non-contributing restored concrete mill pond dam. This historic district includes the historic heart of the early industrial and commercial district in the original Village of Menomonee Falls. The two historic districts mentioned above are discussed in detail on the District Survey Forms, including general descriptions and boundary justifications.

Because of the loss of early industrial sites and early civic or public sites, the emphasis in the nomination is on residential structures augmented by commercial properties in the Main Street commercial district. Three churches, two of which have cemeteries that are integral to the site from the early settlement period, were nominated for architectural merit. Also historically significant, the two churches, built by an immigrant congregation, were nominated because St. James served as the focal point for the Irish Lannon Springs community and St. Anthony's served a similar role for the German community at Fussville. Several individually eligible houses and one house on a historic farmstead are associated with the long agricultural heritage of the Menomonee Falls area. These represent locations formerly rural in nature, but which are now within the expanded boundaries of the present municipality of the Village of Menomonee Falls. They include one site already listed in the National Register: The Miller-Davidson house at N96 W15791 County Line Road (NRHP, 1973), as well as the Cyrus Davis farmhouses at W204 N7776 Lannon Road and W204 N7818 Lannon Road (WK 95/16-95), the Johann Zimmer farmhouse at W156 N9390 Pilgrim Road (Wk 95/3), the Michael Wick farmhouse at N72 W13449 Good Hope Road (WK 96/18), and the Thomas Camp farmhouse at W204 N8151 Lannon Road (WK95/14). The Nicholas Friederich farmhouse at N96 W15009 County Line Road (WK 95/4), located on a historic farmstead, is included for its historic & architectural significance. Only the Camp, the Frederich and the Wick properties have retained related farm buildings on the site. The residential properties included in the nomination reflect the Menomonee Falls population as well as the range of architectural styles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Generally built in a vernacular interpretation, the buildings range from mid-19th century Greek Revival styled houses such as the Hoos-Rowell house at W164 N8953 Water Street (WK92/19) to later 19th century Queen Anne influenced houses, including the more elaborate Garwin Mace at W166 N8941 Grand Avenue (WK 91/25) as well as the more modest cottage built by Albert at W166 N8990 Grand Avenue (WK 91/17). Historic revival styles built in the early 20th century in the newly developed areas east of the Menomonee River, such as the Mediterranean styled Leroy A. Henze house at N89 W15781 Main Street (WK 93/22), complete the architectural and historic representation of the village. The Main Street Historic District offers great variety of architectural styles and historic uses representative of Menomonee Falls commercial and industrial development.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 8

The 7 sites recognized for their historical importance concentrate on the commercial, government, and industrial aspect of Menomonee Falls history. The only remaining historic industrial site retaining its integrity is the Enterprise Roller Mill at N88 W16447 Main Street (WK 92/15). Several houses such as the house at N88 W16596 Main Street (WK 94/36) built for M.F. Lepper, a partner in the Menomonee Falls Roller Mill (not extant),

are associated with the history of industry and commerce. City Hall at N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) represents the history of government in the Village of Menomonee Falls while Lincoln School at N88 W16913 Main Street (WK 94/28) is included for its association with the education of the citizens of the village.

Planning, Preservation, and Restoration Activities

The historic preservation project which includes the reconnaissance and the intensive surveys of Menomonee Falls historic resources and this multiple resource nomination was initiated by the staff of the Village of Menomonee Falls' Department of Community Development in order to inventory, document, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places the community's historically and architecturally significant properties. The Village of Menomonee Falls applied for and received an Historic Preservation Matching Grant-In-Aid (1985) from the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This provided the funds for conducting the 1985 intensive survey of Menomonee Falls' historic resources. Included in the historic preservation project is the presentation of a proposed local historic preservation ordinance and the creation of an educational slide/tape program.

Concurrent with the intensive survey of the historic resources in Menomonee Falls, the Greater Menomonee Falls Committee is conducting an on-going study with the objective of providing a village-wide plan for improvement of the community. The 1985 Historic Resources Survey Report and the 1986 Intensive Survey Report will be the basis for planning in regard to historic preservation and rehabilitation. To facilitate the official recognition of properties and heighten public awareness, the entire intensive survey, including the report, intensive survey forms, and photographs, will be on file at the Menomonee Falls Department of Community Development and a copy of the Intensive Survey Report will be placed in the Menomonee Falls Public Library as well. As a result of the identification of the village's historic resources, particularly in the Main Street Historic District, the Village of Menomonee Falls will encourage utilization of the financial and tax benefits available through historic preservation programs for rehabilitation of historic structures.

The proposed ordinance and the survey recommendations will assist the village to create a comprehensive plan that specifically addresses the issue of how to preserve what remains in Menomonee Falls. The city should also embark on a program of recognition of restoration projects around the village, thus strengthening the residents' pride in their neighborhoods and their community. The final phase, the slide/tape program, is an educational tool that the village and others can use to introduce and describe historic preservation in the Village of Menomonee Falls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 9

Significance: Agriculture

The eight farmhouses and farmstead included in the multiple resource nomination remain as examples of hinterland farms served by the developing trading and milling center of Menomonee Falls. Farmers brought their wheat to the Nehs Mill and utilized the village's commercial services. The I.B. Rowell and Company Agricultural Works, established in 1868, likely provided implements to area farmers. The farmers also illustrated significant agricultural trends occurring in southeast Wisconsin. From settlement into the 1870s, farmers principally raised wheat as a cash crop as well as supporting subsidiary crops. The Yankee and English farmers generally shifted to dairying and other livestock, primarily sheep, in the 1860s and 1870s. Those of German extraction also modified their farm profile, but somewhat later, beginning in the 1870s and often maintained their wheat production as well.

While the rural sites and farmsteads identified do provide a partial representation of Menomonee Falls' significant early agricultural base, only one resource - the Friederich Farmstead Historic District, N96 W15009 County Line Road - was determined to have retained sufficient integrity to enable to significantly represent the Agricultural history theme for purposes of the National Register. The Thomas Camp Farm, Johann Zimmer Farmhouse, Cyrus Davis and Davis Brothers Houses, the Andrew Barnes farmhouse and the Michael Wick farmhouse are clearly all representative of local rural building types and are being so nominated under criteria C, but none lends sufficient comprehensive insight into local agricultural traditions to merit individual listing in the National Register at this time.

Potential : Archaeology.

Although no known prehistoric sites occur within the Village of Menomonee Falls, no comprehensive survey exists. One potential but untested historic archaeological site, the Nehs Kiln Site within the Lime Kiln Park, is noted. Other possible industrial sites have probably suffered considerable destruction, but this assumption remains unverified.

Significance: Architecture

The architectural resources of Menomonee Falls are an assemblage of significant local examples of structures representative of the periods, types and methods of construction in the community from the 1850s to the 1930s. Prevalent national architectural styles influenced the mostly vernacular architecture of Menomonee Falls, ranging from the mid-19th century Greek Revival style popular during its settlement period through the 20th century early Modern style and period revival styles.

Employing limestone usually quarried near the building site, the earliest structures in the Village were influenced by the Greek Revival style. Although also built of wood, the most notable examples of the style are stone farmhouses such as the Cyrus Davis farmhouse, W204 N7776 Lannon Road (WK 95/17), the Thomas Camp farmhouse,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin item number 8

Page 10

W204 N8151 Lannon Road (WK 95/14), the Nicholas Friederich farmhouse, N96 W15009 County Line Road (WK 95/4), the Johann Zimmer farmhouse, W156 N9390 Pilgrim Road (WK 95/3), and the Miller-Davidson house (NRHP, 1973), N96 W15791 County Line Road. Local limestone was also used for the more elaborate, picturesque styles popular during the mid-19th century, including the Gothic Revival St. James Catholic Church, W220 N6588 Main Street (WK 95/31) and the Romanesque Revival styled St. Anthony's Catholic Church, N74 W13604 Appleton Avenue (WK 95/23). The monumentality of design inherent in architecture constructed of simple blocks of stone is evident in the Enterprise Roller Mill, N88 W16447 Main Street (WK 92/15), that has been preserved as the only substantial example of local stone construction from the late 19th century remaining in the Village of Menomonee Falls. Beginning with the turn of the century, the larger buildings, such as St. Mary's Catholic Church, N89 W16297 Cleveland Avenue (WK 94/9), the Fraser Block, N88 W16723-25 Appleton Avenue (WK 91/35), and the City Hall, N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) were constructed more economically of brick. Many of the nominated commercial buildings were constructed during Menomonee Falls' second boom period between 1890 and 1910, including 13 located in the Main Street Historic District. Exhibiting a variety of influences such as the Queen Anne Revival style and the Romanesque Revival style popular in the late 19th and early 20th century, these structures are two-story creme brick or frame structures generally built in a vernacular manner. Representative commercial structures in the district of the third period of development in the 1920s and 1930s show the influence of the early modern period.

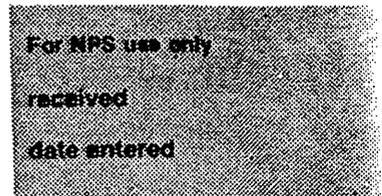
However, the residential architecture from the same period, 1920-1930 as well as from the earlier late 19th and early 20th century period, consistently shows the community's preference for traditional historic styled architecture for their dwellings. Nominated historic revival residential architecture includes the Colonial/Neo-classic Revival styled John Pratt house, N88 W15634 Park Boulevard (WK 93/25), the Mediterranean Revival Leroy Henze house, N89 W15781 Main Street (WK 93/22), and the French Eclectic styled Herbert Hoeltze house, N87 W15714 Kenwood Boulevard (WK 94/2).

Although very few examples of public or civic architecture remain, the early modern influenced Lincoln School, N88 W16913 Main Street (WK 94/28) and the Mediterranean styled City Hall, N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK 94/14) demonstrate Menomonee Falls was not bound by the early 20th century tradition of Neo-classical or Beaux-Arts styled public buildings. Early industry in Menomonee Falls has left few representatives. The Enterprise Roller Mill, N88 W16447 Main Street (WK 92/15) and the Rowell and Company Agricultural Works warehouse, N88 W16444 Main Street (WK 92/12), both vernacular structures located in the Main Street Historic District, are the only remaining industrial structures built during the 19th century in the original industrial center located on the banks of the Menomonee River. (The Rowell Company warehouse is not eligible because of lack of architectural integrity.)

The majority of the houses of the late 19th and early 20th century exhibit very restrained architectural character, reflecting both the limitations of the builders and the limitations of the wealth of the residents. While the buildings included represent both the best and the best preserved of the structures surveyed in Menomonee Falls, other less elaborate examples of the style are concentrated particularly around

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 11

the Main Street commercial center. Unfortunately, the vernacular houses, many of which were influenced by the Queen Anne style, have suffered unsympathetic alteration over the years and were not included in the nomination.

Significance: Commerce

Commercial buildings in the Menomonee Falls multiple resource nomination include business blocks, professional offices and craft-related resources. Few historic commercial resources exist outside of the Main Street Historic District.

The majority of the nominated buildings associated with the commerce theme are found in the Main Street Historic District as well and they represent a broad spectrum of commercial uses and building types. Clearly the Four Corners area served as the heart of the regional trade center that began to evolve in Menomonee Falls as early as the 1850s. A large number of the buildings found in the district represent significant commercial "blocks" having housed an array of firms and commercial enterprises important to the make-up of the local economy.

Constructed in 1867 and utilized during all three periods of development, the Van Vechten Block at N88 W16677 Main Street housed several merchantile and later general merchandise businesses such as those run by Coates And Ostrander, Seabold and Vellard, Lorenz Rebus, M.A. Schmoyer, and Held and Gumm. Business blocks in the second period of development between 1890 and 1910 proliferated. The 1892 Obermann Block N89 W16370 Main Street; the 1896 Fye Block N89 W16389 Main Street with the Stark Brothers General store and Albert Baer's Black Hawk Hoisery Mill; the 1896 Stark and Thomas Building N88 W16733-35 Main Street with their photography studio; the 1900 Thomas Building N88 W16739-41 with Hille's jewelry; the 1902 Fraser Block N88 W16723-25 Appleton Avenue with Cameron Fraser's investment concerns - the Citizen State Bank, the Menomonee Falls News offices, and the Menomonee Falls Telephone Company; the 1904 Stark-Hoyt Block N88 W16733 Appleton Avenue with M.A. Schmoyer's clothing store; and the 1909 Mace Block N88 W16672 Main Street addition to the Van Vechten Building, all represent the period. Built in 1920 during the third expansion phase, the Hille Building, N88 W16712 Appleton Avenue contained Reinhold Hille's jewelry store.

Two residences included in the nomination and nominated under criteria C had direct ties to important local businessmen. These resources were the Albert Baer and Garwin Mace houses. In both cases, it was determined that other sites included within the district or individually nominated better represented their careers and local significance within the Menomonee Falls community. The F. Koehler House and office building (N88 W16623 Appleton Avenue), however, does represent a significant individual element of the commercial history theme at the local level. In particular it relates to the continuing adjustment required of craftsman and tradesmen to adapt to the requirements of the changing economic climate of the late 19th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12 The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha
County, Wisconsin

Commerce (continued)

Other buildings historically housing individual businesses and located within the boundaries of the identified Main Street District include: the 1897 Klondike Saloon N89 W16567 Main Street, operated by Nick Goeller; the Menomonee Falls Hotel, N88 W16697 Appleton Avenue, run by William Minten; the 1907 John Yanicke Meat Market, and Residence, N89 W16353-55 Main Street; the 1921 Hans Mueller Cafe, N88 W16718 Appleton Avenue; and the 1919 Auto Sales Company Garage at N88 W16414 Main Street.

The professional composition of the commercial sector is primarily represented by the business blocks. As examples, Dr. George Hoyt located his drugstore in the Fraser Building. Dr. W.B. Campbell maintained his physician's office in the Fraser Block as well. Dr. Siewert opened a dental office in the same building and later moved to the Hille Building. The Fye Building was occupied by a physician and surgeon, Dr. G.W. Perrin and eye-ear-and-nose specialists Lyon and Faber. Dr. Christian Rieger located his veterinarian office in his residence/office building at N88 W16749 Main Street. The Four Corners served continuously as the trade and service center for the larger surrounding region, making available to local residents all the necessary services within a compact, central location.

The one exception to that was the various craftsmen who often conducted their trades outside of the central area, on farms, in nearby residential areas, or adjacent to the central business district. During the expansion periods of the late 19th and especially the 20th century many of these sites were destroyed. In addition village craftsmen did not always survive the competition created by more specialized businesses and mass-produced manufactured goods. Few buildings associated with these Menomonee Falls craftsmen survive. Those who did remain usually diversified their services and retailed ready-made goods at some point. John Fye may have located his blacksmith shop adjacent to the Fye Building in the District. Francis Hoenig and W. Lohn both manufactured and retailed clothing in the Hoenig and Loan Building, N88 W16495, between 1857 and 1879. Occupying the Adam Ploss shop and residence, N88 W16475 Main Street, from 1879 to 1910 Ploss diversified his cabinet-making trade to include building construction, design and window/door manufacturing. Frank Koehler as noted previously maintained his wainwright shop near his residence at N88 W16623 Appleton Avenue. The 1893 building being individually nominated contained an office necessary for retailing mass-produced goods as well as directing his own crafted workshop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13 Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha
County, WisconsinSignificance: Education

In 1838 the state territorial legislature authorized the establishment of local schools in Waukesha County. The Town of Menomonee's first public school was begun by 1843 in a log cabin on the present site of the Knights of Columbus Clubhouse, W164 N9161 Water Street. Over the next several decades numerous school facilities were erected in the community to serve the needs of the small but growing community. Among these sites would be the District #1 School, built in 1867 as a two-story 46 x 36 foot brick ediface on Main Street west of the Four Corners. The 1867 school (not extant) replaced the original 1851 District #1 school which has since been moved to a local museum site (loss of integrity) at N96 W15791 County Line Road. A second resource, the Sunnyside School (N83 W18975 Menomonee Avenue), was completed in 1875 and also represented the first of the community's substantial brick school buildings. The Sunnyside School, unfortunately, has seen several incompatable alterations and additions.

In addition to these public facilities, several parochial schools served the village, among them the St. Anthony's Church School (1870, replaced in 1953); St. Mary's Church Catholic School (1916, replaced in 1948); St. James Church Catholic School (1955); Good Shepherd Catholic School (1959); Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran School (1962); and Grace Evangelical Lutheran School (1963).

Menomonee Falls' first district secondary school was the Menomonee Falls High School built in 1895 near the site of an older school. In 1919 the High School was destroyed by a fire which left one person dead. Bricks and other material salvaged from the ruins were re-used in the 1920 construction of the Lincoln School (WK94/28) on the same site. Until the new school opened in 1922, classes were held in the St. Paul's United Church Guild Hall. The one story brick building typified contemporary school design concepts: a large auditorium, surrounded by classrooms, above an open gymnasium. A wing was added in 1951 (non-contributing) to accommodate rapidly increasing enrollments. By 1968, the school - one of the largest in the state - had an enrollment of almost 2,000 students.

The Lincoln School N88 W16913 Main Street (WK94/28) is included in this nomination because it significantly represents one of several improved social services created by the village during the third period of growth in the early 20th century. Today, the school building remains the best preserved element of the Village of Menomonee Falls' long history of public sponsored education. All other sites are either destroyed, moved or significantly altered. The Lincoln School's design and spatial arrangement paralleled those typical of its era and embodied contemporary educational practices, specifically emphasizing specialized, practical courses and vocational training.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14 Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha
County, WisconsinSignificance: Industry

Menomonee Falls' industrial development closely paralleled its commercial growth. Among the limited industrial pursuits that found a significant home in the Falls area included early lumber and grist milling, limestone quarrying and agricultural implement manufacturing. To no extant, however, was Menomonee Falls ever considered a major industrial force in the broader region. All identified sites being nominated were found significant at the local level.

The Nehs' mill site formed the early nucleus of the trading center by 1851 and revolved around the saw mill sites of Frederick and Charles Nehs and the c. 1851 gristmill of Jesse Nehs. In the 19th century, lime quarrying and burning for construction and agricultural use ranked among Wisconsin's primary mineral industries, and was a dominant force in the economy of Waukesha County. State geologist, Increase Lapham and other observers of the area during the 1840s repeatedly commented on the "abundance of excellent lime stone" found there. A quarry owned by Isaac Howard was reportedly in operation as early as 1838, and by 1845 Frederick Nehs had built 3 lime kilns near the lower falls of the Menomonee River. (non-extant) Contemporary with the Nehs kilns was the stone quarrying firm of Davis, Barnes & Co., owners of the Waukesha Stone Company, based in Waukesha. By 1860 the federal manuscript census listed the firm as employing 25 males to produce \$12,000 worth of quarried lime and stone and 900 pieces of window and door sills worth \$900. Much of the region's early stone architecture derived its origin from the sites such as this.

The Waukesha Stone Company, as noted in the Cyrus Davis Farmhouse site form (W204 N7776 Lannon Road), operated from c. 1856 to 1871. For the most part the lime industry floundered prior to the 1890s and the arrival of the railroads. The Nehs kilns appear to have ceased operation by the 1890s and never really served more than an immediate local area. Started in 1890, the Davis Brothers Stone Company (non-extant) quarried stone from the property formerly associated with the Cyrus Davis farmhouse. With accessible rail transportation the community's best remaining site initiated large scale production in 1891 under the direction of Garwin Mace - NRHP listed Mace Lime Kiln.

Mace's 1890 kiln site, which occupied a leading role in local industrial economics for several years, served to destroy Charles Nehs' lumber mill which had previously occupied the site. The Nehs' family flour mill, however, saw rejuvenated life in the late 19th century under the ownership of Max Lepper and Simon Schlafer. While their Menomonee Falls Roller Mill is no longer extant, the Lepper House at N88 W16596 Main Street remains to represent the significant role of Lepper's contributions to the local industrial heritage. Operated until the 1950s, the Roller Mill was a central figure in the community's service roll to local and regional farmers. Simon Schlafer, whose house retains little integrity, left the Lepper partnership in 1890 to construct a competing mill with local investor John Huebner. Their concern known as the Enterprise Roller Mill (N88 W16447 Main Street, located in the Main Street Historic District) would expand service well beyond that of any previous flour milling effort in the city and would include service to the city of Milwaukee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15a Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

The Enterprise Mill operated as the village's central industrial base until 1941, when it was converted to use as a warehouse. During its years of use as a flour and grist mill the operation served as a symbol of the prosperity of the local community. Today the site remains the best preserved extant example of Menomonee Falls' 19th century industrial heritage.

The final industrial operation to have played a somewhat significant role in local industrial development was the Menomonee Falls Agricultural Works established in 1868. Established by Ira & Gifford Rowell, the firm started as a service operation to local farmers in the surrounding region. With the arrival of rail service the firm quickly expanded to a regional operation requiring additional expansion and growth in the city. The Menomonee Falls News in 1891 named the Rowell manufactory one of the village's three most important enterprises along with the lime and quarry business of Mace and the Enterprise Roller Mill. The only remaining element of the firm is the much altered warehouse building at N88 W16444 Main Street in the Main Street Historic District.

Nominated as part of this MRA submission then are the best remaining representatives of Menomonee Falls' limited but locally important industrial past. They include the substantial Enterprise Mill, the Lepper residence, the Rowell warehouse and the previously listed Lime Kiln Site.

Significance: Community Planning & Landscape Development

Early community development within the village was generally the result of local individuals who platted and subdivided various land holdings to create the commercial and residential neighborhoods of the community. The first effort to direct development outside of the Fond du Lac Road corridor was initiated by Jesse Nehs who in 1850 platted more than fifty lots along not only Fond du Lac road but also Waukesha Road (now Main Street) to create the area now known as the Four Corners. Most village development activity remained in the hands of local citizens and investors throughout the 19th and early 20th century. ⁵

The only major publically directed planning effort occurred in the 1930s, aided by Federal relief monies. In 1938 the village initiated plans for the development of Garfield Drive Village Park, designed by the landscape architecture firm of Boerner and Boerner of Milwaukee. The park itself has seen various changes over the years. The Village Park Bandstand on Village Drive(WK94/17) is the focal point of the landscaping effort and has seen little alteration since its completion as part of the Works Progress Administration project. In addition to its importance as an aspect of community planning, the park bandstand represents a village focal point, a location for formal celebrations and informal get togethers and various forms of community recreation. ⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15b Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls, WISignificance: Settlement

As noted in the introductory historical materials, in addition to Menomonee Falls communities in the Town of Menomonee included Lannon Springs and Fussville. The first permanent settler in the Town of Menomonee is believed to have been Peter Raferty, an Irish immigrant. His son, Francis, born in 1837, is considered the first white child born there.⁶ Other Irish immigrant families soon followed and settled mainly in the south-southeastern section of the township. By 1842 these families had formed the earliest of the three distinct settlements within the township. Lannon Springs, a crossroads settlement at the present Mill and Town Line Road intersection, became the center of the Irish-Catholic population.⁷

By the 1848, the strongly Catholic local population had completed what was to become the enduring focal point of their small community, the Gothic Revival St. James Catholic Church W220 N6570 Town Line Road (WK95/31). St. James as the oldest extant resource associated with the earliest settlement period of the Lannon Springs and Town of Menomonee area is clearly a significant representation of the goals and ideals of the early immigrants to this area. The site speaks not only to the physical development of the region, but also to the cultural and social coalescence of the early pioneering community.⁸

Other early residences in the survey area exist, such as the A. Barnes House (1858), the Friederich farm (c.1850) and the 1867 St. Anthony Church, but none were felt to contribute as much to the sense of early regional exploration and settlement as the St. James edifice. The St. James resource clearly represents the last remaining resource to be associated with what had once been a thriving small crossroads community. Railroad construction in the late 19th century destroyed much of the original Lannon Springs community, leaving the Church to speak of the early life of this region.⁹

Significance: Government

The first town meeting held within the Menomonee Falls region was held in 1842 in the Travellers Home, a public house on Pilgrim Road (non extant). The Town of Menomonee's first town hall was erected in 1879 on section 16 ending years of conflict over the location of town meetings. Menomonee Falls' own village hall and fire station was built in 1895, 3 years after the village voted for formal incorporation. (non-extant) The 19th century village hall served the community until the 1930s when increasing size and complexity of city services demanded the construction of a new facility.

Erected in 1929-30, the Menomonee Falls Municipal Building, N88 W16631 Appleton Avenue (WK94/14), incorporated the village offices, board room, police and fire departments, public library and jail. The building represents the trend during the 1920s and 30s toward increasing social services particularly called for in a community expanding its residential base as a bedroom community for the Milwaukee metropolitan area. It is the best remaining resource associated with local governmental development.⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 16

Footnotes - Historical Development

1. Waukesha Freeman, August 4, 1866; St. James Parish, n.p.
2. Waukesha Freeman, January 6, 1870; Johnson 1981, 7-8, 12, 15, 18; Butterfield, 358.
3. Johnson 1981, 3, 11; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule), 1860; Dundore 1954, 37-166; Excelsior Publishing Company, 851, 874.
4. Johnson 1985, 17-18; Johnson 1981, 20-23; Walsh, 37; Waukesha County, Register of Deeds, Vol. 19, 526, Vol. 9, 98.
5. Johnson 1985, 11, 17-18.
6. Johnson 1981, 28-30; Johnson 1985, 17-19; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860; Excelsior Publishing Company, 695; Waukesha Freeman, December 9, 1869.
7. Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee booklet, 20; Waukesha Freeman, December 9, 1869, May 26, 1870; Menomonee Falls News, July 7, 1941.
8. Johnson 1981, 33; Walsh, 88; Strickland and Company, 1857; The Sentinel Company, 244; United States, Department of the Interior (Manufacturing Census), 1860, 1870; Waukesha County, Register of Deeds (Land Records), 29:396, 27:345, 22:154, 150:427, 99:567; Menomonee Falls News, April 1, 1910; Johnson 1981, 40.
9. Johnson 1981, 61-64; Menomonee Falls News, April 11, 1902.
10. Johnson 1981, 21-25; Waukesha Freeman, July 3, 1884, April 26, 1888; Menomonee Falls News, January 7, 1921.
11. Waukesha Freeman, October 30, 1890; Johnson 1981, 63; Butterfield, 986; Menomonee Falls News, April 17, 1902, November 10, 1938.
12. Butterfield, 652; Johnson 1985, 12-16, 42; Hoyt, n.p.
13. Radmer 1980, 29; Loerke, 10, 12, 21-25.
14. Johnson 1981, 28; Johnson 1985, 19.
15. Pilgrim, Leslie 1984 (Interview); Waukesha County (Abstract of Title to lot 9, block G, original village); Walling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

Date entered

The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 17

16. United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Agricultural census) 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880; Nesbit, 181, 283-84; Perkins, 180-82, 190-95; Johnson 1981, 24; Waukesha County (Tax Assessment Records and Abstracts of Title); Walling; Zimmer, 39, 48-49; Waukesha Freeman, July 13, 1905; Historic American Building Survey 1965, 54.
17. United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860.
18. Johnson 1978, 7; Johnson 1985, 23-25, 27-29; Menomonee Falls, Village of (Minutes of the Board of Trustees) Vol 1: 329-30.
19. Waukesha Freeman, January 19, 1888; Hartford Press, August 28, 1891, October 29, 1891, March 9, 1893; Zimmerman, 296; Waukesha Freeman, May 29, 1890, June 12, 1890, April 23, 1891; Excelsior Publishing Company, 337-38; Loerke, 7-12, 21-26; Goode, n.p.
20. Hartford Press, August 12, 1892; Menomonee Falls News, December 6, 1945; Waukesha Freeman, October 7, 1896; Hartford Press, June 25, 1896; Waukesha County (Tax Assessment Records) 1897; Hartford Press, July 21, 1892; August 8, 1891.
21. Waukesha Freeman, October 25, 1900, April 17, 1902, March 29, 1924, April 21, 1924; Menomonee Falls News, July 3, 1908, January 5, 1909, July 9, 1909.
22. Johnson 1978, 7; Johnson 1985, 23-25, 27-29, 71, 89-92; Waukesha Freeman, January 28, 1886, June 14, 1888; Haight, 294; Menomonee Falls, Village of (Minutes of the Board of Trustees) Vol. 1: 329-30.
23. Haight, 489-90; Waukesha County (Tax Assessment Records); Excelsior Publishing Company, 310-11, 373-74; Waukesha Freeman, June 12, 1890, October 30, 1890; Loerke, 20, 24; Menomonee Falls News, May 11, 1909, April 2, 1920, November 15, 1920, October 22, 1931; Hartford Press, October 6, 1893; Perkins, 10-11.
24. Menomonee Falls News, September 12, 1922; Johnson 1985, 31-32.
25. Menomonee Falls News, August 1, 1919, September 9, 1921, July 16, 1920.
26. Johnson 1985, 30-31; Menomonee Falls News, January 30, 1924, January 21, 1927, January 30, 1925, March 4, 1933; Siewert, Lilian (Interview), April 9, 1986.
27. Menomonee Falls High School 1920, n.p., 1950-51, n.p.; Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee booklet, 20-21, 26-27, 39; Menomonee Falls News, June 6, 1930, June 16, 1938; Milwaukee Sentinel, June 4, 1930.
28. Johnson 1985, 35.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Historic Resources of Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 18

Footnotes - Significance

1. See appended intensive survey forms for documentation.
2. Johnson 1978, 6.
3. Johnson 1985, 35.
4. *ibid.*
5. Johnson 1985, 34.
6. Butterfield, 752; Johnson 1985, 12-13; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Federal Census Compilation) 1850, 1860, 1870.
7. Menomonee Falls News, November 25, 1948, December 2, 1948; Johnson 1985, 13-14; Waukesha Freeman, February 19, 1872; Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee booklet, 38.
8. Johnson 1981, 28.
9. Johnson 1981, 3, 11-13, 53; Butterfield, 754; United States, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Population Schedule) 1860.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See survey forms

Quadrangle name See survey forms

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References See survey forms

A

Zone	Easting		Northing				

C

Zone	Easting		Northing				

E

Zone	Easting		Northing				

G

Zone	Easting		Northing				

B

Zone	Easting		Northing				

D

Zone	Easting		Northing				

F

Zone	Easting		Northing				

H

Zone	Easting		Northing				

Verbal boundary description and justification

All nominated properties are contained within the corporate limits of the Village of Menomonee Falls as they existed in July, 1986. For specific boundary descriptions and justifications, see individual and district survey forms.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Rausch/Architectural Historian; Joyce Mc Kay/Historian

organization Architectural Researches, Inc. date July 31, 1986 Updated 1987, 7/15/88

street & number 2540 Sherwood Drive telephone (608) 788-5932

city or town La Crosse 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 SHPO date 7/26/88

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation sheet for Signature date 9/21/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished Manuscripts

- Biner, Terry, "Picturing Our Past: The Iconographic Collection of the Waukesha County Museum." Unpublished guide number 16. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Museum, 1979.
- Crawford, Sharon, "The Development and Evolution of Domestic Gardens in Northern Wisconsin During the Nineteenth Century." M. A. thesis, Department of Landscape Architecture, Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1983.
- Fraser, Cameron W., "Menomonee Falls Landmarks." Unpublished manuscript presented at the 1930 annual meeting of the Waukesha County Historical Society in Menomonee Falls.
- Goode, Wesley S., "The History of Menomonee Falls - Covering the Period from 1911 Up to 1955." Unpublished manuscript written by a president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Menomonee Falls.
- Hennig, Douglas T., "Log Architecture in Territorial Waukesha County, Wisconsin: 1834-1848." Unpublished manuscript, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 1984.
- Johnson, Allen F., "A Developmental Study of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, 1836-1870." Senior honors thesis, Macalester College, 1981.
- Johnson, Allen F., "Railroading in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin." Unpublished manuscript, Menomonee Falls: 1978.
- Martin, Sr. Margaret Mary, "The School" (St. Anthony's School). Unpublished manuscript, Menomonee Falls: July 1, 1978.
- Graser, Lee M., compiler, "Nehs Family History." Unpublished manuscript, July 3, 1967.
- Radmer, Sue, "Lime Production in Nineteenth Century America, Waukesha County, Wisconsin." M. A. thesis, Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, Columbia University, 1980.
- Reichert, Rev. G.W., "Historical Sketch of the Menomonee Falls and Richfield-Colgate Fields of the Evangelical Association." Undated (c. 1940), unpublished manuscript.
- Schneider, Rev. Eugene A., "A History of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin." Unpublished manuscript, January 20, 1963.
- Zimmer, Mary V., Our Family History: Terry-Zimmer. Unpublished genealogical study, c. 1981.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 2

Government Records

Federal Manuscript Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900. Madison:
State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Town of Menomonee, "Minute Book of Town Board Meetings, 1842-
1892." Menomonee Falls: Menomonee Falls Village Hall.

Village of Menomonee Falls, Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of
Trustees, 1892-1986. Menomonee Falls: Menomonee Falls
Village Hall.

Village of Menomonee Falls, Tax Assessment Rolls, 1897-1986. Menom-
onee Falls: Menomonee Falls Village Hall.

Waukesha County, Register of Deeds, 1839-1986. Waukesha County:
Courthouse.

Wisconsin Territorial Census, 1846, and State Census, 1855. Madison:
State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Published

Books

Apps, Jerry and Allen Strang, Mills of Wisconsin and the Midwest.
Madison: Tamarack Press, 1980.

Butterfield, C.W., The History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880.

City of Waukesha Planning Department, Preserving Waukesha's Past.
Waukesha: City of Waukesha, 1982.

Danhof, Clarence, Change in Agriculture: The Northern United States,
1820-1870. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969.

Dandore, Walter M., "The Saga of the Pennsylvania Germans in Wis-
consin," The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society.

Excelsior Publishing Co., Portrait and Biographical Record of Waukesha
County, Wisconsin. Excelsior Publishing Co., 1894.

Favorehi, Rudy and Jay, Landscaping and Gardens for Historic
Buildings. Nashville: AASLH, 1978.

Glassie, Henry, Patterns in Material Folk Cultures of the Eastern
United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania
Press, 1968.

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls

Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 3

- Hungerford, Austin N. and Mathews, Alfred, History of Counties of Lehigh and Carlson, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: 1884.
- Jensen, Richard, The Winning of The Midwest: Social and Political Conflict 1888-1896. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971.
- Jordan, Terry G., American Log Buildings: An Old World Heritage. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985.
- Lapham, Increase A., A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin. Milwaukee: P.C. Hall, 1844.
- Lacher, J.H.A., The German Element in Wisconsin. Milwaukee: Steuben Society of Wisconsin, 1925.
- Langill, Ellen D. and Penn Loerke, Jean, From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, 1984.
- Menomonee Falls High School, The Periscope. Menomonee Falls: 1921.
- Myrick, Herbert, The American Sugar Industry: A Practical Manual on the Production of Sugar Beets and Sugar Cane, and on the Manufacture of Sugar Therefrom. New York: Orange Judd Co., 1899.
- Nesbit, Robert C., Wisconsin: A History. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.
- Ruby, Viola E., and Johnson, Allen F., "Photographs and Memories: A Pictorial History of Menomonee Falls." Menomonee Falls: Menomonee Falls Bicentennial Commission, 1976.
- Sanburg, Helga, A Great and Glorious Romance: The Story of Carl Sandburg and Lilian Steichen. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1978.
- Schlafer, Joseph, A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin. Wisconsin Doomsday Book, General Studies, 1. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1922.
- Strickan, Arnold, "Ethnicity and Entrepreneurship in Rural Wisconsin," Entrepreneurs in Cultural Context. Edited by S.M. Greenfield, A. Strickan and R. Aubrey. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979.
- Tunnard, Christopher, The City of Man. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1970.
- Walsh, Margaret, The Manufacturing Frontier: Pioneer Industry in Antebellum Wisconsin. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1972.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls
Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 4

Western Historical Society, History of Dodge County, Wisconsin.
Chicago: Western Historical Society, 1880.

Zeitlin, Richard H., Germans in Wisconsin. Madison: The State
Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1977.

Zimmerman, H. Russell, The Heritage Guidebook: Landmarks and Historic
Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin. Milwaukee: Heritage
Banks, Inland Heritage Corporation, 1976.

County and State Directories

Benson, G.W., compiler, Waukesha County Gazetteer and Farmers and
Land Owners Directory, 1890-91. Waukesha: United States
Central Publishing Co., 1890.

Hogg, William, Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1879.
Milwaukee: William Hogg, 1879.

Hunt, John Warner, Wisconsin Gazetteer. Madison: Beriah Brown,
1853.

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

Polk, R.L. & Co., Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer. Detroit: R.L.
Polk & Co., 1891-1927.

Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, Prairie Farmer's Home and County
Directory of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Prairie
Farmer Publishing Company, 1928.

Sentinel Company, Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory
for 1876-77. Milwaukee: The Sentinel Company, 1876.

Strickland and Company, The Wisconsin State Directory 1857-58.
Milwaukee: Strickland and Company, 1857.

Wright, A.G., Wright's Directory of Waukesha, 1895, 1899. Milwaukee:
A.G. Wright.

Articles and Reports

Barsantee, Harry, "The History and Development of the Telephone in
Wisconsin," Wisconsin Magazine of History. December 10,
1926.

Bertrand, Kenneth, "A Survey of the Wisconsin Lime Industry," Wiscon-
sin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters Transactions,
36, 1944.

Brown, Charles, "Waukesha County Northern Townships," Wisconsin
Archaeologist 2 (1923):7-31.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls Item number 9 Page 5
Waukesha County, Wisconsin

Bruchey, Stewart, "The Business Economy of Marketing Change: 1790-1840: A Study of Sources of Efficiency," in Farming in the New Nation, Interpreting American Agriculture, 1790-1840. edited by Darwin Kelsey. The Agricultural Historical Society, Washington. D.C., 1972.

Dundore, Walter M., "The Saga of the Pennsylvania Germans in Wisconsin," The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, 1956.

Herman, Jacquelyn, "Head, Heart, Hands and Hesk," Landmarks Spring, 1967.

Johnson, Peter, "Unofficial Beginnings of the Milwaukee Catholic Diocese," Wisconsin Magazine of History, September 10, 1939.

Langill, Ellen D., "The History of Education in Waukesha County," in Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke, eds., From Farmland to Freeways. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, 1984.

Lapham, Increase A., "A Winter's Journey from Milwaukee to Green Bay, 1893," Wisconsin Magazine of History. September 9, 1925.

Levi, Kate A.E., "Geographical Origins of German Immigration to Wisconsin." Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society. 14, 1898.

McKay, Joyce, "Archaeological Reconnaissance Journey of Hagensick Brewery Site at McGregor, Iowa," report prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Twin Cities, Minnesota, 1981.

McKay, Joyce, "Historical Development Patterns of the Coon Creek Drainage," unpublished report submitted to the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center Inc., University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, 1984.

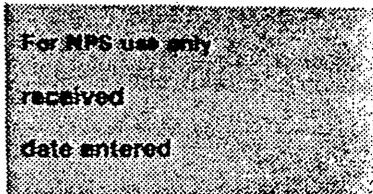
McKay Joyce, "Reaching Into Belleville's Past: An Historical, Archaeological Investigation of the Belleville Library Park," unpublished report funded by the Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission and submitted to the Village of Belleville, Wisconsin, 1984.

Ibana, Robert A., The Tobacco-Danggstaley: An Eccological Adaptation Among Norwegian-American Farmers, a paper presented at the 78th annual meeting of th American Anthropological Association, Cincinnati, November 27, 1979.

Perkins, Martin C., "The History of Agriculture in Waukesha County (1834-1983)." in Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke, eds., From Farmlands to Freeways. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, 1984.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 6

Peters, Gordon, Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Menomonee Falls-Brookfield Intercept Sewer, Waukesha County. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Report of Investigations, No. 47 (1975).

Porter, H. Boone, "The Religious History of Waukesha County," in Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke, eds., From Farmlands to Freeways. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Society, 1984.

"Report of the Missionary Priest, the Rev. A. Urbanek, of the Diocese of Milwaukee...to the Archbishop of Vienna," Documents, Report 25, 1853, Wisconsin Magazine of History, September 10, 1926.

Rhoads, George B., Report of the Waukesha County Superintendent, unpublished report, 1913-14.

Teens, Arthur C., Report of the Waukesha County Superintendent, unpublished report, 1923-24.

Vliet, John, "The Story of A Wisconsin Surveyor," Wisconsin Magazine of History 5 (September, 1921).

Pamphlets

Berger, Pamela D., "Pioneer Schools of Waukesha County." Waukesha: Waukesha County Museum, 1975.

Berger, Pamela D., "Waukesha County Churches: The First Hundred Years." Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Museum, 1976.

Biwer, Terry, "Picturing Our Past: The Iconographic Collections of the Waukesha County Museum." Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Museum, 1979.

Emmanuel Evangelical Church, Centennial Booklet, 1846-1946. Menomonee Falls: 1946.

Johnson, Allen F., Historical Resources Survey Report, Village of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. Menomonee Falls: Department of Community Development, July, 1985.

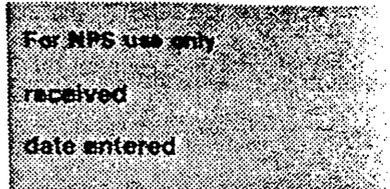
Loerke, Jean Penn, Waukesha Limestone: The Quarries, the Kilns and the Buildings. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Museum, 1978.

Menomonee Falls Chamber of Commerce, History of Menomonee Falls. Menomonee Falls: 1950.

Menomonee Falls Diamond Jubilee Booklet, Marking the Celebration of Seventy-Five Years of Continued Progress Since Incorporation in 1892. Menomonee Falls, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls
Continuation sheet Waukesha County, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 7

Menomonee Falls High School, Menomonee Falls High School Annual. Unpublished booklet, 1950-51.

Menomonee Falls Historical Society. "Old Falls Village Museum," tour brochure. Menomonee Falls, 1984.

St. James Parish 125th Anniversary Booklet. Menomonee Falls, 1973.

St. Mary's Catholic Church Golden Jubilee Observance Booklet. Menomonee Falls, 1954.

St. Mary's Catholic Church 75th Anniversary Booklet. Menomonee Falls, 1980.

St. Paul's United Church of Christ Centenary Celebration Booklet. Menomonee Falls, 1968.

Maps

Beck & Pauli, Birdseye Map of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. Milwaukee: Norris, Wellge & Co., 1886.

Carson Map Company, Platbook of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Harlington, Texas: The Company, 1975.

Foote, C.M. & Henion, John W., Platbook of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Minneapolis: C.M. Foote & Co., 1891.

Harrison & Warner, Atlas of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Philadelphia: H. J. Toudy & Company, 1873.

Hixson, W. W. & Company, Platbook of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Rockford, Illinois: W.W. Hixson & Co., 1920.

Marathon Map Service, Farm and Land Ownership Platbook of Waukesha County. Milwaukee: Marathon Map Service, 1949.

Ogle, George A. & Company, Standard Atlas of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Chicago: George A. Ogle & Company, 1914.

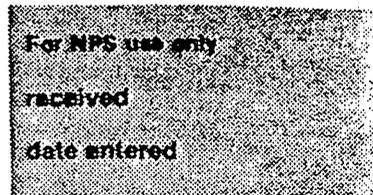
Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Insurance Map of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Ltd., 1910, 1925.

Thrift Press, Atlas and Plat Book of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Rockford, Illinois: Thrift Press, 1930.

Walling, Henry Francis, Map of County of Waukesha, Wisconsin. New York: 1859.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



The Multiple Resources of Menomonee Falls
Continuation sheet Waukesha, Wisconsin Item number 9 Page 8

Local Newspapers and Articles on Local History

Fuss, Johann, Letter to Vicar Dohmen, Niedardrus, Germany, from Johann Fuss, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (February 20, 1846). Reprinted in The Founding of Fosseville by J.N.A. Cacher. Waukesha: 1935.

Hoyt, Dr. George E., "History of Menomonee Falls," Menomonee Falls News. January 30, 1947.

Ruby, Viola E. and Johnson, Allen F., "Photographs and Memories: A Pictorial History of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin." Menomonee Falls Bicentennial Commission, 1976, reprint 1977, 1984.

Schlafer, Charles W., "Early Industries Along the Menomonee River," Menomonee Falls News series. October 20, 1938, October 27, 1938, November 10, 1938.

"The Settling of Fosseville," Menomonee Falls News. November 25, 1948, December 2, 1948.

Smith, Elvin H., "An Interesting Letter From Our Oldest Subscriber, Giving Reminiscences of Early Days Here," Menomonee Falls News. March 5, 1920.

"The Town of Menomonee, Its Early Settlement and History," Waukesha Freeman. Januaray 6, 1870.

The Hartford Times, 1888-1901.

The Hartford Press, April 20, 1888-August, 1847.

The Menomonee Falls Times, 1888-1899.

The Menomonee Falls News, 1899-1986.

The Waukesha Freeman, 1856-1906.

The Wisconsin Agitator, 1890s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Menomonee Falls MRA
State Waukesha County, WI

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
Cover <u>Substantive Review</u>	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u>
1. Lepper, M. F., House Substantive Review Determined Eligible DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
2. St. Anthony Church and Cemetery Substantive Review Determined Eligible DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
3. St. James Catholic Church and Cemetery Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
4. St. Mary's Church Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
5. Baer, Albert R., House Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Beth Boland 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
6. Barnes, Andrew, House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Jayne M. Matheson 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
7. Camp, Thomas, Farmhouse Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Jayne M. Matheson 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
8. Davis, Cyrus, Farmstead Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Aelore Byer 3/15/89</u> Attest _____
9. Davis, Cyrus--Davis Brothers Farmhouse Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Jayne M. Matheson 9/21/88</u> Attest _____
10. Friederich Farmstead Historic District Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Jayne M. Matheson 9/21/88</u> Attest _____

SEP

7/21/88

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Menomonee Falls MRA
State Maukesha County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Henze, LeRoy A., House Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 12. Hoeltz, Herbert, House Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 13. Hoos, Elizabeth, House Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 14. Hoos-Rowell House Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 15. Koehler, Frank, House and Office Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 16. Lincoln High School Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 17. Mace, Garwin A., House Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 18. Main Street Historic District Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 19. Menomonee Falls City Hall Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____
- 20. Menomonee Golf Club Entered in the National Register f Keeper Jayce M. McPherson 9/21/88
Attest _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Menomonee Falls MRA
State Waukesha County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Pratt, John A., House Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Jay M. Stephen 9/21/88
Attest _____

22. Third Street Bridge Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Jay M. Stephen 9/21/88
Attest _____

23. Village Park Bandstand Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Jay M. Stephen 9/21/88
Attest _____

24. Wick, Michael, Farmhouse Entered in the
and Barn National Register

for Keeper Jay M. Stephen 9/21/88
Attest _____

25. Zimmer, Johann, Farmhouse Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Jay M. Stephen 9/21/88
Attest _____

26.

Keeper _____
Attest _____

27.

Keeper _____
Attest _____

28.

Keeper _____
Attest _____

29.

Keeper _____
Attest _____

30.

Keeper _____
Attest _____