

NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 12 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries on a letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name New Coeln House

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 5905 South Howell Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Milwaukee

vicinity N/A

state WI

code WI

county Milw.

code 079

zip code 53207

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

WISCONSIN - SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Restaurant

Commerce/Restaurant

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Italianate	foundation Brick
	walls Brick
	roof Asphalt
	other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description

The New Coeln House is located at 5905 South Howell Avenue about 7-3/4 miles south of the central business district near the southern city limits. Howell Avenue in the vicinity of the New Coeln House is sparsely built-up with various types of modern roadside commercial structures and a few early twentieth century bungalows. Milwaukee's principal airport, General Billy Mitchell Field, is located across the street and to the north of the New Coeln House.

The subject structure is a cube-form, two-story, hip-roofed, cream brick building in the Italianate Style built between 1862 and 1869. It is sited a short distance back from the street behind a small lawn. A concrete terrace with iron pipe railings extends the width of the principal east elevation facing South Howell Avenue. The facade is symmetrically composed of a central double door entrance with a transom flanked by one arched double-hung sash window on each side. At the second story level, three arched windows repeat the first floor fenestration. A wide pedimented gable centered over the central bay breaks the wide overhanging eaves. A circular window divided into four equal segments is centered in the gable. All of the first and second story fenestration on the building is ornamented with projecting brick hood moulds. The window sash throughout the second floor of the building are the original, early-Italianate, six-light, double-hung, wood sash composed of a two-light, arched upper sash and a four-light lower sash. The windows on the first floor were replaced in the twentieth century with one-over-one double hung sash. The massive paneled oak double doors on the front are not original.

The north and south elevations are of simple design. The north elevation consists of four bays of evenly-spaced arched windows of the same design as the front windows. On the first story, a service door occupies the place of one of the windows. A small square brick chimney flue projects from the wall between the third and fourth bays. The south elevation has been altered from its late nineteenth century appearance by the removal of a two-story, frame, false-fronted, shed-roofed wing that abutted the brick building. The brick facing and the four bays of regularly-spaced arched windows that comprise the fenestration were added in 1984 to seal the opening in the wall left when the frame wing was demolished.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 1 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

At the rear of the original building is a large, modern, cream brick, gable-roofed, one-story addition. It is approximately the same dimensions as the original building, thus doubling the floor area on the first story. It is of plain design with few exterior decorative features. A door on the south side and three windows on the west side are the only fenestration.

The interior of the New Coeln House consists of two main spaces: a large open barroom on the first floor and a large ballroom on the second floor. In addition, there are restrooms and a kitchen on the first floor in the rear addition. The L-shaped barroom occupies the entire first story of the main building and part of the rear addition. It is divided into several seating areas and has an extraordinarily long oak bar. The barroom is finished with wood flooring, antique oak panelling, columns, casings, fretwork, a mirrored back bar, a cast-iron parlor stove, leaded glass, antique light fixtures and other architectural elements salvaged from old buildings. There are also modern reproduction decorative features including additional woodwork, lighting fixtures and an embossed tin ceiling. The general effect is to recreate the appearance of an ornate barroom of the 1890s. Little, if anything, survives from the original interior, which apparently had a smaller barroom in the front part of the buildings, with the proprietor's living quarters in the rear. The original configuration had been destroyed in an earlier twentieth century remodelling prior to the present 1983-84 renovation.

An ornate oak Queen Anne style staircase with a fretwork railing, that is not original to the building provides access to the second floor. Local tradition maintains that this area had originally been divided into sleeping rooms, but was re-configured in the late nineteenth century into a ballroom by removing all of the interior partitions. The windows and doors have varnished, reeded wood casings with corner blocks. The varnished natural wood doors have five raised panels. The focal point of the room is the unusual musicians' gallery, which is a wooden platform suspended from the rafters in a niche cut into the ceiling in the pedimented front portion of the roof. It is lighted by the round window in the pediment and reached by a wooden ship's ladder stairway from the dance floor. The musicians' gallery dates from its conversion to a dancehall at the turn of the century. Otherwise, the room is simply finished with a wood floor and plaster walls and ceilings.

Prior to the 1983-84 renovation, the New Coeln house was in a dilapidated condition. Serious structural defects that threatened the building were corrected. The frame addition on the south side of the building was demolished because it was deteriorated beyond economically feasible repair. The owner alleges the addition was poorly constructed and did not possess the high quality workmanship found in the main portion of the building. The rear,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 2 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

wooden wing was also demolished and replaced with a one-story addition built with salvaged cream brick. Special effort was made to duplicate the Italianate style brick hood molds over the door and windows on the addition. All of the alterations, both interior and exterior, were done in a sensitive manner.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture	1862-1875 ¹	1862-1869; 1875 1875
Social History	1862-1912	
	Cultural Affiliation	
	N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
N/A	Unknown	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above.

Significance

The New Coeln House is being nominated to the National Register for its local significance in the areas of architecture and social history under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the New Coeln House is historically significant because for more than fifty years after it was built, it served as the social and commercial focus of the now vanished German immigrant farming community of New Coeln. It is architecturally significant as a rare example of an early Italianate style country inn on the main road from Racine to Milwaukee. Except for a period during Prohibition, it has been in continuous use as a tavern since its construction.

The German Settlement chapter of the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan has identified as worthy of study those properties shown to be one of the only remaining structures or sites associated with Germans in a particular locality. The plan also identified a need to study the German-American rural architectural traditions of the mid-nineteenth century. The New Coeln House is the oldest and one of the few surviving structures associated with the former town of New Coeln, a rural farming community which was founded by German immigrants in the 1840s and annexed by the neighboring City of Milwaukee in the mid-twentieth century. While the New Coeln House is not an example of a direct continuation of building traditions from Germany, it is significant as a reminder of the prominent place the local inn or tavern continued to hold as a social institution in rural German immigrant culture in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 1 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

the new world. Other than the village church, St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, which is located across the street, the New Coeln House was the largest and most imposing structure ever built in New Coeln and served as the commercial, civic and recreational focus of the settlement for about fifty years under a succession of German proprietors.

History of the New Coeln House

The New Coeln House appears to have been² built between 1862 and 1869 in the small rural farming hamlet of New Coeln.² New Coeln was founded around 1845 by a group of approximately fifty German immigrant farmers who had migrated to the Town of Lake from the Rhineland part of the German states.³ They named their village after the great German city of Köln (Coeln in English) or Cologne as it is known today. Their destination, the Town of Lake, was one of the original subdivisions of Milwaukee County created in January of 1838. It initially included all of the land south of Greenfield Avenue, but the town was reduced in size at an early date by the formation of the towns of Oak Creek and Greenfield. It ceased to exist totally in the mid-twentieth century when its⁴ few remaining acres were annexed by surrounding incorporated municipalities.

The village of New Coeln was settled exclusively by Germans and served as the focal point for the fertile farmlands that stretched out around it. It consisted of a straggling row of small houses, commercial structures, churches and schools that stretched out along both sides of the Howell Road for a few hundred yards north of College Avenue. The village contained a shoemaker, a blacksmith, two saloons and various other small businesses that served the day-to-day needs of the rural population. In addition, there was⁵ a post office, a Roman Catholic Church, a Lutheran church and two schools. There were probably never more than sixty people who lived within the village itself. Its location on the main road between Milwaukee and Racine made it a convenient stopping place for the freight wagons, stage coaches,⁶ and farmers headed to market that plied this heavily traveled overland route. New Coeln was never incorporated.

The available evidence seems to suggest that the New Coeln House was built between 1862 and 1869. An exhaustive search of the deeds, tax records, mortgages, old maps, newspaper accounts and published histories failed to provide a definitive construction date. Stylistically, the building appears to be more product of the 1860s than of the 1870s. Two buildings are known to have stood on the site by 1858, but it is impossible to know for sure if they included the present structure or were earlier buildings.⁷ Evidence tends to support our belief that they were associated with the pioneer Lentz farmstead

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 2 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

rather than The New Coeln House.⁸ The present structure, with no longer extant frame additions at the rear and on the south side was known to be in existence by 1876 when it housed a saloon, a general store and the village post office. At that time, the upper floor was reportedly divided into sleeping rooms while the rear wing, since razed, contained the proprietor's living quarters. A large wooden barn was located to the south.⁹

Over the years the New Coeln House lot had a variety of owners, all of whom were immigrants from Germany or the low countries. It is likely that a house and barn had been built before 1858 by John and Maria Lentz, who had owned and lived on the property since 1848.¹⁰ Lentz was an immigrant farmer who had been born in Germany in 1800 and had emigrated to Wisconsin about 1848 with his wife Maria and their six children.¹¹ The Lentz's sold the remaining 48 acres of their original 50 acre parcel to Johann Kall for \$2,000 in April of 1857, who in turn sold it to Joannis Baptiste Goossins for \$2,600 in July of the same year.¹² The significant increase in the value of the property between 1855 and 1857 can probably be attributed to the rampant inflation in land prices that characterized the frenetic period of real estate speculation that preceded the Panic of 1857. It may also reflect the construction of a house and farm buildings on the parcel, since two structures are shown on the 1858 Walling Map.

Goossins was a 42 year old immigrant farmer from Holland who lived on the 48 acre property with his wife, Martina, and their two infant children. Goossins owned the property until October of 1861, when he sold it to Oscar Brunn for \$2,000.¹³ Brunn was a bachelor who had been born in Germany in 1823 and had emigrated to New York in 1850.¹⁴ It is not known when he came to Wisconsin. Brunn sold the 12 acre parcel on which the New Coeln House now stands to Henry Bauer in January of 1862 for \$360.¹⁵ The price is consistent with the per acre price of other farm parcels sold in the area suggesting that the buildings on the site, if any, must not have been too substantial.¹⁶

Henry Bauer was a 42 year old German immigrant, who had come to New York in 1849 and was living in the Town of Lake by 1860.¹⁷ Bauer was listed as a saloon keeper in the 1870 census, but it appears that his residence may have actually been located on the east side of Howell Avenue across the road from the New Coeln House parcel.¹⁸ It is possible that Bauer operated his saloon out of the old Lentz House on the New Coeln House parcel or the south frame addition (razed), before building the present brick structure, but there appear to be no records to verify this possibility. A map published in 1869 only shows one structure on the property rather than two that are shown on 1858 Walling Map suggesting that if Bauer built The New Coeln House, he did it

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

See continuation sheet

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:
Historic Preservation Commission
809 North Broadway
Milwaukee, WI 53202

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>4/2/5/7/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/4/0/4/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lands in SE 1/4 Sec 32-6-22 N 110' of E 190' Exc St.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the land upon which the New Coeln House now stands.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Les Vollmert</u>	Date	<u>August 7, 1987</u>
organization	<u>Dept. of City Development</u>	telephone	<u>(414) 223-5705</u>
street & number	<u>809 North Broadway</u>	state	<u>WI</u>
city or town	<u>Milwaukee</u>	zip code	<u>53202</u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 3 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

between 1862 and 1869.¹⁹ Tradition maintains that there was a saloon on this site before Bauer sold the parcel to Peter Joseph Huelsbeck in October of 1874 for \$1,900.²⁰

Huelsbeck was the son of any early German immigrant settler of New Coeln, Joseph Huelsbeck, who had settled in Milwaukee County in 1842. Peter Joseph, who had been born in Prussia, was a 37 year old carpenter with a wife and five children at the time he bought the New Coeln House parcel from Henry Bauer.²¹ The hefty \$1,900 purchase price would appear to substantiate the presence of valuable improvements on the site.

By the time Huelsbeck had owned the property for a year, the present structure with frame wings to the south and west was documented as being in existence. It is possible that Huelsbeck made improvements to the property in 1875 when he took out a mortgage for \$1,000, possibly converting the upper floor to its present configuration as a dance hall.²² Evidence that was revealed when the south and west wings were razed in 1983-84 indicates that the south wing was built at the same time or earlier than the brick portion. The west wing was a pre-existing two-story residence, probably the old Lentz Homestead, that the present New Coeln House was butted-up against. By 1876 when the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Milwaukee County Wisconsin was compiled, Peter Joseph Huesbleck is documented as residing at, as well as operating a grocery store, post office and saloon in the present building.²³ Old photograph's reveal that the wooden south addition is stylistically consistent with a mid-1860s date.²⁴ The Huelsbeck's stayed on until 1902 when the aged Peter leased the business to Jacob Klein. Klein operated the New Coeln House until 1912.²⁵ After Huelsbeck's death about 1912, his heirs conveyed the New Coeln House to Bernhard and Corlene Tess, who sold it in the 1920s.²⁶

Under its various operators its name and functions changed slightly, although it was always primarily a saloon. For example, by the mid-1870s the frame wing on the south side housed a small grocery store and post office. Before the turn-of-the-century, the sleeping rooms upstairs were converted into the dancehall that exists today.²⁷ The dancehall was an important recreational feature of the town in the early twentieth century when dancing in public ballrooms became a popular and respectable form of entertainment for young people. For many years in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a wagon scale was located in front of the building to weigh the produce of local farmers before it was taken to market.²⁸

To a large extent, the village of New Coeln remained intact until the 1930s when changes in land use and the proliferation of the automobile gradually eroded the village's reason for existing. As the automobile made it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 4 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

easier for area residents to travel into Milwaukee for shopping, the commercial functions of the village declined. The pre-emption of much of the farmland in the area for the sprawling General Mitchell International Airport beginning in the 1920s hastened the decline of the village's agricultural service functions. Eventually only a few houses, the New Coeln House and St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church remained. New Coeln disappeared from the maps as a distinct place after World War II. Because of the substantial nature of the building, the New Coeln House survived as a roadhouse catering to local residents, travelers on the Howell Road to Racine and airport employees. In 1983, after a long period of physical deterioration, it was acquired and rehabilitated by the present owner.

Architectural significance

The New Coeln House is architecturally significant as a fine example of an Italianate commercial structure. The three-bay, pedimented, cube-form building with wide overhanging eaves and a low hip roof was one of the most common forms for free-standing early Italianate buildings in Wisconsin. This versatile building type was used for residences, public and commercial buildings alike and was particularly favored as a format for masonry structures built between 1855 and 1875. The first floor fenestration could be varied to accommodate the building's use. For example, the door would be placed off-center for a typical, small, side hall plan residence or a wood-and-glass storefront would extend across the first floor front for a retail structure. For a non-retail use, such as a public school, firehouse, or tavern, where goods didn't have to be displayed to entice passersby to enter the business, the symmetrical center entrance plan with flanking double-hung windows was standard. The New Coeln House is an excellent example of this latter type of structure. It betrays its early Italianate origins in its lack of brackets at the eaves, its arched windows with deep brick hood moulds that extend one-third of the way down the sides of the windows and its flat masonry wall surfaces unarticulated with the brick paneling, pilasters, arcading and quoining typical of the later, more decorated phases of the Italianate style. Also characteristic of the earlier phases of the Italianate Style are the double-hung windows with the short, arched, upper sash; thick vertical central mullion and pencil thin horizontal mullions, that attempted to make the window units resemble the casement sash typical of actual Renaissance era Italian buildings. These original window units survive today only on the second floor, the first floor sash having been replaced in the early twentieth century. Although old photographs indicate that there were once many such structures in Milwaukee County, the New Coeln House is the best preserved of the few examples remaining today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 5 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

Social History

The New Coeln House is historically significant in the area of social history for its role as the social and commercial focal point of the village of New Coeln. The need for a community gathering place where the rural population could meet to exchange news, conduct business, hold dances, civic meetings, and celebrations, and where strangers in the town could be accommodated had become critical by the 1860s. As soon as the farms carved out of the forests had become fruitful enough to permit the Rhennish immigrants to live above the subsistence level, the settlers of New Coeln began to re-establish the social institutions that had been the bulwarks of community life in their central European villages. Churches were built, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, parochial schools were established, and almost certainly a saloon was in operation by the 1850s. These first saloons were probably little more than log cabins, as were the first houses and churches in New Coeln. The construction of the substantial brick New Coeln House, at the time the most imposing and permanent building in the village, manifested the crucial role the village inn played in the commercial and social life of German settlements. As it did in Europe, the village inn provided the central gathering place for the transaction of business, the dissemination of news, the accommodation of travellers, the collection of mail, the receipt of shipped goods, the weighing of produce at harvest time and the holding of village celebrations, such as the Kermes harvest festival in late August. It also provided a recreational outlet for the drinking of beer, the singing of popular songs and dancing. The relative importance of such village inns was probably much greater in German immigrant communities, such as New Coeln, than in comparably-sized Yankee settlements where drinking establishments were often viewed with suspicion as a necessary evil rather than as a community asset. That the Germans had a much more positive attitude toward them is perhaps manifested by the fact that the New Coeln House was probably the first brick building in the village, even pre-dating the construction of a brick church. While the German farming community remained intact, the New Coeln House maintained its central role in the life of the community. Even though the hamlet of New Coeln has disappeared, the New Coeln House remains important today as a physical reminder of the vital role of the village inn in the life of German immigrant farming communities in nineteenth century Wisconsin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 6 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

FOOTNOTES

¹Town of Lake, Assessment and Taxation Records 1849-1877; Milwaukee County Register of Deeds and Mortgages 1839-1928.

²Ibid.

³St. Stephen's Congregation 1847-1973. Commemorative History p. 7.

⁴Jerome A. Watrous, ed., Memoirs of Milwaukee County Vol. I (Madison: Western Historical Association, 1909), vol 1, p. 187; City of Milwaukee Records Department.

⁵H.F. Walling, Map of the County of Milwaukee (New York: M.H. Tyler, 1858); Illustrated Historical Atlas of Milwaukee County Wisconsin (Chicago: H. Belden & Co., 1876) p. 56; Map of Milwaukee County (Milwaukee: C.N. Caspar & H.H. Zahn, 1886); United States Censuses Population Town of Lake 1850-1880.

⁶Edward S. Kearstein, "Old Town Lives on in their Memories," Milwaukee Journal, 5 May 1976, Accent Section p. 1.

⁷Walling Map 1858.

⁸Deeds 25:297, 58:171. U.S. Census Town of Lake, 1850.

⁹Illustrated Historical Atlas 1876, p. 50; Kerstein, "Old Town."

¹⁰Deeds 25:297, 58:171.

¹¹U.S. Census Town of Lake, 1850.

¹²Deeds 58:171, 61:48

¹³U.S. Census Town of Lake, 1860; Deeds 70:510.

¹⁴Naturalization Index of Milwaukee County, Oscar Brunn. Deeds 127:312.

¹⁵Deeds 73:17, 127:312.

¹⁶Miscellaneous Deeds for the Southeast Quarter of Section 32, Town 6, Range 22, 1839-1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 7 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

- 17 U.S. Census Town of Lake 1860; Naturalization Index.
- 18 Town of Lake, Personal Property Tax Assessments, 1868-1871.
- 19 Caspar and Zahn Map of Milwaukee County, 1869.
- 20 Deeds 139:295; Kerstein, "Old Town."
- 21 U.S. Censuses Town of Lake 1850, 1860, 1870; Illustrated Historical Atlas, 1876 p. 50.
- 22 Mortgages 106:301; Mrs. Walter Moeck (Nee' Verena Klein), interviewed by Dorothea Halser c.1985.
- 23 Illustrated Historical Atlas. 1876, p. 50.
- 24 New Coeln House, Historic Photograph dating between 1904-1912, provided by current owner Joseph Halser.
- 25 Kerstein, "Old Town."
- 26 Deeds 651:559, 1160:412.
- 27 "Tavern Sale Concludes Family Tradition," Milwaukee Journal, 29 August 1965, Sec. 2 p. 17.
- 28 Kerstein, "Old Town."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 9 Page 1 New Coeln House
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

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Illustrated Historical Atlas of Milwaukee County Wisconsin. Chicago: H. Belden & Co., 1876.

Kerstein Edward S. "Old Town Lives On in their Memoires." Milwaukee Journal, May 5, 1976.

Map of Milwaukee County. Milwaukee: C.N. Caspar & H.H. Zahn, 1886.

Milwaukee County Register of Deeds and Mortgages. 1839-1928.

"Tavern Sale Concludes Family Tradition," Milwaukee Journal, 29 August 1965. Clipping provided by building owner, page number unidentified.

Moeck, Mrs. Walter. Interviewed by Dorothea Halser, c. 1985.

Naturalization Index of Milwaukee County, Oscar Brunn. Located at the Milwaukee County Historical Society Research Library.

New Coeln House Historic Photograph. Provided by Joseph Halser.

St. Stephen's Congregation 1847-1973. N.P. 1973.

United States Census of Population. Town of Lake. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Walling, H.R. Map of the County of Milwaukee. New York: M.H. Tyler, 1858.

Watrous, Jerome A. ed. Memoirs of Milwaukee County. Madison: Western Historical Association, 1909.

Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.