

Landmarks Commission

Meeting Agenda

March 21, 2024 – 6:00 PM

Conference Room A/B

3805 S. Casper Drive

Published: 3/20/2024 @ 2:00 PM

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

ROLL CALL, DECLARATION OF QUORUM, PUBLIC NOTICE

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

TREASURER’S REPORT: Treasurer Cheryl Warczak

COMMUNICATIONS: Chairperson Lori Doyle

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

1. Review and approval properties below – determination of whether to pursue a formal Informational Landmark, or only to include the write-up information on the city website.
 - a. S. Calhoun Road—Site of Round Barn (Future Autumn Trace Subdivision) (ATTACHED)
 - b. Casper Inn (ATTACHED)
 - c. Hickory Grove (ATTACHED)
 - d. Little Grove school: Commissioner Marquardt;
 - e. Miller property on S. Moorland Rd (Barn foundation exists): Commissioner Ament;
 - f. New Berlin Soap Box Derby Grounds: Commissioner Marquardt
 - g. Governor Julius Heil home: (ATTACHED)
 - h. Milwaukee Astronomical Society (ATTACHED)
 - i. Wisconsin Cheese & Butter Company Building (ATTACHED)
 - j. Lincoln Log Road (ATTACHED)
2. Discussion on last-known historical property survey done in New Berlin

TABLED BUSINESS

1. Review and approval of updated write-ups for Properties for Landmark consideration as “Informational Markers”
 - a. Little Grove school: Commissioner Marquardt;
 - b. Miller property on S. Moorland Rd (Barn foundation exists): Commissioner Ament;
 - c. New Berlin Soap Box Derby Grounds: Commissioner Marquardt
 - d. Governor Julius Heil home: (ATTACHED)
 - a. Milwaukee Astronomical Society (ATTACHED)
 - b. Wisconsin Cheese & Butter Company Building (ATTACHED)

- c. S. Calhoun Road—Site of Round Barn (Future Autumn Trace Subdivision) (ATTACHED)
 - d. Casper Inn (ATTACHED)
 - e. Hickory Grove (ATTACHED)
- 2. Discussion on Cultural & Historic Resources Chapter 4, Comprehensive Plan, City of New Berlin:
Liaison Kelly W, DCD.
- 3. Discussion & possible vote on replacement of failing Landmark signs and updated wording.

NEXT MEETING DATE

Agenda by: Chairperson Lori Doyle

Suggested write-up:

Just south of the Gilbert property, at 4908 S Calhoun Rd., stood a round barn (no longer standing). Henry Schreiber built the barn in 1898, and the farm was the location of an experimental tractor tire. The Firestone Rubber Company and Allis Chalmers tested the first rubber tires ever put on a tractor in 1932.

Round or polygon-shaped barns are rare, with less than ^{ten}40 recorded in the state of Wisconsin. Round Barns require only center and outer supports, reducing the building materials required for the structure. A silo forms the interior support for the structure and provides ventilation through the cupola top thus reducing the risk of fire by spontaneous combustion.



CASPER INN/ALIDA'S ALPINE INN/ASIA HOUSE *

The restaurant currently known as the Asia House, located at 16150 W. National Avenue, New Berlin, WI, was originally built in 1858, and was known as the Bernard Casper Inn. It was subsequently owned by John Casper, who operated it as the New Berlin Central Motel and Independent Milwaukee Brewery. Three of Bernard Casper's thirteen children became hotel owners. Bernard Casper donated three acres of land for the original St. Valerius Parish. A sidewalk was built from the saloon establishment to the church due to one of Bernard Casper's daughter's weddings, qualifying it at one time for consideration in the Guinness Book of World Records as the only sidewalk connecting a church and a saloon. In 1865 a school was started. In 1889 a new brick church was built and dedicated to the Holy Apostles. It was rebuilt in 1908 after a fire and again in 1966, and is known as Holy Apostles Church and cemetery. In 1964, a group of citizens got together in the former Casper Inn to found the New Berlin Historical Society.

The second primary owners were the Gress family, specifically Lydia Gress, who came to the United States with her parents in 1952 from Bavaria. According to Gress, her family did not go into the restaurant business until they came to the United States. They purchased Alida's in the late 1970's after they had managed smaller businesses such as the Wisconsin Avenue Coffee Shop in Waukesha. After Lydia decided that she wanted to own a restaurant, she and her husband, Karl, came to New Berlin following the closure of what was then called the New Berlin Inn in 1978. Lydia and Karl worked to make Alida's Alpine Inn an attractive place from the outside, and a clean and comfortable place on the inside with Alpine or German motifs throughout. Contributing to the success of Alida's was a steady serving staff, and authentic German food similar to what was served in Lydia and Karl's homeland. They were featured at German Fest for the first time in 1989, and served rouladen, bratwurst, barbecued pork and Black Forest torte.

Asia House (owned by the Moy family) became the third and current restaurant at the original Casper Inn following the road widening project at W. Greenfield Avenue, and S. Barker Road. The Moy family's original restaurant location had occupied the former Tacl Roadhouse, now an extant City of New Berlin Landmark. When the road widening project required the removal of the Tacl Toadhouse, the decision was made to move their restaurant business to the available original Casper Inn/Alina's Alpine Inn property on National Avenue where it continues as the Asia House.

* 'New Berlin, The Honored City, 1989 Germanfest' newspaper article—July 1989

* Edited by LDeMoss for Informational Status

The Story of Hickory Grove Elementary School

Hickory Grove, located on the corner of Cleveland Avenue and Sunny Slope Road in New Berlin, served as a public elementary school from 1952 to 1979. Several other schools preceded Hickory Grove on this very same site and share in its story.



Figure 1: Hickory Grove, 1952 – 2023. Photo taken August 14, 2023

The Early Years

Ezra “E.F.” Bennett, like many of New Berlin’s earliest settlers, was a Yankee from Onondaga County, New York. Born in 1816, he came to Wisconsin in 1839, and staked his claim of one hundred acres on what is known today as Cleveland Avenue.

In October, 1851, Bennett deeded a half-acre of his property to be used for a school. A one-room log school house was built on the site and came to be known as Bennett School. It was replaced in 1867 by an old cooper shop which was moved to the school site from a previous location within the Township of New Berlin.

By 1890, the Township of New Berlin was divided into fourteen school districts. Eight were located within the Township’s geographic boundaries, while the other six

crossed into neighboring communities. Each district was required to have one elementary school which served students through eighth grade, and its own Board of Education, elected by the citizens at the annual meeting. During this annual meeting, the residents of each district were also required to vote on their own tax rate to support school operations. Bennett School was in District No. 2, which served the northeastern quadrant of the Town of New Berlin.

At that time, many children did not attend school regularly or at all, especially in rural areas. The older children were needed to help on their family farms. Dirt roads and bad weather made traveling to school difficult and sometimes dangerous, but attitudes toward education were changing as more young people transitioned from farming to jobs in manufacturing. In 1891, Wisconsin passed a compulsory attendance law requiring all children between the ages of seven and fourteen to attend public or private school for a minimum of twelve weeks per year.

In 1897, perhaps as a result of the state’s mandatory school attendance law, a referendum was approved to sell the repurposed cooper shop which served as Bennett School for \$15.00 (\$555 in today’s dollars), and build a new school on the same site. Three years later, a white, one-room frame school house was finished at a cost of \$1,000 (\$36,000 today’s dollars). A central wood-burning stove provided heat, but there was no source of water on the property. It was carried daily from a nearby farm.

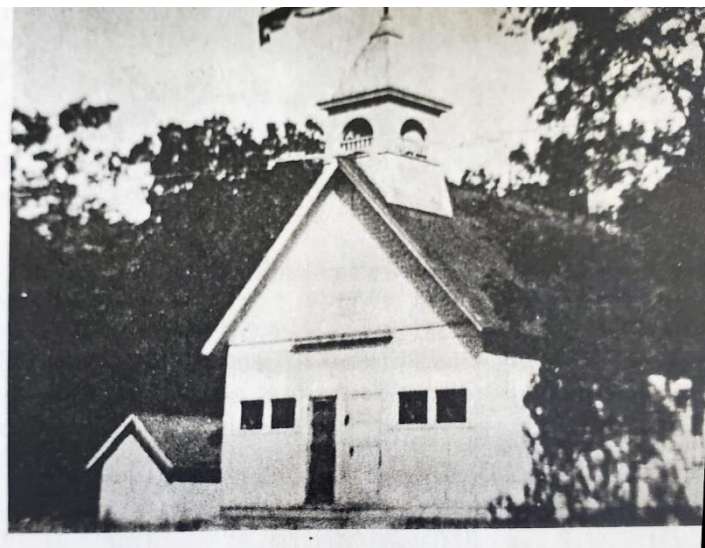


Figure 2: Bennet School, later Hickory Grove School, 1900-1951, Courtesy of the New Berlin Historical Society

A New Century Brings Change

The Board of Education voted to change the name of Bennett School to Hickory Grove School in 1914. The reason for the name change is lost in the annals of history. Perhaps it was a reference to the trees that still thrive on the school grounds or maybe it was inspired by the words of a popular song written for a Broadway musical in 1907:

School days, school days
Dear old Golden Rule days.
Readin' and 'riting and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of the hickory stick.

One thing, however, was certain...much more than the name of Hickory Grove School was about to change.

A couple of years earlier, in 1912, Otto (Wilbur) Conrad, a West Allis business man, purchased about 60 acres of land for development in the northeastern section of the Town of New Berlin. He believed this area, with its easy access to the interurban railway, would make ideal home sites for the families of blue-collar workers who commuted daily to the nearby Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Plant in West Allis.

Wilbur Conrad was right. New Berlin's first subdivision, known as Conrad Park was a success. More land was purchased in 1928 for a second subdivision on the corner of Greenfield Avenue and Sunny Slope Road, with space for 188 lots. Even during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the home sites continued to sell.

These sales, of course, had a direct impact on the enrollment of Hickory Grove Elementary School. By 1932, its days as a one-room school house were over. The white, one-room frame school house was remodeled and expanded again in 1941 and 1946, but this was just a prelude to the challenges that lay ahead.



Figure 3: One of additions to Hickory Grove completed in the 1950s. Note the beautiful trees that still surround the school. Photo taken August 14, 2023

The years following the end of World War II, known as the Baby Boom Era, brought even more new homes and families to the area. In 1951, the Hickory Grove School Board approved plans to build an elementary school with four classrooms and a multi-purpose room for a total cost of \$76,500 (\$857,000 in today's dollars). The new Hickory Grove Elementary School opened its doors on April 7, 1952, to welcome 135 students, but the population continued to increase, and two more additions were made during the 1950s.

By 1960, the enrollment of Hickory Grove had grown to 780 students. It was one of the two largest school populations among non-consolidated school districts in Waukesha County; the other was the neighboring district of Calhoun. Barracks were erected at Hickory Grove for use as classrooms and four sections of kindergarten were housed at nearby Forest Park Presbyterian Church.

With no room available to expand Hickory Grove, the Board of Education opted to build a second elementary school. Located about one mile north of Hickory Grove on Sunny Slope Road, Orchard Lane, was opened in 1961. That year Hickory Grove and Orchard Lane shared an enrollment of 850 students.

Earlier that spring, the voters approved a referendum to consolidate twelve of New Berlin's fourteen elementary school districts into one with a district-wide school board. In 1958, town officials had filed a petition with Waukesha County to

form a New Berlin High School District, and the new high school, now known as New Berlin West, was scheduled to open in 1962. A more unified approach to school governance and planning was needed.

The consolidated School Board faced many challenges, but the most consequential continued to be enrollment. The number of students attending New Berlin's public schools increased from 1,500 in 1958 to 6,800, an astonishing rate of 450%. Glen Park Middle School was opened in 1966 and a second high school, New Berlin Eisenhower, was opened in 1969. By 1970, the total enrollment in New Berlin Public Schools peaked at about 7,000 students.

And just like that...the pattern of rapid growth was replaced with more than a decade of declining enrollment. There were several reasons. The children in the older subdivisions were growing older and graduating, but their parents didn't move. Many years of high inflation followed by a recession in the early 1980s made it difficult for young families to purchase homes. Families were having fewer children.

The School Board needed to shift gears. Buildings would be closed and school communities would be merged.

Hickory Grove: The Final Chapter

At the end of the 1978-79 school year, the Board of Education closed Hickory Grove. It was the first school closed in the consolidated school district. A church rented a portion of the building for a few years and it served as a home to the New Berlin Senior Center and Food Pantry. But in 1983, Hickory Grove began a new chapter. The City of New Berlin purchased the building from the school district for one dollar to serve as an Activity and Recreation Center. For many years, a wide variety of classes were taught for students of all ages and abilities. There was cooking, dancing, yoga, technology, sports and even a summer day camp, but eventually the building's limitations and aging infrastructure presented problems.

In 2020, the City Council approved the construction of a new Activity and Recreation Center, *The ARC*, located at 15321 W. National Avenue. This state-of-the-art facility opened in June 2022, and the long story of Hickory Grove has probably come to an end, but its impact on our community will be long remembered.

Sources

Hickory Grove School, Volume IV, No. 1, New Berlin Almanack, Winter, 1969.

Milham, Mary Ella, *New Berlin, Wisconsin to 1900, Not as German as You'd Think*. Fredericton, New Brunswick: University of New Brunswick Libraries, 2003, ISBN 1-55131-051-1.

Juds, Audrey & Totten, David, *New Berlin, Wisconsin, From Country to City, A Twentieth Century History*, Copyright by New Berlin Historical Society, Year unlisted. ISBN 978-1-5323-9008-1.

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_Days_\(Will_D._Cobb_and_Gus_Edwards_song\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_Days_(Will_D._Cobb_and_Gus_Edwards_song)), cited September 16, 2023.

<https://www.newberlin.org/DocumentCenter/View/215/Chapter-4?bidId=>, cited September 16, 2023.

<https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1897?amount=1>, cited September 16, 2023.

Governor Julius Heil Home

Julius Heil was the 26th Governor of Wisconsin, serving from 1939 to 1943. Julius Heil was a successful businessman turned Governor. In 1901, Julius Heil founded the Heil Rail joint Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, pioneering the use of electric welding. As the company grew and prospered, Heil began building truck bodies, hydraulic hoists, and a variety of truck trailers for the newborn automotive industry.

THE HEIL HOMESTEAD

Julius Heil was born on January 24, 1876, in Germany and when he was five his family moved to a farm in New Berlin, Wisconsin. He served in the military during World War I. His service in the U.S. Army took place during the years of World War I, which occurred from 1917 to 1918. Heil was married to Margaret Richardson Heil, and they had two children together. He passed away on November 30, 1949, due to a heart attack and is buried at Wisconsin Memorial Cemetery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1910, Heil built his home in New Berlin, Wisconsin. According to the Historical Marker Database, the Heil Homestead is located at 42° 56.153' N, 88° 9.734' W. Marker is in New Berlin, Wisconsin, in Waukesha County. The marker is on West Julius Heil Drive, 0.2 miles west of South Racine Avenue, on the right when traveling west. The marker is at or near this postal address: 19890 W Julius Heil Dr, New Berlin WI 53146, United States of America.

The Heil Homestead is a historic property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It's a distinctive part of Wisconsin's architectural history. It is an excellent example of Prairie School architecture, a style known for its horizontal lines, flat or hipped roofs with broad overhanging eaves, and integration with the natural environment. The Home was designed by the renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright and is one of the few Frank Lloyd Wright-designed homes in Wisconsin. The property also features extensive Prairie-style landscaping, which was also designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. It's an integral part of the overall architectural design.

Unique features about Frank Lloyd Wright's homes include built-in furniture which were part of Wright's philosophy of organic architecture. The home features custom-designed stained-glass windows, showcasing Frank Lloyd Wright's attention to detail and integration of art into his architectural designs. Natural materials such as wood and stone were used to create a harmonious connection between the building and its natural surroundings. The Fireplace design is a striking focal point of these type of homes. And while this residence is not available to the public its status as a historical landmark highlights its importance in the architectural and cultural history of New Berlin and Wisconsin as a whole.

CAREER

In 1938, after Julius Heil was elected Governor of Wisconsin, his son Joseph F. Heil became C.E.O. of the Heil Company and later became Chairman of the board. Joe Heil, Sr. served for 39 years until his son, Joseph F. Heil, Jr. took over. He served as the company's leader until 1993 when Heil was purchased by the Dover Corporation.

During his tenure as governor, Heil implemented innovative budgetary procedures that were seen as a model for other states. His efforts were aimed at improving efficiency in government spending. Heil was also known for his support of conservation efforts. He worked to protect Wisconsin's natural resources and promoted the creation of new state parks. Heil was an aviation enthusiast and helped establish airports and airfields in Wisconsin during his time in office. He promoted the development of aviation infrastructure. According to the Waukesha County Historical Society, he coined the phrase "America's Dairy Land" and he was known as "Julius, the Just".

For more information on Gov. Julius Peter Heil visit the following links:

- National Governors Association, <https://www.nga.org/governor/julius-peter-heil-2/>
- The Historical Marker Database, <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=43299>
- Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS8619>

MILWAUKEE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY
Address: 18850 W Observatory Road, New Berlin WI 53146 *
www.milwaukeeastro.org, MAS history 1932-33

The Milwaukee Astronomical Society (MAS) built its first observatory at this location in 1937-38. Formed in September 1932, the MAS was established with eighteen charter members and observing sessions were held in the backyard of Luverne Armfield's home at 2046 S. 59th St., West Allis. In 1927 Luverne Armfield was an Equipment Engineer for the Wisconsin Telephone company whose first interest in astronomy was in building telescopes. In 1929 he built his first telescope, which was mounted in the backyard of his West Allis home. A membership of 130 by 1933 led to plans to build an observatory outside of that city. However, with funds low due to the Great Depression, those plans were put on indefinite hold. In the meantime, as of 1934, the group incorporated as a non-profit and began producing its own publication—'The MAS Bulletin,' that had a circulation of about 100. In 1935, publication was discontinued. It was decided instead to publish 'Amateur Astronomy,' a publication of the American Amateur Astronomical Association, that originally included groups from the states of Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin (Wisconsin had groups in both Madison and Milwaukee, the only state with two groups).

Although 1.1 acre of land was gifted to the organization in 1934 by one of its members—Professors M.J.W. Phillips, the frame structure called the Armfield Observatory (or A-Dome) was not built until 1937. A telescope was installed the next year. Dedication was held on June 18, 1938, with the primary address being given by Charles Hetzer of the Yerkes Observatory.

A series of now extant buildings were gifted from the Milwaukee Public Museum and the City of Milwaukee during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Following their removal, in 1947-48, plans were made for a new double-domed observatory on expanded grounds, however those plans were never accomplished. Instead, a single-domed, cinder block structure called the Buckstaff Observatory or B-Dome, was nearly completed in 1951, but did not formally function until almost 1960. In 1953 a Quonset hut was obtained from the City of Milwaukee (loaned through the Milwaukee Public Museum), and attached to the north end of the A-Dome. In 1957, the MAS started the Saturday night open house program for members, from May to October each year, which is continuing to the present. In 1958, the newsletter that had been discontinued in 1938, was revived and re-named 'The Double Dome.' In 1963, two additional acres were gifted by the Phillips family and in 1964, 800 red pine trees were planted along the perimeter of the property. In 1965, heated restrooms and a heated darkroom were added to the Armfield Observatory. Construction of the concrete block Z dome began in 1980 and was fully completed in 1983. The remaining structures were built subsequently: Albrecht Observatory (C-Shed, 1990's); D-Shed (2000); Tangney observatory (2000's); Zit Observatory (2002); Toeller Observatory (2000's, with update in 2015); and the Solar Observatory (2016).

Located on 3.1 acres of land, the observatory grounds now include numerous structures, nine of which are observatories. The largest structure on the premises is the Armfield Observatory. The Milwaukee Astronomical Society identifies itself as among the oldest amateur astronomical societies and it operates 'one of the largest and most extensive amateur clubs in the entire world.' Of note is the fact that it was almost entirely funded and built by the membership. As of 2023, two or the buildings are fifty years old or older and are potentially eligible for the National Register under the category of Criterion A: History (Education). As time passes, additional structures might also be considered to contribute to the significance of the grounds.

*Edited by LDeMoss for Informational Landmark status

WISCONSIN CHEESE & BUTTER COMPANY BUILDING (1894) *
17351 W Cleveland Avenue, New Berlin WI

Constructed of fieldstone, this one-story plus raised basement, front-gabled structure includes a one-story, shed-roof wing to the west. Windows throughout the building are largely two-over-two-light, double-hung sash, while those along the north entrance elevation are topped with headers comprised of three rows of header brick. A wooden double door is located along the building's basement level, while the main floor includes a single door. The roof is covered with standing seam metal. A turn-of-the twentieth century photo of the building confirms that the structure has changed little since it was built.

Following purchase in November 1893 of a single acre from Fred and Mary Stigler, this structure was built in 1894 by the Wisconsin Cheese and Butter Company and was referenced at times as the Calhoun Creamery. Prior research on the building indicates that the structure served as a cooperative and that local farmers brought stones from their farms to help build the structure. In appearance, it resembles another creamery in the City that now houses the business known as Mustang Shelly's, a City of New Berlin Landmark located at 18540 W. National Avenue, established in 1892.

The lower level included a cheese factory room, boiler room, and a cold storage room, while the upper floor was the buttermaker's quarters. Although categorized as a cheese factory, the building on W. Cleveland Ave. reportedly served as a creamery/cheese factory until approximately 1904.

The following year, the building was purchased by Albert Elger (b. 1882), who at that time worked as a cattle dealer with his brother Gust. He used the structure as a holding location for cattle before driving them to the Milwaukee stockyards. He also built a gambrel-roof house east of the stone building, where he and his family resided.

The building is significant due to its direct association with the City of New Berlin's agricultural beginnings during its two periods of ownership.

*** from Historical & Architectural Resources Survey, 2018-2019, City of New Berlin/tes/
Historical Consulting LLC; edited by LDeMoss**

Lincoln Log Road

The 3-mile section of Lincoln Avenue west of Calhoun Road and 179th Street and extending up to Johnson Road, has a very interesting history. It wasn't always called Lincoln Avenue. Back in the earlier days of New Berlin, it was known as Rabbit Lane or Rabbit Road. It seems that its lonely, dark stretches served as a sort of "Lovers Lane" for amorous couples!

For a while, the road was known as Tamarack Road, due to the swamps that held extensive groves of Tamarack trees. Many of these trees became the logs that eventually gave Lincoln Log Road its name.

Such roads were known as "corduroy" roads. Logs were placed side-by-side across the road bed, but were not nailed together. This road-building method was used in areas that were excessively swampy and constantly moist. It provided for a very bumpy ride for travelers, but assured them that they would not become mired in mud, and thus, it provided a means of travel through such areas.

The combination of constant moisture and a unique soil composition made Lincoln Avenue a good choice for farming and commercial sod production.

This section of road was renamed West Lincoln Avenue in 1959 when the City of New Berlin was incorporated, and the east/west roads in the new city were converted to the names of the extensions of existing Milwaukee streets that they lined up with.

In the 1980's and 1990's when roadwork was done on this section of West Lincoln Avenue, some of these logs were excavated, thus confirming the existence of this historical log road.

This roadwork also brought forth a discovery predating the log road: the finding of 6 Native American burial sites that date back to the late Woodland Period of 500 – 1000 years ago.

West Lincoln Avenue has had several tragic incidents that occurred due to the swampy nature of the area. In 1917, a 6-year-old boy disappeared, and was later

found mired in mud in the far western stretch of this road, near to the intersection with Johnson Road. Another unfortunate incident involved a hired man by the name of Frank Burkhardt, who drowned in a deep ditch of what was locally known as “Popple” (Poplar) Creek, which runs through the area.

Information for this writing was taken from New Berlin Almanack Volume VIII, Summer 1982 and from the City of New Berlin Website, “Cultural & Historical Resources.”

Submitted by Commissioner Jennifer Tyskiewicz – October 2023.

MINUTES OF THE LANDMARKS COMMISSION MEETING
February 15, 2024
CITY HALL
CONFERENCE ROOM A/B

I. Meeting was called to order by Chairperson Lori Doyle at 6:00 PM.

Present: Chairperson Doyle, Alderman La Fever, Commissioners Ament, Tyskiewicz and Warczak.

Excused: Commissioners Marquardt and Orzel.

II. Approval of Minutes.

January 18, 2024 Landmarks Commission Minutes.

MOTION: Motion to Approve.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Ament.
Second by Commissioner Warczak.
Motion passed unanimously.

III. Treasurer's Report – Commissioner Warczak.

There is currently \$2000.00 in our Treasury.

IV. Communications – Chairperson Doyle.

A. The current roster of Commissioners was passed out.

B. The city is asking that we print our own agenda copies in the future.

V. OLD BUSINESS.

A. Following discussion, **Items A, D, and E** were **Tabled**, and **Item K** was stricken from the **Agenda**, as signage already exists at New Berlin Hills Golf Course.

B. **Motion to Approve the Write-ups of Remaining Informational Markers Listed.**

MOTION: Motion to Approve.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Warczak.
Second by Commissioner Ament.
Motion passed unanimously.

1. Following additional discussion, it was decided to pursue the approval of 3 Informational Markers per year, as the process is somewhat lengthy.

- a. Write-ups describing the Informational Markers and a formal letter of request are required to be presented to various city government agencies.
 - b. A response time of 30 days is requested by the various agencies.
 - c. There must be a Public Hearing and a vote by the Common Council.
 - d. Chairperson Doyle will clarify with Mark Blum as to if this process is required depending on if the Informational Marker involves an actual sign on the premises of each Landmark, or if the information about each Landmark is just available on the city's website.
2. It was suggested that we move forward with **Item I Hickory Grove School** as the first Informational Marker from the **Agenda List**.

Motion to Approve Hickory Grove School for an Informational Marker.

MOTION: Motion to Approve.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Ament.
Second by Commissioner Warczak.
Motion passed unanimously.

- C. Cultural and Historic Resources – Chapter 4 – Chairperson Doyle indicates that the city's DCD will be forwarding our revisions to the Common Council within 2 months. (**Agenda Item F**).
- D. Commissioner Ament has spoken with staff at Bonstone Corporation in Mukwonago, WI concerning a recommendation of someone who is adept at restoring bases of and lettering on historic gravestones, and a representative will be in touch with Commissioner Ament regarding this request. (**Agenda Item G**).

VI. NEW BUSINESS.

- A. Informational Marker process is covered under **OLD BUSINESS B – 1**.
- B. **Motion to table this Item to have the city try to secure additional Commissioners to fill the 2 vacancies.**

MOTION: Motion to Approve.
VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Tyskiewicz.
Second by Alderman La Fever.
Motion passed unanimously.

C. Motion to Approve WAHPC Annual Membership of \$40.00 for 2024.

MOTION: Motion to Approve.
VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Ament.
Second by Commissioner Tyskiewicz.
Motion passed unanimously.

D. Discussion on CLG Annual Reporting Requirements.

1. Chairperson Doyle will fill out the reporting form.
2. Our Commission did not designate any new Landmarks in 2023.

VII. Next Meeting: March 21, 2024 at 6:00 PM, City Hall Conference Room A/B.

VIII. Adjourn at 6:28 PM.

Motion by Commissioner Tyskiewicz
Second by Commissioner Ament.
Motion passed unanimously.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jennifer Tyskiewicz
Landmarks Commission Secretary