Landmarks Commission Meeting Agenda

March 20, 2025 6:00 PM

New Berlin City Hall

Conference Room A/B

Published: 3/17/2025

1) CALL TO ORDER
2) ROLL CALL; DECLARATION OF QUORUM; PUBLIC NOTICE
3) APPROVAL OF MINUTES: Thursday, January 16, 2025
4) TREASURER'S REPORT
5) COMMUNICATIONS
    A. Report from the Chair- NAPC Historic Resource Survey Webinar
6) OLD BUSINESS
    a. Replacement of Landmark signs in New Berlin Center, Holy Apostles, Sunny Side and German Evangelical Protestant Cemeteries
7) NEW BUSINESS
    a. Assess Progress Toward Goals and Priorities for 2025
    b. Discussion and possible action to recommend approval of CP-1702523 – Citywide – Amendments to the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 4 – Cultural and Historical Resources
8) SET MEETING DATE/POST HOLIDAY GATHERING
9) ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES OF THE LANDMARKS COMMISSION MEETING

JANUARY 16, 2025
CITY HALL
CONFERENCE ROOM A/B

I. Meeting was called to order by Chairperson Orzel at 6:03 PM.

Present: Chairperson Orzel, Alderman Harenda, Commissioners Marquardt, Tyskiewicz and Warczak.

Excused: Vice-Chairperson Ament.

II. Declaration of Quorum; Public Notice.

III. Approval of Minutes.

November 21, 2024 Landmarks Commission Minutes.

MOTION: Motion to Approve.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Warczak.
Second by Alderman Harenda.

Motion passed unanimously with a correction suggested by Commissioner Warczak to change the wording of NEW BUSINESS 2b from "informational Landmarks binders" to "Landmarks Commission Manuals" to avoid confusion with the term "informational markers/signs" often used in our discussions and documents.

IV. Treasurer's Report – Commissioner Warczak.

A. $1,960.00 from the 2024 Budget went to the General Fund; $2,000.00 was approved for the 2025 Budget.

B. WAHPC dues of $40.00 are due for the year 2025. Pending the vote of the Commission, the request will be submitted to the City Treasurer's Office.

MOTION: Motion to Approve this Expenditure.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Tyskiewicz
Second by Commissioner Marquardt.

Motion passed unanimously.

V. Communications – Chairperson Orzel – checked with long time volunteers at St. James Church in Menomonee Falls as to if they have had experience in cleaning old headstones, but they have not cleaned the headstones in their cemetery, and do not know of anyone to refer us to.

VI. OLD BUSINESS.

A. Assess Progress/Set Goals and Priorities for 2025.

1. Part of achieving our Goals under the Mission Statement of the Comprehensive Plan Overview is to increase public awareness by maintaining a list of Historic Districts and Landmarks (National, County and Local). **Chairperson Orzel** prepared a database of this information, and handed out printed copies.

2. There is a need to compare **Chairperson Orzel's** database with information that is currently on the city's website, so that the website is reflecting the correct information.

B. Replacement of Landmarks Signs at Four of the Historical Cemeteries – will be tabled until Vice-Chairperson Ament can be in attendance, as she has done research on the pricing for these.

VII. NEW BUSINESS.

A. Review and Update Reference Materials.

Chairperson Orzel updated and handed out copies of the Reference Materials that each Commissioner should have in their Landmarks Commission Manuals, in this order:

a. Roster of Current Commissioners
b. Table of Contents
c. State Statutes
d. By-Laws of the Landmarks Commission.
e. Copies of the listing of Historic Districts: National, County, and Local Landmarks; Buildings at Historical Park; and a listing of other historical areas/structures to be included on the city's website.
f. Nomination Forms to become a Landmark and Samples of Letters to owners of potential Landmarks.

B. Prepare for Signage Revisions and Revisions to Chapter 4 Write-ups.

1. **Chairperson Orzel** passed out copies of the Landmarks Commission Minutes from March 21, 2024 to review information discussed concerning QR Codes (to be reviewed with Kelly or Nikki in DCD), informational write-ups on the city's website, and communications with current and potential Landmarks owners.
2. **Chairperson Orzel** would like to finalize our work on the Chapter 4 write-ups, but wants to table this until she and Commissioner Tyskiewicz meet with Kelly in DCD, who is over-seeing this project.

VIII. NEXT MEETING: There will not be a meeting in February. **MARCH 20, 2025 AT 6:00 PM IN CONFERENCE ROOM A/B OF CITY HALL.** A "Post-Holiday Gathering" is being tentatively planned for July, 2025 at Armeli's.

IX. ADJOURNMENT at 7:35 PM.

MOTION: To Adjourn.

VOTE: Motion by Commissioner Tyskiewicz.
Second by Commissioner Warczak.

Motion passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
Jennifer Tyskiewicz
Landmarks Commission Secretary

CITY OF NEW BERLIN

ACCOUNT DETAIL HISTORY FOR 2025 00 TO 2025 13

ORG / YR/PR	OBJECT / JNL	PROJ / EFF DATE	SRC	REF1	REF2	REF3	CHECK #	OB	AMOUNT	NET LEDGER BALANCE
15280000	54110			SUPPLIES						
25/01	79	01/29/25	API	138096		241069	277564		40.00	40.00
	W 012925-1 2025 MEMBERSHIP DUES-LANDMARKS WAHPC									
LEDGER BALANCES --- DEBITS:						40.00	CREDITS:	.00	NET:	40.00
GRAND TOTAL --- DEBITS:						40.00	CREDITS:	.00	NET:	40.00

1 Records printed

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Thu Van Hintz **

CITY OF NEW BERLIN

YEAR-TO-DATE BUDGET REPORT

FOR 2025 02

ACCOUNTS FOR: 528 LANDMARKS		ORIGINAL APPROP	TRANFRS/ ADJSTMTS	REVISED BUDGET	YTD EXPENDED	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	PCT USED
15280000 54110	SUPPLIES	2,000	0	2,000	40.00	.00	1,960.00	2.0%
TOTAL LANDMARKS		2,000	0	2,000	40.00	.00	1,960.00	2.0%
	TOTAL EXPENSES	2,000	0	2,000	40.00	.00	1,960.00	

Historic Resource Surveys: Unlocking the Foundations of Preservation

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Submitted by Patti Orzel
January 30, 2025

I. Basics of Historic Property Surveys

A. Systemic process of identifying, describing, and documenting historic resources throughout the community

B. Often done on templates created by state historic preservation offices

C. Foundation of all historic planning

II. Three Steps of Historic Preservation/Planning

A. Identification

B. Evaluation based on criteria:
   a. National Register of Historic Places
   b. Local criteria

C. Protection – Regulatory/Non-regulatory

III. Why Do a Survey?

A. Include a variety of historic properties: bridges, burial grounds, landscapes, objects, and structures

B. Encourage community engagement (i.e. plaques, share stories, bus/walking tours, library displays, welcome new owners, post of city's website, etc.)

C. Protect what is significant

D. Use in community planning/comprehensive planning

E. Provides baseline information for local districts

F. Better understand the impact of projects on landmarks

G. Promote heritage tourism

H. Certified Local Government Requirement (CLG)

IV. Types of Surveys

A. Windshield – What can be seen from a car window?

B. Reconnaissance – What can be seen from walking by?

C. Intensive- Includes photos, historical narratives, architectural descriptions, GPS mapping, deeds, census records, city directories, etc.

D. Area Survey – Overall story of the place

E. Rural Survey – Properties ae far apart

F. Thematic – Type of resource (i.e. schools, churches, architectural style, etc.)

G. Archaeological Survey – Burial mounds, cemeteries, etc.

V. Recommendations

A. Surveys should be done by professionals

B. Use State Historical Preservation Office as a resource

C. Involve the community – Walking tours, bus tours, plaques, highlight properties. Use Google Maps as a tool.

D. Use survey to plan priorities. What is needed?

E. Databases are replacing paper surveys; easier to update

F. Surveys should be completed every 20 – 25 years

G. Photos should be taken when trees are bare

H. Properties do not need to be officially designated landmarks

VI. Funding/Resources

A. Certified Local Government grants

B. (Wisconsin) State Preservation Office
    a. Historic Preservation Commission Training
    b. Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory

C. National Park Service

D. Private foundations

E. Inventories and Surveys for Heritage Management: Lessons for the Digital Age, Getty Foundation, https://www.getty.edu/publications/inventories-and-surveys/_assets/downloads/MyersHansen_InventoriesAndSurveys.pdf

F.

DRAFT

City of New Berlin: Historic Districts
Revised: 3/13/2025

Waukesha County Historical Society Markers

Nbr.	Resource	Current Location	Date Designated	Signage Installed	Notes
21-01	Calhoun Hamlet	Calhoun Rd on the Bugline Bike Trail	9/16/2004	2003	Sign in place 12/2024
21-01	Calhoun	Calhoun Rd on the Bugline Bike Trail	9/16/2004	2003	Sign in place 12/2024

Locally Recognized Historic Districts

Nbr.	Resource	Current Location	Date Designated	Signage Installed	Notes
	Historical Park	National & Racine Aves.	11/19/1991	age approved 01/20/2	See Historic Park Buildings
	Historic Coffee Street	Racine Ave. (Hwy. Y) to National Ave.	2020	Spring 2000	Individual street signs
	Arcadian Hills Resid. Hist. Dist.	Elm Grove Rd, Prospect Dr, Prospect Pl.	2021?	2022	Information only?

City of New Berlin: Historic Sites & Landmarks
Revised: 3/13/2025 - DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places

Nbr.	Name	Location	Date Designated	Signage Installed	Notes
#97001409	First Freewill Baptist Church	19750 W. National Ave.	6/22/1989		
#00000700	Enoch Gardner & Mary Caroline Koch Needham House	12713 W. Greenfield Ave.	6/15/2000	Re. Century Farm/WI State Fair	
#96000989	Weston Antique Apple Orchard	19760 W. National Ave.	9/6/1996		

Waukesha County Historical Society Markers

Nbr.	Resource	Location	Date Designated	Signage Installed	Notes	
21-02	Cheney-Faulker Cooper Home	5810 S. Racine Ave.	1956	1956, 1978, 2001	Sign in good condition, but hidden by trees (2022)	
21-03	Cornfalfa Farms - Swartz Bros.	Racine Ave. & Swartz Rd.	2004	2004	Sign removed for water project; included in Ch. 4	
21-04	First Freewill Baptist Church	19750 W. National Ave.	1956	1956	Sign reported as missing	
21-05	Julius Heil Childhood Home	19890 Julius Heil Dr.	2001	2001	Sign obscured by trees; Included in Ch. 4	
21-06	Linnie Lac Pond Dam Site	Hwy. HH between Hwy Y & Martin Drive	2001	2001	Included in Ch. 4 twice	
21-07	New Berlin Hills Golf Course	13175 W. Graham St.	2007	2007	Included in Ch. 4	

Local Landmarks

Nbr.	Resource	Location	Date Designated	Signage Installed	Notes
#!	First Freewill Baptist Church	19750 W. National Ave.	11/7/1989	1990	Highland Memorial Park Signage
#2	Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farm	20155 W. Barton Rd.	11/19/1991	**?**	Highland Memorial Park Signage
#3	Jungbluth Greek Revival Farmhouse	3130 Sunny Slope Rd.	11/19/1991	10/2003	House razed, plaque remains near NE corner of National & Sunny Slope (2022)
#4	Nicolaus-Hart Victorian Farmhouse & Barn	3655 S. Woelfel Rd.	11/4/1996		Plaque on house porch (2022)
#5	Tacl's Tavern & Roadhouse	20401 W. Greenfield Ave.	4/19/1994	Inside bar at Asia House?	Building razed; Asia House is for sale.
#6	Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House	5810 S. Racine Ave.	12/9/1997		County Signage (2022)
#7	Clark-Pitman-Milham House	20900 W, Cleveland Ave.	8/24/1999		Sign on post 30' from driveway entrance (2022)
#8	Linnie Lac Dam Site	Hwy. HH between Hwy Y & Martin Drive	2/22/2000	2000	County Signage
#9	Andrew L. McWhorter House	20635 W. Cleveland Ave.	10/24/2000		
#10	Sears Kit Barn	12415 S. Grange Ave.	4/18/2002		Sign on barn (2022)
#11	German Evangelical Protestant Church Cemetery	4041 S. Racine Ave.	4/17/2003	Replacement pending	Write-up approved 4/18/2024
#12	German Evangelical Reformed Protestant Cemetery	3700 S. Racine Ave.	4/17/2003	Replacement pending	Write-up approved 4/18/2024
#13	Luthi Family Barn	20680 Downie Rd.	8/12/2008		Owner's permission required to view.
#14	Elger's Red Bell Market	18600 W. National Ave.	6/9/2009		Currently Chappel Sports
#15	New Berlin (Center) Cemetery	18001 W. National Ave.	11/21/2013	Replacement pending	Write-up approved 4/18/2024
#16	Sunnyside Cemetery	6005 S. Racine Ct.	11/21/2013	Replacement pending	Write-up approved 4/18/2024
#17	Koeppen Home	16230 W. National Ave.	4/8/2014		
#18	Cheese Factory/Mustang Shelly's Roadhouse	18540 W. National Ave.	12/18/2014		Under new ownership. Reopens 3/2025.
#19	Foster-Giesfeldt Home	21777 W. National Ave.	12/18/2014		
#20	Gilbert-Schroeder-Hofmann Home	4848 S. Calhoun Rd.	12/18/2014		
#21	Foster-Sadler-Kreger Home	21795 W. National Ave.	10/27/2015		
#22	Cutler-Kern-Kimball Farmstead	20398 W. Coffee Rd.	5/15/2019		
#23	Imig-Woelfel Farmstead	3820 S. Woelfel Rd.	9/22/2023		

	City of New Berlin: Historical Park Buildings			
	Revised: 3/13/2025 - DRAFT			
Nbr.	**Resource**	**Original Location**	**Designation**	**Notes**
	Historical Park/Prospect Hill	National & Racine Aves.	11/19/1991	Signage approved 01/20/2022
	Historical Park Buildings:			
#1	First Freewill Baptist Church	19750 W. National Ave.	11/7/1989	Also on NRHP
#2	Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farm	20155 W. Barton Rd.	11/19/1991	
	Authentic Historic Gazebo	Historic Park	Reproduction	Does not qualify for designation
	Church/Winton General Store & Post Office, circa 1840	19485 W. National Dr.		Razed
	Cupola Tower	2240 S. Moorland Rd.	4/2/1992	Moved to Hist. Park 01/31/1992, Highland Memorial Pk. Signage
	First Freewill Baptist Parsonage, circa 1842	5565 S. Racine Ave.		Razed
	Meidenbauer Log Cabin, circa 1842	Lawnsdale Rd.	11/19/1991	Moved to present site 1987
	Prospect Hill School #2/Murphy Brothers	East of the Freewill Baptist Church	9/6/1996	Moved to Barton Rd as a creamery
	Prospect Hill School #3, circa 1913	Prospect Hill	9/6/1996	Now a private home
	Site of Winton General Store & Post Office, circa 1888	19745 W. National Ave.	9/6/1996	Building no longer standing
	Weston Antique Orchards & Barns	19760 W. National Ave.	9/6/1996	Also on NRHP
	Winton - Church - Martin House	19305 W. National Ave.		Moved to Hist. Park from Prosp. Hill Gardens in 2006
	Winton Sprengel House	19765 W. National Ave.		Moved to Hist. Park 2006

CHAPTER 4: INTRODUCTION CULTURAL & HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Revisions approved by Council on 6/14/2016 via Ordinance #2568

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the New Berlin Landmarks Commission is to serve the people of the ~~City~~ city as stewards of improvements and districts, and to develop historical, cultural, social, political and economic interest in our community. Continuation of our heritage for current and future generations is accomplished through the perpetuation and use of such improvements and districts, and by educating the citizenry and fostering in them a deep sense of civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past and present. The Landmarks Commission was created by Common Council Ordinance No. 897 on May 23, 1989. The Commission is made up of ~~9~~ nine members (~~8~~ eight are appointed by the Mayor, and 1 is appointed by the Common Council President~~.))~~. Members serve ~~3 Year Terms~~three year terms.

What is Historic? Webster's defines "historic" as "dating from or preserved from a past time or culture." The City of New Berlin has a variety of historic and cultural resources ranging from historic homes to an antique apple orchard. The City's Landmarks Commission is authorized to designate landmarks, landmark sites and historic districts within the City's limits.

The purpose of the Landmarks Commission is to:

- Increase public awareness of the City's origin, development, and historic significance;
- Conserve, protect and preserve the unique qualities and distinctive historic characteristics of the community; and
- Facilitate restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures, landscape features and other culturally significant physical objects and geographic areas.

Another community group charged with promoting the City's historic resources is the New Berlin Historical Society. The Historical Society is dedicated to the 4 R's: Rescuing, Restoring, Recreating, and Recording authentic New Berlin History. The Society was founded in 1965 in an old farmhouse on Cleveland Avenue.

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HISTORIC**AL** CHARACTER

The City of New Berlin was established in 1959, but early settlers made New Berlin their home long before then. The first settlers, Sidney Evans and P.G. Harrington and his wife, came in 1836. ~~Mentor was the original name of the township, but Mr. Evans changed the name to New Berlin on January 13, 1840.~~ The original name of the township was Mentor, but the name was changed to New Berlin on January 13, 1840, to honor the hometown in New York State of several pioneer settlers, including Publius V Monroe. Between 1850 and 1950, New Berlin's population went from 1,293 to 5,334. Ten years later, in 1960, the population had nearly tripled to 15,788. New Berlin was primarily an agricultural community with commerce hubs on Prospect Hill (near Racine Avenue and National Avenue) and at the New Berlin Center (near National Avenue and Calhoun Road). See Exhibit A for a map of New Berlin in 1873. The first Master Plan for New Berlin was adopted in 1947. See Exhibit B for zoning maps from 1959 and 1970. Today, New Berlin is a growing suburb of Milwaukee that has managed to maintain its rural character. The east side of New Berlin consists of higher density homes, commercial corridors along National Avenue, Moorland Road, Greenfield Avenue, and a strong industrial base. The west side of the City maintains a rural feel with large lot single-family residential homes and agricultural uses.

Current ~~resources~~ information on the City's cultural and historic resources can be found in numerous places, including the New Berlin Public Library and the Historical Park Museum ~~on Prospect Hill~~. The New Berlin ~~Almanac~~ Almanack is prepared by the Historical Society and also

contains a great deal of information about New Berlin's past. The first ~~Almanac~~ Almanack was published in 1965.

Other resources for Historical and Cultural preservation:

- Waukesha County Historical Society
- National Register of Historic Places
- Wisconsin Historical Society

PAST AND CURRENT ACTION TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Historical Society currently holds ~~four~~ several special open houses a year~~,~~ including an Ice Cream Social, Historic Days~~,~~ and Applefest. There are two annual full membership meetings and the board of directors meets monthly. ~~The New Berlin Historical Society has also been producing the New Berlin Almanac since 1965. The Alamanc is a valuable resource to learn about New Berlin's past.~~

In 1977~~,~~ the City of New Berlin purchased the property now known as Historical Park on Prospect Hill~~, . The Historic Park is a City-owned park~~ located in the heart of the Historical District. The Park consists of the Winton-Sprengel House and Carriage House, the ~~Youman~~Winton-Martin House, the 1863 School House, the Meidenbauer ~~log~~ Log ~~cabin~~House, the ~~Copula~~Cupola, ~~and~~ the ~~new~~ Gazebo and the Museum. The Historical Park ~~has recently~~was expanded to include the Weston Antique Apple Orchard located across the street at 19760 W~~est~~ National Avenue and the First Freewill Baptist Church, located at 19750 W National Avenue. The Society has ~~since~~ restored the house~~s to its early 1900's period~~, re-created a country store in the Carriage Building, moved and restored a local log ~~cabin~~house, rescued and restored an 1863 one-room school house and established a museum in the adjacent former fire station. ~~Exhibit C includes descriptions of the buildings in Historic Park along with a map of the park.~~ See Exhibit C for descriptions of the buildings in the Historical Park along with a map of the park.

The historic buildings are operated by the New Berlin Historical Society and the buildings are open for tours. The Historical Society also offers half-day field trips for fourth graders where they ~~can~~ learn what ~~is~~ it was like to study when several grades were taught in the same room with one teacher. ~~They use slates and only one sheet of paper a day.~~ The students read from McGuffey readers and boys and girls sit in separate rows and have separate sides of the playground for recess. They use slates and only one sheet of paper a day per pupil.

The City ~~also~~ adopted Municipal Code Chapter 141: Historic Preservation on October 10, 2000. This chapter of the municipal code identifies and defines the purpose of the Landmarks Commission and also describes the procedures for designating a Landmark Site. The purpose of Chapter 141 is to:

1. Effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of such improvements and of districts which represent or reflect elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history.
2. Safeguard the City's historic and cultural heritage as embodied and reflected in such landmarks and historic districts.
3. Stabilize and improve property values.
4. Foster civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past.
5. Protect and enhance the City's attraction to residents, tourists and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry.

6. Strengthen the economy of the City.
7. Promote the use of historic districts and landmarks for the education, pleasure and welfare of the people of the City.

The following sites are currently on the ~~Wisconsin~~ National Register of Historic Places:

First Freewill Baptist Church - 19750 W. National ~~Ave.~~ Avenue (Page #_)

Needham, Enoch Gardner and Mary Caroline Koch, House - 12713 W. Greenfield ~~Ave.~~Avenue (Page #_)

Weston's Antique Apple Orchard - 19760 W. National ~~Ave.~~Avenue (Page #_)

The properties listed below are landmarks that have been designated by the Landmarks Commission (photos of each Landmark are also available on the City of New Berlin website: http://www.newberlinwi.gov).

- **First Freewill Baptist Church –**
  19750 W. National Avenue

  Designated November 7, 1989

Figure 4.1. First Freewill Baptist Church

~~Organized in 1840 as First Freewill Baptist Church in Wisconsin Territory, its congregation built constructed this building in 1859 as the center of the Yankee Settlement. Organized and built~~After it was built and organized ~~by Reverend. Rufus Cheney and Quincy Church,. tThe church was once almost completely destroyed by fire. The church has since been completely restored to its original state and is now listed on National Register of Historic Places.~~

The First Freewill Baptist Congregation in Wisconsin Territory was organized by Reverent Rufus Cheney in 1840. The church building was erected by Reverend Rufus Cheney and Quincy Church in 1859, and became the center of early Yankee settlement. The church was nearly destroyed by an arson fire in 1985. The church has since been completely restored to its original state and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The architecture of the First Freewill Baptist Church is representative of classic New England meeting house design.

- **Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farmstead -** 20155 W. Barton Road Designated November 19, 1991

Figure 4.2. Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farmstead

This Cream City house, circa 1840, was built by Quincy Cehurch. It probably replaced the log cabin that once faced the Old Mukwonago Road (National Avenue) in pioneer times. John Lindsey once owned the farmstead. In 1877, Mukwonago Road changed to National Avenue after the National Soldiers Home designation by Abraham Lincoln in 1865. The National Soldiers Home is now known as the Milwaukee Zablocki VA Medical Center.

One of the First Freewill Baptist Church's oldest members was Abram Vanderpool, who married Miss Rebecca Martin in front of the double-faced fireplace in the old cabin. The Martin famr farm stretched between what is now National Avenue and Barton Road. Rebecca's sister married Mr. Murphy, who took ownership of the farm. Their sons, Guy and Daniel operated a creamery from the Prospect Hill neighborhood. Before they bought the old Hill School building in 1913, they operated it from this house. The Murphys moved the schoolhouse down the road via steam engine and rollers.

In later years, John Heinz operated the property as a dairy farm. Lightning struck and destroyed the barn in about 1958the late 1950's. Since 1970, the Lee Sisson Family has owned the homestead. This was the site of Prospect Hill School #2, circa 1863. The original site was next to the First Freewill Baptist Church and it served as a one-room red school for 50 years, until it was bought, moved, and used as the Murphy Brothers Creamery on Barton Road. The Sissons donated the Creamery (once the 1863 Prospect Hill School) and it is now located at Prospect Hill, in the Historical Park.

- **Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House -** 5810 S. Racine Avenue Designated December 9, 1997

Figure 4.3. Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House

This dwelling is situated on County Trunk Y on the south side of Prospect Hill. It is the oldest frame house in the area and the most significant historically. Both Wisconsin's First Freewill Baptist Church

and the forerunner of Prospect Hill School were founded ~~there~~ here.
The Reverend~~.~~ Rufus Cheney was born in 1780 in Antrim, New Hampshire. En route to the Wisconsin Territory from his New Hampshire home, he established First Freewill Baptist Congregations in New York State and Ohio. In 1837, he settled at the foot of Prospect Hill and organized his last congregation. He built his house from the walnut trees sawed across the field at Hugh Wedge's Sawmill, the first mill in the county.

The house had a cellar, attic, two ~~big~~ large rooms with fireplaces back-to-back, a bake oven built into the chimney, a small kitchen and sinks arranged along the east wall.~~;~~ A well and sweep were located outside the northeast wall along with a grape arbor in the south dooryard. ~~and orioles overhead in the elms~~ Abundant elm trees were found throughout the property.

On July 11, 1840, Rev. Cheney gathered his Yankee neighbors in the parlor to form the First Freewill Baptist Church Congregation, the first in the Wisconsin Territory. Its members were Rev. Cheney, Aretas Whitcomb, Daniel Gilbert and their wives. Initially, they met in the Cheney home, and then in a little one-room schoolhouse built in 1844, across from the Cheney house. They continued to meet there after the school building was moved to the top of Prospect Hill in 1848. The congregation's own church building was built in 1858-59. This church building has been cited by the Waukesha County Historical Society, the New Berlin Landmarks Commission and twice by the U.S. Department of Interior's Historic Sites Survey, in 1936 and 1997. Virtually the father of Prospect Hill, Cheney gave his community its first church, ~~its~~ school and ~~then its~~ cemetery (Sunnyside). When his wife died, he married Lydia Moore, mother-in-law of Thomas Faulkner, county surveyor, cabinetmaker, teacher and member of Cheney's church. A financial arrangement was made with the two families sharing the house until the Cheneys' deaths, ~~him~~ Rufus on August 30, 1869, and ~~her~~ Lydia in 1872. At that time, Thomas reversed the stairway, removed the bake oven, built a barn, and planted an orchard. He served as church deacon, Sabbath School superintendent, and school clerk for many years. He and his family lived in the home from 1853-1928.

The Milton Coopers, of the pioneer Cooper family, near the Milwaukee County line, bought the house from Rufus Elden Faulkner, son of Thomas, in 1928 and raised their six children there. Following in his family tradition, he planted extensive apple orchards. It has remained in the Cooper Family.

- **Sunnyside Cemetery** - (6005 Racine Court)~~Site #4~~
  Designated November 21, 2013

  This historic cemetery was opened in 1841 as a gift to church members by Yankee pioneer Rev. Rufus Cheney, founder of Wisconsin's First Freewill Baptist Church.

  Among the first burials were Henry B. Cheney, the infant grandson of the pastor, on August 26th, 1841, and 33-year-old Anliza Cheney, the wife of the pastor's son, John, in December of 1842.

Figure 4.4. Sunnyside Cemetery

In contrast to these short lives, Rev. Cheney lived to age 89 (1780-1869) and his son to age 97.

In 1887, John Cheney formally deeded 1.3 acres to the newly-formed Sunnyside Cemetery Association, and additional land from the Blott Farm increased the acreage of the cemetery.

Veterans from six wars are buried here including eighteen from the Civil War. Notable is the monument of Dr. John Ingersoll listing three babies who were all named Robert in honor of the doctor's brother, Col. Robert Ingersoll. All three infants lived less than a year.

Other early pioneers who lie at rest here include the Hales, Blotts, Beardsleys and Parmenters.

On January 28th, 2020, the Common Council adopted Resolution 20-4 to transfer ownership and maintenance of the cemetery, to the City of New Berlin.

~~Sunnyside Cemetery was created by the Reverend Rufus Cheney in 1841 from a piece of his own land. Many early members of the Freewill Baptist Church are buried here. Rev. Cheney organized the church in 1840; the church building was erected in 1858-59.~~

~~The first burial was the Reverend's baby infant grandson Henry, followed by a Dr. Ryan. Reverend Cheney's daughter-in-law, Annliza Gray Cheney, died in December of 1842 and was laid to rest here. Dr. John Livingston Ingersoll was married to Theresa Cheney, the Reverend's daughter. His three sons, all named Robert, lived less than a year.~~

~~Rev. Cheney (1780-1869) has a historical marker at his grave, along with his own large stone lying flat on the ground.~~

~~Six wars are represented here. There are 18 Civil War veterans. The grave of Romanta Peck, a Civil War veteran, is marked by the tallest monument. Some families are buried here and have other family members buried at New Berlin Center Cemetery. Although this cemetery is located at the very busy corner of I-43 and Racine Avenue, there is still peace among the pines here. On January 28th, 2020, the Common Council adopted Resolution 20-4 to transfer ownership and maintenance of the cemetery, to the City of New Berlin.~~

- **Linnie Lac Dam Site –** College Avenue
  Designated February 22, 2000

Figure 4.5. Linnie Lac Dam Site

Located along College Avenue, this is the site of Waukesha County's first saw mill, waterpower, and dammed body of water. It was built and operated by Hugh Wedge and Isaac DeWitt in 1836. In 1841, William P. Hale built a dam across Muskego Creek, first using the power to run a turning lathe, then building a sawmill two years later. In 1846~~,~~ it was remodeled into a gristmill~~,~~ when Hiram E. Hale bought an interest in the property. An engine was installed in 1848, and the mill operated until 1860 by steam. Hale's mill fell into disuse in 1868;~~.~~ b~~B~~ut in that same year, he built a flourmill. From 1837-1890's~~,~~ the site had a total of four grist and flourmills, and was known as Hales Millpond. These mills helped to feed the area settlers with the corn and grains they processed. Farmers from all over the county soon took advantage of the mill operation, which supplied them

with the lumber needed to build houses and other structures. The area was once known as Cob Town because of all the corncobs around the mill.

In some historical writings, the old Wedge Mill is credited to Muskego. It was recorded this way based on the written and oral testimony of many old settlers. The error was understandable because at that time, town boundaries were not well known and the mill was located only a few feet north of the line between New Berlin and Muskego.

Sometime between 1840 and 1850, a post office operated in the area called Muskego Mills. The mills spurred development, and in the 1920's~~,~~ John Blott subdivided the shore and renamed it Linnie Lac after his wife Malina (Linnie). ~~Sometime between 1840 and 1850, a post office operated in the area called Muskego Mills.~~

In June 1997, flooding threatened the dam and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources dug a trench around it to avoid flooding downstream in Muskego. Since no owner could be found, the homeowners formed the Linnie Lac Management District, ~~and~~ took over ownership of the dam and worked out a taxing system to repair it ~~the dam~~. Completed in 2000, the dam was subsequently declared a New Berlin Landmark.

- **Elger's Red Bell Market (Currently Chappell Sports)** ~~-~~ 18600 W. National Avenue
  Designated June 9, 2009

Figure 4.6. Elger's Red Bell Market (~~Currently~~ Chappell Sports)

Elger's Red Bell Market building has seen little change since it was built by Burt and John Ingersoll (sons of Dr. John Ingersoll) in 1888. It ~~remains~~ is uncertain who the Ingersolls built this wood frame building for, but recently discovered information ~~tells us~~ indicates that George Vyvyan, son of a Cornish immigrant, owned it between 1902 and 1909. This classic country store served the entire Prospect Hill area selling everything from cloth to dry goods, farm tools, and meats. In 1909, Joe Elger Jr. and his wife Lillian (nee Boehmer) purchased it and continued the traditional store format.

The Elger family originally came to New Berlin in the 1850s presumably from what is now the Czech Republic, formerly Czechoslovakia. The original immigrant ancestor, Franz Elger, purchased a farm on ~~the~~ Calhoun Road in 1852. Several of his descendants owned markets in the area. Joe's son Glenn and wife June were the last Elgers to manage the store. On October 1, 1977, brothers Glenn and Don handed over the keys to Jack & Jean Wachholz, who operated a True Value hardware store until the early 1980s, thus ending nearly 90 years of operation as a country store.

Lennie Chappell bought the building in 1984 and operated it as a sporting goods business.

Many items from the original country store are on display at the New Berlin Historical Park where a replica of the store is set up in the carriage barn.

- **New Berlin Center Cemetery –**
  18001 W. National Avenue
  Designated November 21, 2013

Figure 4.7. New Berlin Center Cemetery

This historic cemetery was built on land donated around 1840 by Publius Virgil "P.V." Monroe who served as the first town clerk. Monroe is often credited with persuading the town council to change the name of the Town of Mentor to New Berlin in honor of the town in New York that many of the earliest settlers, including Monroe, called home.

New Berlin Center is the oldest cemetery in New Berlin. The large, ornate gate at the entrance serves as a reminder to visitors that they are leaving the everyday world and entering a spiritual realm.

In 1837, Mr. Kline, a German who worked in a blacksmith shop was the first death in the pioneer community. It is likely that Mr. Kline was buried in this cemetery, but there are no existing records.

The first recorded burial on February 15, 1841 was Harriet E. Monroe, the six-month-old daughter of P.V. Monroe and his wife, Cordelia. Cordelia was later buried in the family plot at the age of 41 in 1855. P.V. followed in 1861 at the age of 47.

A portion of the cemetery was reserved as a potter's field for the burial of transient and indigent individuals. There are no grave markers or monuments in the potter's field.

A cemetery association was established in 1857. Daniel Ewer was the first director. The Boyd family served as caretakers from 1910 until July 2021 when management of the cemetery was transferred to the City of New Berlin.

The family names of the early pioneers who lie at rest here include Boyd, Meidenbauer, Winton, Killips, Monroe, Church, and Korn. Veterans of several wars are also buried here; seven fought in the Civil War.

On September 24th, 2021, the Common Council adopted Resolution 21-29 to transfer ownership and maintenance of the cemetery, to the City of New Berlin. It remains an active cemetery.

~~This cemetery was established on land donated by Publius Virgil Monroe sometime around 1840. The first burial recorded was in 1841, making this the first and oldest cemetery in New Berlin,. It is still an that is still active today. cemetery. The first death in New Berlin (formerly called Mentorknown as Mentor at the time), was a Mr. Klein (Kline) in 1837 who was supposed to have been buried in this cemetery, but no tombstone was ever found. There is~~

~~also a potter's field. If a transient died while passing through the township, they would be buried in this section, however, there are no grave markers for them.~~

~~In 1857 a Cemetery Association was founded and Daniel Ewer became the first director. The families of many of the first settlers chose to make this their final resting place. As you walk these hallowed grounds, you will find names such as Boyd, Meidenbauer, Winton, Killips, Monroe, Church, Korn and Harris. These people were pioneer aldermen, shopkeepers, the city's first teacher, large land owners, a State Assemblyman, and a murder victim.~~

~~Veterans from the Spanish-American War, the Korean War and WWI are buried here; along with most numerously, the seven veterans from the Civil War. Below is the history of some of the prominent pioneers buried here:~~

- ~~P.V. Monroe donated the land upon the death of his six-month-old daughter Harriet. A wealthy Yankee, he arrived in this area in 1837 and was the first town clerk. He is credited with convincing the council to rename the city New Berlin after the New York hometown of some of the original settlers, himself included. His stone is nearly unreadable. Of his nine children only Harriet and Joseph (Civil War vetveteran, 28th Wisconsin) are buried here.~~
- ~~Thomas Boyd was the youngest of three Scottish-born immigrant brothers to arrive in the 1840s. He and his wife, Janet, had to bury an infant at sea. Their first home was a log cabin, but by 1860 Thomas had built a two-story frame home on Calhoun Rd. which still stands and has been continuously inhabited by five generations of the family. His descendants have been the caretakers of this cemetery since 1910.~~
- ~~Theodore S. Winton bought Daniel Church's store in 1866 and was postmaster until his son Louis built a new store in 1882. Theodore was the father of Theodora Winton Youmans, a prominent local suffragist. Both Winton homes are now located in the New Berlin Historical Park.~~
- ~~Johan (John) K. Meidenbauer, age 30 and his wife Catherine arrived in this area in 1848 and bought an existing log cabin (also located in the Historical Park) and farm. As a result of John and Catherine's only child passinghad died, When John and Catherine's only child died, he encouraged his nephew John M. Meidenbauer to come to Wisconsin. He arrived in 1877 and married Anna Schoenwalder in 1884. John K. willed the farm to his nephew on the provision that he would care for John K. and his wife so long as they all lived. John M. and Anna raised twelve children in the log home.~~
- ~~Jacob Korn's arrival in 1840 was the beginning of the migration of Germans into New Berlin. In 1860 he was the richest Germanone of the wealthiest individuals in the area with a financial worth of $15,500. He served in Company D of the 6th Wisconsin during the Civil War.~~

~~On September 24th, 2021, the Common Council adopted Resolution 21-29 to transfer ownership and maintenance of the cemetery, to the City of New Berlin.~~

- **Sears Kit Barn, Circa 1920 –** 12415 S. Grange Avenue
  Designated April 18, 2002

This is one of the last ~~D~~dairy ~~B~~barns remaining in New Berlin and ~~. It~~ operated until 1942. ~~It was designated a New Berlin Landmark on April 10, 2002.~~

Figure 4.8. Sears Kit Barn

Sears offered these pre-cut barns and farm buildings from 1911 until 1932. They were originally offered in the regular catalog, but after 1918, they were issued in special Barn & Farm Building Catalogs.

The kit for a modern bank barn, with trussed roof construction and vertical siding, (already cut and fitted) cost about $1,082.00, depending on size. The No. 2 yellow pine boards were delivered and stacked in the proper order on the property, ready for erecting. Included in the price was everything needed to complete the barn such as ~~free~~ building plans, nuts and bolts, screws, nails, and oxide red paint--enough for two coats, along with white window trim. Inside floor plans were also available.

The kit barns could be put together by a carpenter along with farm workers ~~of the farm~~ for a savings of about half the labor required. The exterior of the Sears Kit Barn on Grange Avenue is original. It was restored by Don & Camille Teffer.

- **Luthi Family Barn -** 20680 W. ~~Donnie~~ Downie Road
  Designated August 12, 2008

The barn was built in 1892, probably by the owner of the farm at that time, Fred Phile. The barn is a good example of a bank barn which is usually built into the side of a hill and is accessible at ground level and top of the hill. ~~from entrances on the top and bottom of the hill.~~ This is one of the few family-owned barns left in New Berlin in good condition. The barn is unpainted cedar board (presumed to be original). The boards are 1" thick with spaces between them to allow wind to blow through and dry out the interior. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, but the barn has never been painted. Through the years, there were ~~except for~~ a couple of large painted advertisements on one side facing Greenfield Ave.

Figure 4.9. Luthi Family Barn

The barn has a full basement and the fieldstone walls are two feet thick. The basement has been professionally restored by means of mortar tuck-point in an antique style matching the original.

Originally the barn housed cows, horses, and chickens on the lower level. Prior to 1960, the barn was used as an art studio by the sculptor-owner of the property at the time and housed statues. Heinz & Rosemarie Luthi bought the property in 1962. The property was originally 40 acres, however it was ~~down~~reduced to ~~3~~ three and a half ~~½~~ acres when the Luthi's bought it. The Luthi family primarily used the barn for storage, although Heinz had a carpenter shop in what was once the chicken coop.

The barn is set back on the property, and in order to see it, permission is required of the owner to use the driveway. ~~is necessary~~.

- **Andrew L. McWhorter House ~~-~~**
  20635 W. Cleveland Avenue
  Designated October 25, 2000

Figure 4.10. Andrew L. McWhorter House

The house was built circa 1850 of Cream City brick in the Greek Revival Style and is in excellent condition. It is a two-story upright style, with a one-story wing on the east side, originally containing a deep set-in porch from which two original columns still stand. Cream City brick and a line of lintels follow the roof line of the gable, with a signature brick ~~patter~~ pattern atop the gable. The house has all cut lintels, sills, and foundation.

A frame shed containing a kitchen was added sometime in the 19th century. Another frame addition was added to the west side before 1910. The floor plan is mostly original. ~~and. The home was~~ It was built in 1850 by A.L. McWhorter, one of the first settlers in New Berlin in 1835. In 1883 the house was sold to George Schley, and during his ownership~~,~~ the kitchen was added on the back. The Schley family was one of New Berlin's old German families, with at least 500 descendants in the area.

The house was sold again in 1918 to George Schoewe, a farmer, trained accountant, and son of a Lutheran m~~M~~inister.

In 1988, the estate was sold to Frank Kumershek, who subdivided the land and intended to demolish the house. He sold the house in 1992 to David and Linda Meleski, who restored the home prior to its landmark designation.

- **Clark-Pitman-Milham House ~~(National Historical Register)~~ -** 20900 W. Cleveland Avenue
  Designated August 24, 1999

Figure 4.11. Clark-Pitman-Milham House

The house was built around 1850 for Lucian Clark, possibly by the same builder as the house at 20635 Cleveland Avenue because of similar floor plan, limestone sills and lintels of Cream City brick. It is a ~~very~~ well-~~-~~preserved example of fairly affluent dwellings of the1850's.

The house is in excellent condition and is a two story upright Greek Revival-style home. One story at the west side originally contained a deep set-in porch in New York style. ~~A Ccream Ccity brick set-in porch was removed about around 1928 by bringing the wall (of original brick) out in line with the wing, and adding a small frame entry porch.~~ At the back, a long frame addition was ~~made~~built ~~about~~ during 1865 by the Pitman~~'~~s, presumably as a dance hall, but later divided into three rooms and a pantry. ~~The~~When the house was purchased by Jacob Milham in 1872, a~~. A~~ dry sink, hand-carved coat hooks, doors, and one window ~~were still~~remained in the house. A Cream City brick set-in porch was removed around 1928 by bringing the wall (of original brick) out in line with the wing, and adding a small frame entry porch.

The barn was built by Matt Lehnerer in 1885 on a much older barn foundation. As Lehnerer's first barn, the angle of hipped roof was not steep enough and a cupola had to be removed about 1935.

Note: The barn has since burned down and has been completely rebuilt on the foundation. The original silo remains but the roof is gone. ~~It is registered on the **National Register of Historic Places.**~~

- **Nicolaus Victorian Farmhouse -** 3655 S. Woelfel Road
  Designated November 4, 1996

Figure 4.12. Nicolaus Victorian Farmhouse

This magnificent Victorian frame house was built in 1900 for Matt Follman by two local carpenters, George Koeffler and Edward Hause. But, when~~W~~hen the house was completed, Matt Follman decided to ~~build and~~ move to the Calhoun Hall area, located just south of the railroad tracks on the west side of Calhoun Road ~~in New Berlin~~. George Koeffler then moved his family into the new farmhouse at 3655 S.~~outh~~ Woelfel Road.

George's youngest son, Harold, was born there. Harold Koeffler passed away April 2012 at the age of 100.

Koeffler's hired man, Edward Hause, lived at the Koeffler farmhouse on Coffee Street until a house was built for him, also located on Coffee Street. ~~Harold Koeffler passed away April 2012 at the age of 100.~~ In 1913 David C. Nicolaus and his wife Maria (Conrad) Nicolaus moved from Mukwonago when they purchased the Victorian farmhouse at 3655 S.~~outh~~ Woelfel Road. They started their family and had two children, Roy and Frieda. On the 60 acre farm, the Nicolaus family raised pigs, chickens and dairy cows. They grew crops such as corn, oats, and hay, along with cultivated a very large vegetable garden. They also had horses for plowing and transportation. Maria's father purchased a wooded 20 acre parcel adjacent to the Nicolaus land. The parcel, made of mostly maple trees, supplied ~~adjacent to the Nicolaus land for the~~ wood to be used on his farm on Hwy 100. The 20 acre parcel became part of the farm after Maria's father passed away. Those ~~20 acres of~~ maple woods were donated to the Waukesha County Land Conservancy by the Nicolaus family.

The Victorian farm house and ~~complete set of~~out buildings remain almost unchanged ~~from years past.~~ The farm is still active today.

- **German Evangelical Protestant Church Cemetery -** 4041 S. Racine Avenue
  Designated April 17, 2003

  This historic cemetery was built on land donated in 1842 by Christian Damm, an early German immigrant from Rhenish-Bavaria. The first burial took place later that same year. Barbara, the daughter of Henry and Barbara Luke, died of convulsions. She was only 13 days old. Eventually, 93 of New Berlin's earliest pioneers were laid to rest in this cemetery; 65 of them, like Barbara, were infants or children. The families represented include Kramer, Korn, Sittle, and Wilde.

  A frame church associated with the cemetery was built in 1848 and dedicated in 1849. It was the first permanent place of worship in New Berlin. A parsonage and parochial school were added in 1852. Within three years the congregation grew to 42 families, but doctrinal disagreements led to divisions within the community. A majority of members decided to leave. In 1865, they built a new brick church about a mile west from this site.

  By 1867, 25 years after its founding, the original church was abandoned, although the last known burials in the cemetery occurred in the early 1870s. Through the years the gravestones became hidden under a dense cover of brush and debris. . . but the cemetery was not forgotten.

  On April 17, 2003, the German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery was designated as an historic landmark. Under the loving care of the New Berlin Landmarks Commission, restoration efforts began. Volunteers worked to clean the grounds. Ground-penetrating radar was used to locate the gravesites and a list of the known burials was posted on the northside of the cemetery.

  In 2010, the cemetery was rededicated as a testament to the courage and determination of New Berlin's earliest residents.

  ~~This long forgotten cemetery of early German pioneers has finally been restored and rededicated. Their story deserves to be told.~~

  ~~Many of New Berlin's early settlers were industrious, thrifty Germans who came here seeking freedom of worship. Christian Damm led the first group of Protestant Germans to New Berlin~~

in 1840. They were followed by the Korns, Lukes, Strieders, Kerns, Swartzes, Grasers and Sittels. They settled along the present day Observatory, Coffee and Woelfel Roads, and along Racine Avenue. In 1842 these first Germans gathered in Christian Damm's log house to organize their church with a Lutheran pastor, the Reverend. Schmidt, a circuit-riding preacher.

The first burial at this location was that same year when little Barbara Luke, 13 days old, died with convulsions. Christian Damm donated some of his land for a cemetery and for the first frame church which was built in 1848. The parsonage was built in 1852 and a parochial school, taught by the pastor, was established. The first record listed 26 contributing families as members; within three years this list had grown to 42 families.

Figure 4.13. German Evangelical Protestant Church Cemetery

Pioneer life was difficult and filled with hardships like Disease, illness and accidents were occurring daily occurrences. Of the 93 recorded burials, 65 were infants or children. As was mentioned, Henry and Barbara Luke lost baby Barbara and then went on to lose six more children. The Krainers lost five children between 1859 and 1865. According to Libbie Nolan, local historian, Jayson Swartz claims that there were no family plots in the graveyard. When a person died, his or her remains were buried next to the grave of the prior person who had passed away.
Doctrinal differences caused the breakup of the church around 1863. A majority of the congregation wished to leave the Lutherans and form a German Reformed church, echoing the issues that had originally caused the Germans to seek religious freedom in America. The new church was formed, along with a new cemetery. The original Lutheran church was eventually abandoned and the cemetery became nearly forgotten, overgrown and neglected.

Between 2009 and 2012 the New Berlin Landmarks Commission was instrumental in getting the cemetery restored to honor the pioneers buried here. Credit must also be given to other Landmark Commissions over the years, along with many private citizens who devoted countless hours trying to reclaim reclaiming the land. Finally, thanks are due to the Parks Department. of at the City of New Berlin who is now maintaining the cemetery and who erected the two informational signs kiosks found there. Shelter signs were erected by the Landmarks Commission. One is contains a complete list of documented burials; the other is contains the print out of the electronic survey created generated by Accurate Underground Verification LLC using ground penetrating radar to show locations of burials. The pioneers buried here will not be forgotten.

- **German Evangelical Reformed Church Cemetery –** 3700 S. Racine Avenue
  Designated April 17, 2003

  As early as 1863 some sort of schism befell the old German Lutheran church on Racine Avenue which had been founded by Christian Damm and his fellow German immigrants in 1848. A majority of the congregation wished to leave the Lutheran ~~c~~Church and form a German Reformed ~~c~~Church.

Figure 4.14. German Evangelical Reformed Church Cemetery

  In June, 1865 this group acquired a piece of land about a mile west of their former church. In his diary Peter Swartz documents that in June of that year work began on the new brick church, which was dedicated on November 26, 1865. In addition to the church there was a parsonage with a small German school and a new cemetery. This was the last historic cemetery founded in New Berlin.

  Of interest are the two monuments of early settlers born in the 1700s – Carl Wilde (1788– 1866) and Angelica Kratz (1799 – 1881). The Swartz family had a large marker and the family's remains were moved to Prairie Home Cemetery in Waukesha many years ago. By the 1960s the church was gone and all that remained was the cemetery to mark the lives of these early German immigrants.

- **Jungbluth Greek Revival Farmhouse –** 3130 S. Sunny ~~s~~Slope Road (approximate location)
  Designated June 8th, 1993
  Torn down, marker at site

Figure 4.15. Jungbluth Greek Revival Farmhouse

  ~~This~~The site of this house ~~was~~ once owned by Mathias and Barbara Jungbluth and ~~was~~ known as the Jungbluth Homestead. The building was home to several early settlers of the New Berlin area. We ~~don't~~ do not have an exact date for when the house was built, but construction suggested the 1850's. The Greek Revival Farmhouse, along with its summer kitchen, once stood on the east side of Sunny Slope Road with the barn located on the west side of the road. ~~Sunny Slope Road~~. The barn was torn down when the farm was subdivided for development. At one time, the farmhouse was two separate houses ~~and~~ in two separate locations. Ludwig Frank joined the two sections in 1885. From the interior it was apparent where the two houses were joined, since the floors were not level and did not line up evenly. The house was restored and

Landmarked in 1993 but eventually sold for development~~.~~, then torn down. A marker was erected October 2003 where the house once stood.

- **Tacl's Tavern and Roadhouse ~~–~~** 20410 W.~~est~~ Greenfield Avenue
  Designated November 4, 1996
  Torn Down~~, plaque at Asia House~~

  Typical of the 1920's roadhouse design, combined business and living quarters were located in one building. ~~The building~~ Tacl's Tavern and Roadhouse was razed in 2000 for the improvements to Greenfield Avenue. The site is now marked with a Waukesha County Historic Marker. ~~The site was listed as a New Berlin Landmark in 1994.~~

Figure 4.16. Tacl's Tavern and Roadhouse

- **William & Elizabeth Koeppen's Home -** 16230 W. National Avenue
  Designated April 8, 2014

  Following the Great Depression~~'s recession~~, this house was built in 1939-40, with ~~the~~ materials recycled from the demolition of the Washington Schoolhouse ~~demolition which~~ that formerly stood on Hwy 100 & Capitol Dr. The Cream City brick was collected from the school site, cleaned, and mortared to the house along with Lannon stone to produce a unique bricking design. A local builder, Timothy Heaton, followed William's son Charles's architectural plan. Neighbor Joseph Casper~~,~~ dug the basement with the use of his team of horses. A "gentleman farmer," William raised sheep, geese, chickens, ~~and lastly~~ kept bees, and sold ~~R~~root ~~B~~beer ~~S~~supplies. Often inventing, William could be seen riding his homemade cart in the spring while harvesting asparagus. He supplied a large portion to the Fruit Ranch (once standing at 76th & Bluemound). Although its use has been abandoned, one bay of the garage has part of his invented electric door opener protruding. The house remains in the family.

Figure 4.17. William & Elizabeth Koeppen's Home

- **Cheese Factory/Mustang Shelly's Roadhouse -** 18540 W. National Avenue
  Designated December 18, 2014

  In 1836 W. A. Cone took out a land grant for a quarter ~~¼~~ of Section 28, which he then sold to Angelus Verbrick. In February of 1891, Angelus Verbrick leased a small piece of his property along W.~~est~~ National Avenue~~.~~ to M.A. Sickles and F.E. Allen to hold for the term of 25 years--provided they or their heirs would erect and operate a cheese factory within one year.~~a~~

~~cheese factory.~~ According to documents filed at the Register of Deeds in Waukesha County, they were to pay one dollar on the 28th day of February of each year of the said term. Verbrick further agreed upon payment of one hundred dollars he would give them a "good and sufficient deed" with the limitation that the premises were never to be used for the purpose of selling malt, ardent (burning) spirits or intoxicating liquors or beverages. He stipulated that in the case of those restrictions being ignored, the premises would revert back to Verbrick. If they failed to pay the rent and erect a cheese factory, and failed to keep any other agreement, Verbrick, the Leasee, could then expel the Leasor from the premises.

Figure 4.18. Cheese Factory/Mustang Shelly's Roadhouse

In 1891, M.A. Sickles sold to Edward Ester, and later that year, E. Ester sold to L.A. Davis. In 1892 L.A. Davis sold the building to C.B. McCanna, who then ran C.B. McCanna Cheese and Butter Mfg. there. Although a documented sale from McCanna could not be found, there is a possibility that it was in later years used as an ice house. By the 1960's, it was called the NIGHTOWL, and by 1963 an owner by the name of Merlin Hull was listed at that address, running a business called Hull's Tap. In the 1980's an individual named Bourdo ran a tavern there. In 1994, Michele High bought the building and renamed it Mustang Shelly's ~~(~~Roadhouse~~)~~.

- **Foster/Giesfeldt Home -** 21777 W. National Avenue
  Designated December 18, 2014

  This original Cream City brick home was built using Victorian architecture in 1871 ~~in the Victorian architectural style~~ by Samuel Foster, who was ~~had been~~ born in England in 1822. He originally came to Wisconsin in 1845 to the Pewaukee area, settling in New Berlin in 1855 on 165 acres. ~~where~~ He ~~initially~~ built a basement barn and ~~subsequently the~~ Victorian farmhouse~~,~~ with an upright part that is two stories high, a large wing of one and a half stories, along with a one story kitchen. It was noted at the time that the Foster family attended and supported the First Freewill Baptist Church. The farm grew to 374 acres and Mr. Foster rode ~~would ride~~ his horse around the property to survey the workers. A notable characteristic of the Cream City brick used for the home is that it accentuates the unique double- arched windows. The basement has all black walnut beams. There are hardwood floors throughout, a marble fireplace, and open staircase in the dining room. Roger and Doris Giesfeldt have maintained the home, ~~very well~~ in keeping with its historical significance to New Berlin since the 1960s.

Figure 4.19. Foster/Giesfeldt Home

- **Gilbert/Schroeder/Hofmann Home -** 4848 S. Calhoun Road
  Designated December 18, 2014

  According to his biography, A(Ivarus).E. Gilbert first came to New Berlin as a boy in 1839, arriving with his father Daniel and other family members from Genesee County, NY. They initially lived with the Hollister family in a one-room cabin along with 22 other individuals. ~~until the~~The Gilbert family ultimately built a dwelling on their own claim about a mile south of National Avenue~~.~~ on Calhoun Road.

  A. E. Gilbert later married one of the Hollister daughters and became one of New Berlin's most prominent citizens. His Cream City brick mansion, built in the late 1890's, still stands high atop the hill on Calhoun Road. It is an unusually large house that exhibits defining characteristics of the Queen Anne style, with multiple gabled forms, gables with shingles, and decorative windows. It has a corner tower with third-level windows including a conical roof and finial. Of note are the large bargeboards with incised detail and the original corbelled chimney. There is consistent use of brick on the foundation~~, with the design of the~~ ~~on the~~ first and second floor of the home, a feature ~~which~~ that is unusually unique for the Queen Anne style.

  Figure 4.20. Gilbert/Schroeder/Hofmann Home

  The home's historical significance also stems from being the site of the first test of the Firestone rubber tractor tire by Allis-Chalmers. Additionally, on former Gilbert property ~~located~~ just south of the homestead, at 4908 S. Calhoun Road, was the only round barn structure (now razed) ~~located~~ situated in Waukesha County. The round barn was built in 1898 by Henry Schreiber. ~~Round and polygon-shaped, in New Berlin at the time was very unique.~~ Round barns require only center and outer support, thereby providing economy of building material. A silo formsed the interior support for the structure and provided ventilation through the cupola, ~~top~~ thus reducing the risk of fire by spontaneous combustion.

- **Foster/Sadler/Kreger Home -** 21795 W. National Avenue
  Designation October 27th, 2015

  This elegant home was built around the turn of the 20th century, about 1902. It was owned by the Foster family until 1942. The Reinders Family owned the home from 1943-1959. In 1960, the Sadler Family ~~The Sadler family~~ bought the house ~~in 1960~~ and restored the porches to the original gingerbread style in 1987. Owners Travis and Stephanie Kreger restored the interiors, including original inlaid wood floors.

  Figure 4.21. Foster/Sadler/Kreger Home

Historical Park - 19765 W. National Avenue

- ~~Historical Park~~ **Historic Gazebo (Reproduction) -** 19765 W. National Avenue
  ~~Authentic Historic Gazebo~~

  This ~~authentic~~ reproduction of an early 19th-century Gazebo is located in the City of New Berlin Historical Park at Prospect Hill. ~~Historic Park.~~ It is representative of the historic community's gathering place.

Figure 4.22. Historical Park Gazebo

- **Cupola Tower — Ozanam Home -** ~~2240 S. Moorland Road~~
  19765 W. National Avenue
  Designated April 2, 1992

  The Cupola Tower was first located at 2240 S.~~outh~~ Moorland Road. The Ozanam Home was originally built, financed, and donated in 1930 by the Smith family of the A.O. Smith Corporation. The convalescent home was an extension of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital and was used to ~~house and the~~ care for ~~of~~ long-term patients during the poliomyelitis epidemic. ~~In June 1955, when that need decreased, and new facilities were added to the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, the existing buildings and land were put up for sale.~~ The 85-acre property was sold on August 28, 1955 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society to replace the nursing home facilities on Highland Avenue in Milwaukee. Patients and staff were transferred to the newly-acquired ~~property~~facility and the place was renamed Ozanam Home in honor of Frederic Ozanam, founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Figure 4.23. Cupola Tower – Ozanam Home

  The Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph from Hamburg, New York, who managed the home for the Society~~,~~ also moved to the new location. In August 1966, when the St. Joseph community withdrew its sisters from the home, it was purchased by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity of Manitowoc. In January ~~of~~ 1970, it became a retirement center for the Manitowoc Franciscans~~.~~ serving in that capacity as a retirement home for the growing numbers of retired and semi-retired nuns of the 105-year-old order until 1988. ~~From 1981 to 1988, the Ozanam Home in New Berlin served as a retirement home for the growing numbers of retired and semi-retired nuns of the 105-year-old order.~~ The Cupola Tower was removed from the roof of Ozanam Franciscan Sisters ~~r~~Retirement Home when the Ozanam property was sold for the Sanctuary Development. The Cupola Tower was moved to ~~this~~the Historical Park site on January 31, 1992 and subsequently designated a New Berlin ~~l~~Landmark.

- **First Freewill Baptist Church, Circa 1859 -** 19750 W. National Avenue
(National ~~Historic~~ Register of Historic Places)
Designated November 7,1989

Please see page 4.#.

~~Organized in 1840 as the firstFirst Freewill Baptist Church in the Wisconsin Territory, its congregation built the church in 1859, the center of early Yankee settlement. The church was organized and built by Reverend. Rufus Cheney and Quincy Church. The church has been restored to its original state after it was almost completely destroyed by an arson fire in 1985. It is registered on the National Register of Historic Places.~~

Figure 4.24. First Freewill Baptist Church

First Freewill Baptist Parsonage, Circa 1842 - 5565 S. Racine Avenue

This was the home of First Freewill Baptist pastors, including Melesin Sowles, daughter of Reverend~~,~~ and Mrs. L.L. Sowles, said to be America's youngest pastor (1899). It was supported by Church's Ladies Aid until sold as a private residence.

Figure 4.25. Freewill Baptist Parsonage

- **Meidenbauer Log House, Circa 1842 -** 19765 W. National Avenue

After leaving Germany, John Konrad Meidenbauer arrived in New Berlin, Wisconsin in July, 1848. He purchased 84 acres of land that included this two-story log house on Lawnsdale Road. The house was constructed of hand-hewn oak logs and built upon a stone cellar that was used to store fruits and vegetables. John Konrad Meidenbauer's nephew, John Michael Meidenbauer, purchased the farm in 1882. His 12 children were born in this log house. John Michael's son, Arthur, later purchased the farm from him in 1943. He had 4 children~~,~~ who donated the log house to

Figure 4.26. Meidenbauer Log House

the New Berlin Historical Society in 1986. The log house was dismantled and then reconstructed on its present site in 1987.

- **Prospect School #2/Murphy Brothers Creamery –** 19765 W. National Avenue ~~(Historical Park)~~

Figure 4.27. Prospect School #2/Murphy Brothers

This was one of the oldest buildings in New Berlin, in use as Prospect Hill School from 1863-1913, replacing the first smaller Prospect Hill school built in 1844. The original site of the school was just east of the First Freewill Baptist Church. It served as a school for 50 years, then was purchased and moved to Barton Road to be used as a Creamery. The schoolhouse has since been relocated to the Historical Park and is open during the Historical Society's annual events, along with being open for school group tours.

- **Weston Antique Apple Orchards & Barn (National ~~Historic~~ Register of Historic Places) –** 19760 W. National Avenue
  Designated 2006

Figure 4.28. Weston Antique Orchards & Barn (National Historic Register)

The barn was built as a dairy barn in 1906 by George Koeffler. Mr. Koeffler also built the farm house. Emma Korn owned the farm until 1917. The farm passed through several hands between 1917 and 1927 when Otto and Minnie Hertel acquired it. In 1928, the Marckwardt/Weston family moved to the farm. William Marckwardt bought the farm in 1931. His daughter, Alice Weston, inherited the farm from his estate in 1949.

The main use of the barn's basement by the Marckwardt/Weston family was as an aluminum/brass foundry. The company mainly produced barrel stands and was named "Waukesha Metal Products Co." with William Marckwardt's brother, Henry, as ~~P~~president, and Harvey Weston as ~~V~~vice ~~P~~president. After several years, the company dissolved and the barn was used ~~as~~for storage.

As the apple orchards planted by the Marckwardt family began to produce in ~~1944~~the 1940's, the barn's basement became an apple cooler and the main floor of the barn was used to store orchard machinery. The apples from the orchard ~~are have been comprised of~~ comprise over 90 varieties, including many that are heirloom~~ and historical~~, dating back

several hundred years. This is one of Wisconsin's first ~~l~~Landscapes to be on the National Register of Historic Places.

- **Church/Winton General Store and Post Office, Circa 1840 -** 19601 Shields ~~Dr.~~Drive (Now razed)

  This old structure once housed Prospect Hill's first post office with Daniel Church as its first postmaster in 18500 From 1860 on, the Wintons operated it as a General Store and Post Office. In 1866, Church sold the building to T.S. Winton. ~~Years later the Shields family lived there, and named the road Shields Drive.giving the little road past it the name of Shields Drive~~. From 1866 on, the Wintons operated it as the general store. The building was moved to Racine Avenue just south of National Avenue ~~here~~ from its original location at ~~19485~~ 19425 W.~~est~~ National Avenue. ~~It was razed due to road construction of the Racine/National Avenue.~~

  Figure 4.29. Church/Winton General Store and Post Office

  Years later the Shields family lived there and named the road Shields Drive. Later it was owned by James E. Need. When he died his estate was handled by his brother, Anthony Need, and in 1993 the building was sold to Shawn DePetro who occupied it for 13 years. It was town down due to the road widening of Racine Avenue.

- **Site of Winton General Store and Post Office, circa 1888 -** 19745 W. National Avenue (Now razed)

  This replaced an earlier Church/Winton Store. The first New Berlin phone was located at the store and connected to Charles Guthrie's store in Vernon. ~~Buildings on this site burned twice.~~

- **Winton-Church-Martin House -** 19765 W. National Avenue (Historical Park)

  ~~The Theodora Winton Youmans residence was relocated to Historical Park. The funds to move the house came from grants and private donations. The house and most of the artifacts were donated by the Al Martin Family.~~

  This Theodora Winton Youman's (1863-1932) childhood residence was relocated to Historical Park. Theodora was born in Dodge County, but she and her family moved to New Berlin where she and her brothers (including Louis Winton) attended the nearby District #3 Prospect School. Her father, T.S. Winton, of a founding Town of Waukesha

  Figure 4.30. Winton-Martin House

family, purchased the general store of Daniel Church at Prospect Hill in 1866. Later she attended Carroll Academy (now known as Carroll University) in Waukesha. Following her graduation in 1880, the only New Berlinite known to have done so in the 19th century, she began working as a reporter for the Waukesha Freeman. She became the assistant editor of the Freeman after her marriage to Henry M. Youmans, editor of the Freeman. She was later involved in the national Women's Suffrage Movement and became known as "The First Lady of the Wisconsin Press." The funds to move the Winton-Sprengel House came from grants and private donations. The house and most of the artifacts were donated by the Al Martin Family.

- **Winton Sprengel House -** 19765 W. National Avenue (Historical Park)

This was the home of Louis Winton, proprietor of the general store, post office, and hall next door; later of Paul Sprengel, producer of plants and produce. The Winton family name is also associated with ~~the nationally-known woman,~~ Theodora Winton Youmans (1863-1932). Her father, T.S. Winton, of a founding Town of Waukesha family, purchased the general store of Daniel Church at Prospect Hill in 1866. Theodora was born in Dodge County, but she and her brothers attended the nearby District #3 Prospect School after the family's move to New Berlin. When she finished there, she went to Carroll Academy in Waukesha. Following her graduation in 1880, the only New Berlinite known to have done so in the 19th century, she began working as a reporter for the Waukesha Freeman. She became the assistant editor of the Freeman after her marriage to Henry M. Youmans, also affiliated with the Freeman as its editor. She was later involved in the national Women's Suffrage Movement, and became known as "The First Lady of the Wisconsin Press."

Figure 4.31. Winton Sprengel House

- **The Cutler/Kern/Kimball Farmstead** – located on the northwest corner of Coffee Road and Johnson Road
  Designated May 15, 2019

Records show that the land on which this Landmark stands was first purchased by John P. Hayes in 1839 when the town was called Mentor and included 160 acres. On January 13, 1840 the town's name was changed to New Berlin. The farm was subsequently owned by William P. Clark of Prairieville, in the County of Milwaukee (which originally included Waukesha County), in the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1841 the land was sold to Morris D. Cutler, founder of the City of Waukesha, and also a resident of Prairieville. He had arrived in the area in 1834 and was the first

Figure 4.32. Cutler/Kern/Kimball Farmstead

permanent white settler in the area. He owned a large part of Waukesha, and became fairly wealthy through land sales, living in Waukesha until his death in 1896.

Deeded records show that the property was sold by Morris D. Cutler to Henry Bornheimer on November 29, 1844 with retention of timber rights on the land through April 14, 1846, after which time if the timber had not been removed, the rights to remove it would be rescinded. Henry Bornheimer had come to New Berlin in 1844 from Hesse-Darmstadt (Germany), aged 34 years old. Prior to his death in 1866 of typhoid fever, Henry Bornheimer sold the farm to Phillip Stahl, possibly a relative of his wife, since her maiden name was Stahl. Before 1870 the farm was purchased by Heinrich (Henry) Ulrich. The 1870 census shows that Henry Ulrich was 50 years old, having been born in Brandenburg, Germany. Baptismal records of the family's children are found in source records of the German Evangelical Reformed Church of New Berlin.

Ultimately the Kern family, descendants of German immigrants Lorenz and Kathrina (Weiffenbach) Kern (who had arrived in New Berlin in 1843), became the longest owners of the property, beginning after the 1870's. The Kern family is credited with building and improving the farmstead along with many of its outbuildings. The home and surrounding buildings have been well maintained and are very representative of a well-preserved example of a 19th-century Midwestern farmstead. Over three generations of Kern families lived on this property, with family members serving in local government roles in New Berlin such as supervisor, town treasurer, and the school board. The Kern family was an integral part of the Coffee Street Historic District, with many activities revolving around the Little Grove School, the German Evangelical Protestant and Reformed Churches, and Cornfalfa Farms. Many Kern descendants still remain in the New Berlin area today. The current owner purchased the property in the early 1980's and has maintained it as a working farm, with horses and farm stand sales of local produce including jams and jellies. The buildings, including the wood framed farm house, are painted red with white trim, well-maintained, and reflect the visual aspect of what a farmstead in the 1800's - 1900's in rural Wisconsin would have looked like. As such, it is unique with New Berlin Landmarks since the entire farmstead is the Landmark.

~~**Andrew McWhorter House (c. 1850) –** Located at 20635 West Cleveland Avenue is a Greek Revival style cream city brick house built by Andrew McWhorter. Andrew McWhorter was one of the first settlers in New Berlin. He purchased the land through a land grant in 1839. A new owner added the kitchen 1910. The house was sold several times and the owner in 1988 subdivided the property and planned to demolish the house. Fortunately, that did not happen and the property was again sold. The house is now being restored to its original state and was designated a New Berlin Landmark on October 24, 2000.~~

~~**Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House (c. 1840's) –** Located at 5810 S. Racine Avenue, Wisconsin's First Freewill Baptist Church Congregation was formed in his house on July 11, 1840. It was Rev. Rufus Cheney (born in 1780 in Antrim, New Hampshire) who established Freewill Baptist Congregations in New York State and Ohio en route to the Wisconsin Territory where he settled at the foot of Prospect Hill and organized his last congregation. The Prospect Hill School was also founded in this house. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on December 9, 1997.~~

Clark-Pitman-Milham House and Barn (c. 1855) – Located at 20900 W. Cleveland Avenue, the house was built for Lucian Clark in 1855. The two-story Greek Revival house (Figure 4.1) is a very well preserved example of an affluent dwelling of the 1850s. The addition to the house was built c. 1865 for Pitman. The barn was built in 1885 by Mike Lehnerer. The house was purchased by the Jacob Milham family in 1872. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on August 24, 1999.

Figure 4.1. Clark Pitman Milham House

Coffee Street - Prior to New Berlin becoming a city, Coffee Road was known as Coffee Street. Coffee Street connected Racine Avenue with Mukwonago Road (now National Avenue) and was a one track gravel road which passed through a German neighborhood and Little Grove School District. Passersby would stop along Coffee Street to sample their neighbor's coffee bubbling on the back of each home's big black stove. To recognize the historic and cultural heritage of Coffee Street for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of the citizens of the City of New Berlin, decorative signs referencing the historic nature were placed below the existing Coffee Road street signs in the Spring of 2000.

Cupola Tower (c. 1920) – This landmark is located within Historic Park at 19765 West National Avenue. The Cupola Tower (Figure 4.2) was originally part of the Ozanam Home located at 2240 South Moorland Road. The convalescent home was built, financed and donated in 1930 by the Smith family of the A.O. Smith Corporation. It was an extension of the Children's Hospital and was used to house long-term patients during the poliomyelitis epidemic. The Cupola Tower was removed from the roof of Ozanam Franciscan Sisters retirement Home when the property was sold for the Sanctuary Development. The Cupola Tower was moved to this site on January 31, 1992 and was designated a New Berlin Landmark on April 2, 1992.

Figure 4.2. Cupola Tower

Jungbluth Greek Revival Farm House (c. 1855) – This Landmark is located at 3130 South Sunny Slope Road. Once owned by Mathias & Barbara Jungbluth. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on June 8, 1993. It is no longer standing.

Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farmstead (c. 1840) – Located at 20155 W Barton Road, this Cream City brick house was built by Quincy Church. The farmstead was once owned by John Lindsey. The Murphy's, whose sons operated a creamery, also owned the house at one time. It was then owned by John Heinz and since 1970 the Lee Sisson Family. The Sissons donated the Creamery (once the 1863 Prospect Hill School) to the Historical Park.

Linnie Lac Dam and Lake Site (c. 1836) – Located along College Avenue. This is the site of Waukesha County's first sawmill, waterpower, and dammed body of water built and operated by Hugh Wedge and Isacc DeWitt in 1836. It was also the site of four grist and flouring mills from 1837 – 1890s and was later known as "Hales Millpond". Farmers from all over the county soon took advantage of the mill operation, which supplied them with the lumber needed to build houses and other structures. It also helped to feed the area settlers with the corn and grains processed in the grist and flouring mills. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on February 22, 2000.

Nicolaus Victorian Farmhouse (c. 1900) – Located at 3655 South Woelfel Road, the Victorian frame farmhouse and buildings were built in 1900. David C. Nicolaus purchased the property in 1913 and it is still owned by the Nicolaus family today. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on November 4, 1996.

Sears Kit Barn (c. 1920) – Located at 12415 South Grange Avenue, It was built in the early 1920's and operated as a dairy barn up until the middle 1940's. The exterior of the barn and milk house is original (see Figure 4.3). According to the Sears Archives, Sears offered pre-cut barns and other farm buildings through special catalogs from 1911 through 1932. Other types of farm buildings offered included corn cribs and granaries, hog houses, poultry houses and milk houses. From 1911 through 1917 a few barns were offered each year in the back pages of Sears Modern Homes catalogs. Beginning in 1918, Sears issued special Barn or Farm Building catalogs. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on May 28, 2002.

Figure 4.3. Sears Kit Barn

Tacl's Tavern/Roadhouse (a.k.a. Asia Restaurant, c. 1927) – Formerly located at 20401 West Greenfield Avenue, the building was torn down with the widening of Greenfield Avenue in 2000. Tacl's Tavern or Roadhouse was built in 1927 on the corner of Johnson Road and Greenfield Avenue in the Town of New Berlin. The American Roadhouse was prevalent in the United States during the Prohibition and Depression eras of the 1920's and 1930's and is considered the foundation of the original "Mom and Pop" family business. The American Roadhouse provided a life style featuring residential living quarters for the family as well as a source of income. Generally, the husband and wife would run the business, often with the help of their children and other family members. In many cases, the husband would maintain a full or part-time job outside of the family business in order to supplement the family income. Designated a New Berlin Landmark on April 19, 1994.

Figure 4.4. Tacl's Tavern/Roadhouse

Additional designated New Berlin City Landmarks:

- First Freewill Baptist Church – designated November 7, 1989
- Westin Apple Orchard - designated February 17, 1992
- Prospect Hill School #3 (Sisson's) - designated February 17, 1992
- Meidenbauer Log House - designated February 17, 1992
- Winton Sprengel House - designated February 17, 1992
- Site of Winton's Store & Post Office - designated February 17, 1992
- Prospect Hill School #3 (Peterson's) - designated February 17, 1992
- 1st Post Office on the Hill (Nedd's) - designated February 17, 1992
- First Freewill Baptist Church Parsonage - designated February 17, 1992
- Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz Farm (Sisson's) - designated February 17, 1992
- Swartz Cornfalfa Farm– designated May 20, 2004
- Calhoun & Calhoun Hamlet – designated September 16, 2004
- Chappel Sports/Elger Store – designated June 9, 2009
- Luthi Barn – designated June 9, 2009
- Cheese Factory/Mustang Shelly's Roadhouse – designated December 18, 2014
- Sunnyside Cemetery – designated November 21, 2013
- New Berlin Center Cemetery – designated November 21, 2013
- William and Elizabeth Koeppen Home – designated April 8, 2014
- Foster/Giesfeldt Home – designated December 18, 2014

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Cultural and historic resources throughout the ~~City~~ city have been identified. ~~Please see Exhibit D for maps of each Historic District. Below is a list of each potential Historic District.~~ Per Chapter 141 of the Municipal Code, a landmark or landmark site designation may be placed on any site, natural or improved, including any building, improvement or structure located thereon, or any area of particular historic, architectural or cultural significance to the ~~City~~city, such as historic structures or sites which:

1. Exemplify or reflect the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state or community;
2. Are identified with historic personages or with important events in national, state or local history;
3. Embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type of specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, method of construction, ~~of~~ indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
4. Are representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced ~~his~~ the age.

Please see Exhibit D for maps of each Historic District. Below is a list of each potential Historic District.

- **Calhoun Farms** – located south of Greenfield ~~Ave~~ Avenue. between Calhoun Road to ~~about~~ approximately 180th Street. Chicago Northwestern Railway is the southern border.

Figure 4.33. Calhoun Farms Subdivision.

Thomas Calhoun and his wife, Mary, were born in Ireland, and after arriving in Wisconsin, bought a piece of land in 1847 at Calhoun Road and W. Greenfield Avenue. The couple had two children, Mary and George.

Another resident of the area, Franz Elger, also had a farm on Calhoun Road in 1852. He died in 1889, and his extensive property was divided among four sons. The Elger Family operated a store on W. National Avenue from the early 1900's to the 1970's. (Figure 4.36). Horse sheds were located in the back of the store for use by customers.

~~Part of the area is now Calhoun Farms Subdivision. Figures 4.54.3132 and 4.64.3233 show existing homes in the Calhoun Farms Subdivision.~~

~~In the era of the railroad, Calhoun was the busiest center New Berlin has ever seen.~~ The most important event in Calhoun's history occurred in early February, 1882, when the Northwestern Railway pulled its first train into the community. In the era of the railroad, Calhoun was the busiest center New Berlin has ever seen. The station was built on George E. Calhoun's land and named ~~after him; the road was named for the station rather than the family.~~for the Calhoun Family. ~~Another important event occurred in~~ In1898, ~~when~~ the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. (T.M.E.R. and L.) created the Interurban Railway service. ~~or nickname TM. It provided~~ to provide transportation to the city of Milwaukee and much of southeast Wisconsin. The service continued until June 30, 1951. The former railway-line ~~area~~ is now the Waukesha County Bike Trail. ~~The TM was the nickname for the Interurban Railway service provided by The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. (T.M.E.R. and L.).~~

Figure 4.34. Calhoun Farms Subdivision

Calhoun Hall, 1849 S. Calhoun Road, was once a postal station (Figure ~~4.7~~4.35). ~~It~~that also housed a saloon and ~~some sort of store as well~~general store. People paid their taxes there, and the Hall was also a roller skating rink and the site of Tuesday night card games. ~~The closing of the TM and decline of the railroad changed old Calhoun forever.~~

In 1900, George Calhoun sold his farm to Colonel Frederick Pabst. There are still descendants of the Calhoun Family living in New Berlin. After Colonel Frederick Pabst of the Pabst Brewing Company in Milwaukee purchased the Calhoun farm, he purchased even more land on the west side of Calhoun Road. He wanted a "show farm" for stock and raising of hops for his brewery. Frederick Pabst, Jr. later sold the land to Dr. David Roberts of Waukesha, who was a state veterinarian in 1906 - 1908, and a manufacturer of cattle medicine. He peddled his veterinary supplies from a wagon drawn by a yoke of buffalo. Roberts' barn was well ahead of its time with concrete floor, cork stanchions and electricity supplied from its own dynamo.

Calhoun Homesteads, now Calhoun Farms Subdivision, was a planned, developed community in the early 1940's with architectually-similar cottage-style houses, just north of the railroad tracks and accessible from Calhoun Road. Figures 4.33 and 4.34 show existing homes in the Calhoun Farms Subdivision. For its time, it was a very special and attractive subdivision, with unity in its variety and enough space to seem rural. It has retained much of its charm with the white fences surrounding some of the properties. The closing of the Interurban Railway and decline of the railroad changed Calhoun forever.

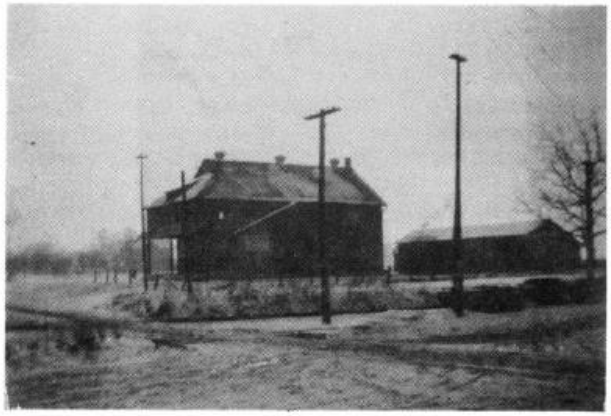
A ceremony was held to dedicate two "Calhoun" markers located near the Waukesha County Bike Trail on September 16, 2004. The event was sponsored by the New Berlin Landmarks Commission. The markers were put in place by the Waukesha County Historical Society. These markers pay tribute to the significance of the era and Calhoun settlement.

Calhoun Farms Subdivision happened was developed in the early 1940s. A ceremony was held to dedicate two "Calhoun" markers located by near the Waukesha County Bike Trail on September 16, 2004. The event was sponsored by the New Berlin Landmarks Commission. The markers were put in place by the Waukesha County Historical Society. These markers pay tribute to the significance of the era and Calhoun settlement. Calhoun Homesteads, now Calhoun Farms Subdivision, was a planned community with architecturally similar, low-lying, cottage style houses, just north of the railroad tracks and accessible from Calhoun Road. For its time, it was a very special and attractive subdivision with unity in its variety and enough space to seem rural. It has retained much of its charm with the white fences surrounding some of the properties.

Calhoun Hall in 1988, showing the original wing (r.?) the added hotel (1.?) and the added dance hall (rear) as well as old outbuildings. The western-style front was added in 1967.
Photo by Donald Hermann

Figure 4.35. Calhoun Hall

Thomas Calhoun and his wife Mary were born in Ireland and after arriving in Wisconsin, bought a piece of land in 1847 at Calhoun Rd.Road, and W. Greenfield AveAvenue. in 1847. The couple had two children, Mary and George. In 1900, George Calhoun sold his farm to Colonel. Fred Pabst. There are still descendants of the Calhoun family living in New Berlin.



Elgers' store at Calhoun about 1918. Note the horse sheds in back for the use of customers.
Photo courtesy of Percy Elger

Figure 4.36. Elgers' Store

Another resident of the area, Franz Elger also had a farm on Calhoun Road in 1852. He died in 1889 and his extensive property had to bewas divided among four sons. The Elgers' Family operated a store in about around 1917on W. National Avenue from early 1900's to the 1970's (Figure 4.84.35). Horse sheds were in the back of the store for use by customers.

Colonel. Frederick Pabst of the Pabst Brewing Company. in Milwaukee purchased the Calhoun farm as well as even more land on the west side of Calhoun Road. Colonel. Pabst wanted a show farm for stock and raising of hops for his brewery. Fred Pabst, Jr., sold the land to Dr. David Roberts of Waukesha.

Dr. David Roberts was a state veterinarian in 1906-1908 and manufacturer of cattle medicine. He peddled his veterinary supplies from a medicine wagon drawn by a yoke of buffalo. Roberts' barn was a model well ahead of its time with concrete floor, cork stanchions and electricity supplied from its own dynamo.

- **Coffee Street -** Prior to New Berlin becoming a city, Coffee Road was known as Coffee Street. Coffee Street connected Racine Avenue with Mukwonago Road (now National Avenue) and was a one-track gravel road which passed through the Little Grove School

District, ending with Cornfalfa Farms as the western boundary of Coffee Street. This area represents a unique German cultural settlement within the historic New Berlin community. Initially comprised of two wheel ruts with grass between and brush on both sides, Coffee Street derived its name from farmers who hauled their milk to the depot at Calhoun Road. The aroma of coffee filled the air as they passed each home, thus the lane became known as Coffee Street. Passersby would stop along Coffee Street to sample their neighbor's coffee bubbling on the back of each home's big black stove. Some of the Coffee Street neighbors included the Baumgartner, Graser, Hause, Koeffler, Faulkner, Meidenbauer, Kern and Swartz families. The Grasers' log cabin still stands, covered with siding at Coffee and Wehr Road. Cari-Adams subdivision was named in honor of the Grasers' parents Adam & Carrie Graser. To recognize the historic and cultural heritage of Coffee Street for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of the citizens of the City of New Berlin, decorative signs referencing the historic nature were placed below the existing Coffee Road street signs in the Spring of 2000.

Figure 4.37. Historic Coffee Street

- **Conrad Park – Needham Farm** – the ~~City's~~ city's first ~~Subdivision~~ subdivision was recorded in 1913. ~~The original house, built in 1868, is on the National Register of Historic Places.~~ Among the many fine homes of Conrad Park, a notable Landmark is the Needham-Johnson ~~h~~House, at 12713 W. Greenfield Ave. It was built in 1868 with the stones comprising the exterior quarried from local pink stone. The Italianate cut-stone ~~Needham~~ house is on the National Historic Register of Historic Places. The land that the home stands on was originally purchased by Enoch Gardner Needham in 1842. The home replaced an earlier log cabin and has been continuously lived in by descendants of the Needham-Johnson families since 1868. The Johnson family is the family for whom ~~the~~ Johnson Road in western New Berlin is named.

Figure 4.38. Conrad Park Subdivision

Located in the extreme northeast corner of New Berlin, it is bounded on the north by Greenfield Ave., on the east by County Line Road (124th St), and on the west by Sunny Slope Rd. Figure~~s~~ 4.36~~4~~.38 ~~and 4.10~~ illustrate~~s~~ an existing ~~road and~~ home in the Conrad Park Subdivision. Located in the extreme northeast corner of New Berlin, Conrad Park is bounded on the north by Greenfield Avenue, on the east by County Line Road (124th Street), and on the west by Sunny Slope Road.

It was the first subdivision in New Berlin, deriving its name from West Allis businessman, Otto Conrad, who purchased the Needham ~~woods~~ Woods in late 1912 for real estate development. Vital to this subdivision's success was the interurban electric rail line, which bisected the area and provided easy access to workers from ~~Allis~~ Allis-Chalmers at its Woodmont/County Line (124th St) stop. ~~From the beginning, Conrad Park was aimed at this blue-collar group, with the first house lots sold prior to World War I.~~ Conrad Park was aimed at blue-collar workers, with the first house lots sold prior to World War I.

Figure 4.39. Gardner-Koch-Needham House

Woodmont Country Club, ~~begun~~ founded in 1907 with the purchase of its original 40 acres in Section 1 from Daniel Ewers, became the first commercial recreational development in the community. By 1926, ~~many~~ more acres had been added along with private cottages and a clubhouse, but ~~in part~~ due to aging membership and financial difficulties during the Depression, the club was eventually sold in 1943 to a group of West Allis businessmen and reopened as Lincoln Hills. In 1954, another transition occurred with the purchase of the course by Allis-Chalmers. The course was renamed the W.A. Roberts Golf Course ~~shortly afterwards~~ in memory of the President of Allis-Chalmers. ~~following his death.~~ In the Roberts era, the Woodmont summer cottages, except the clubhouse, were torn down. In 1978, the City of New Berlin purchased the golf course and changed its name to New Berlin Hills. In 1999 a new clubhouse was completed under the management of Crown Golf ~~Management~~. ~~Having~~ Since it ~~celebrated its'~~ 100-year ~~anniversary in 2007, its inception as~~ the former ~~Woodmont Country Club stands as one of the oldest golf courses in the state.~~ With the celebration of the 100-year anniversary in 2007, the former Woodmont Country Club stands as one of the oldest golf courses in the state.

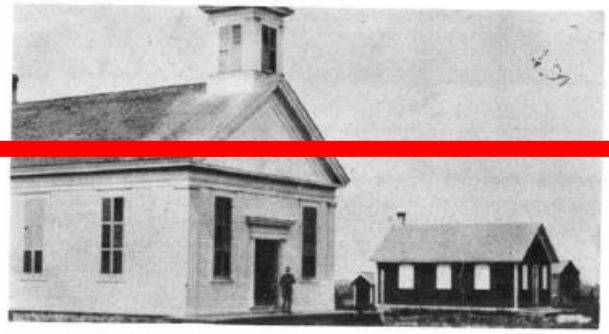
~~Figure 4.37 4.9~~10. ~~Conrad Park Subdivision~~Woodmont ~~Country Club~~

Figure ~~4.37~~ 4.40. New Berlin Hills Clubhouse

~~Among the many fine homes of Conrad Park, a notable Landmark is the Needham-Johnson house, at 12713 W. Greenfield Ave. It was built in 1868 with the stones comprising the exterior quarried from local pink stone. The Italianate cut-stone Needham house is on the National~~

~~Historic Register of Historic Places, as well as a Landmark of the City of New Berlin. The land that the home stands on was originally purchased by Enoch Gardner Needham in 1842. The home replaced an earlier log cabin and has been continuously lived in by descendants of the Needham-Johnson families since 1868. The Johnson family is the family for whom the Johnson Road in western New Berlin is named.~~

- **Prospect Hill & Lower Prospect Hill** – ~~this~~ This area is located near the intersection of Racine Avenue and National Avenue. It was the biggest settlement in New Berlin Township~~. Please see Exhibit C for maps and brochures of this area and a map of Prospect Hill from 1853.~~
- The area near National & Racine Avenue~~.~~ was the center of the old Yankee Settlement named Prospect Hill by Dr. John Ingersoll. It was the site of one of the earliest settlements in New Berlin Township. Prospect Hill was a close-knit hamlet at the turn of the century. Its 200 residents operated their mills, blacksmith and cooper shops, tree nursery and greenhouse. Among them were a doctor, minister, surveyor, carpenter, well digger, dressmaker, mason and teacher. After World War I, the Model "T" took folks away from home and rural free delivery closed the local post offices ~~and the little stores died~~followed by the little stores. The intersection once held a gas station, large home and an implement dealer. Situated south of Racine Avenue, along Shields Drive, was the City's first post office and a parsonage. These buildings were removed to make way for the rebuilding of Racine and National Avenues. Some buildings have been moved and restored in the Historical Park. Except for buildings in the park, the rest are privately owned, and include the ~~first~~ First Freewill Baptist Church in Wisconsin along with the Weston Antique Orchards, both of which are on the National Historic Register of Historic Places. Adjacent to the ~~Westin~~ Weston Orchard is the Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson house which is also a New Berlin Landmark home.



Above: First Freewill Baptist Church in Wisconsin, Prospect Hill, built 1858 (still standing). Prospect Hill School next to it, built 1863. Small building to right of that is first Hill school built 1844. Picture taken 1886.

Figure 4.39~~4.11~~. First Freewill Baptist Church

~~The First Freewill Baptist Church was the first in the state of Wisconsin (Figure 4.114.39). The architecture of the First Freewill Baptist Church has been restored to that of the mid-1800's, and represents classic New England meeting house design. Prospect Hill was also the childhood home of Theodora Winton Youmans, nationally known news reporter and suffragettesuffragist.~~

The Weston Antique Orchards are the home of many varieties of antique apples, dating back several centuries. The entire District was given historic status on November 19, 1991. See page 4:## for further information.

Figure 4.41. First Freewill Baptist Church

The Church/Winton General Store and Post Office and hall were located on Prospect Hill (Figure ~~4.12~~4.42). Daniel Church was the first postmaster of the Prospect Hill Post Office in 1850. In 1860, the Winton~~'~~s operated it as a General Store and Post Office. The building was moved to Racine Avenue, just south of National Avenue from its original location at 19425 W. National Avenue. Later it was owned by James E. Need. When he died his estate was handled by his brother, Mr. Anthony Need, and in 1993 was sold to Shawn DePetro who occupied it for 13 years. It ~~has been~~was torn down for the widening of Racine Avenue.

Figure 4.42. Winton's General Store

~~Prospect Hill School #3 is located at 5545 S. Racine Avenue and was the fourth site of Cheney and Prospect Hill Schools. It was the only school with a belfry and basement. It was designed and built by Elden Faulkner and Jacob Graser. It remained a school until 1953. It is now a private residence.~~

The Dr. John Livingston Ingersoll House is located at 5530 S. Racine Avenue. Dr. Ingersoll gave Prospect Hill its name and married the pastor's ~~grand~~daughter, Theresa Cheney. His brother, Colonel Robert Green Ingersoll, was the world renowned orator and agnostic who often visited here. ~~Dr. Ingersoll was not the only doctor in the area.~~ Dr. Ingersoll had three sons who lived less than one year.

~~Figure 4.1413. Current Photo of Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House~~

The parsonage was built in 1886. This was the same year the Prospect Ladies Aid Society was organized and raised funds to keep the church active. ~~This~~ The house was unusual as it was built at a right angle to the road. ~~There are only two or three homes on the hill that can say this.~~ After the church was closed in 1925, the parsonage became the Smith ~~h~~House ~~around 1925~~. It ~~has been~~was torn down to make room for the widening of Racine Avenue.

~~The Cheney Faulkner Cooper House (Figure 4.14) is located at 5810 S. Racine Avenue and was built in 1840. Wisconsin's First Freewill Baptist Church Congregation was formed in the parlor of this house on July 11, 1840. It was Rev. Rufus Cheney who established the Freewill Baptist Congregation at the south slope of Prospect Hill. The Prospect Hill School was also founded in this house. It was designated a New Berlin Landmark on December 9, 1997. The house is now occupied by Glen and Karen Cooper.~~

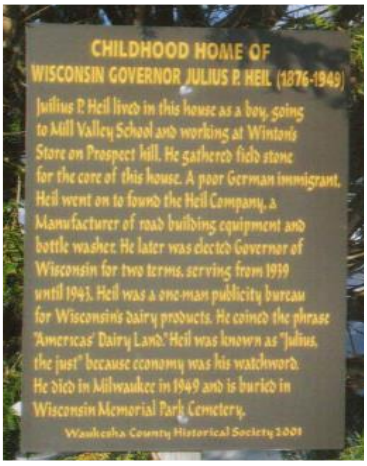


Figure 4.43. Sign for Governor Julius P. Heil Home

The Julius P. Heil ~~house~~ House (Figures ~~4.13~~ ~~14~~4.43 and ~~4.15~~4.44) is located at 19890 Julius Heil Drive and was built in 1849. This is the childhood house of Julius Paul Heil, 1876 – 1949. Mr. Heil was a German immigrant boy who grew up at the foot of Prospect Hill. He and his brother gathered fieldstone to ~~add to and~~ build their house. Julius became a two-term ~~Governor~~ governor of Wisconsin in spite of his fourth grade education. The kickoff for his campaign for Governor began at Prospect Hill. Commemorated by a Waukesha County Historical Society Marker.

Figure 4.44. Current Photo of Julius Heil House

The Martin-Johnson house (~~Figure 4.16~~4.45) is located at 5615 S. Racine Avenue and ~~is the oldest remaining house~~has the oldest remaining foundation for a house in New Berlin. It was built in 1836 by John H. White and was later owned by T. S. Winton, ~~who was the~~ father of women's suffragist, Theodora Winton Youmans. Later it became known as the John Martin ~~house~~ House and ~~is presently owned by his sister, Betty Johnson.~~ stayed in the family for many years.~~-~~ The house was built in 1836 with a fieldstone foundation, all wood, and shingle siding. The outline of the Greek revival architecture is visible. This house is located across from the Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper ~~house~~House.

Figure 4.45. Current Photo of Martin-Johnson House

Please see Exhibit C for maps and brochures of this area and a map of Prospect Hill from 1853.

- **East Prospect** – located along National Avenue at the intersection of Martin Road & Beloit Road. This area included a dance hall, country store, hotel and sulky track, all of which provided social reasons for locals to gather in the late 1800's and early 1900's~~. There was also a creamery. Milk was an important local product and, in 1879, New Berlin's butter production was the fourth largest in the county. The Strand Hotel, which is no longer standing, was a restaurant and stopping place for travelers between Milwaukee and Mukwonago.~~ Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon (currently the Richdorf Apartments, 18800 W. National Avenue) originally wooden, is now a two-story brick edifice (Figure 4.48). The tall end of the building was where the dance floor was located. The Strand Hotel was a restaurant and

Figure ~~4.46~~4.~~17~~. Elger's Red Bell Market

Figure ~~4.18~~4.47. Current Photo of Mustang Shelly's, former Creamery

stopping place for travelers between Milwaukee and Mukwonago. It is no longer standing.

Elger's Red Bell Market (currently Chappell Sports, 18600 W. National Avenue) is a wood frame building, essentially unchanged since it was built in 1888 (Figure ~~4.17~~4.46). Their family-owned market operated for nearly 70 years (1909-1977).

Additionally, a ~~The~~ creamery (currently Mustang Shelly's, 18540 W. National Avenue) is a two-story fieldstone building, essentially unchanged since the late 1800's (Figure ~~4.18~~4.47). Milk was an important local product and, in 1879, New Berlin's butter production was the fourth largest in the country.

~~Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon (currently the Richdorf Apartments, 18000 W. National Avenue) originally wooden, is now a two story brick edifice (Figure 4.194.45). The tall end of the building was where the dance floor was located.~~

Figure ~~4.48~~4.19. Current Photo of Richdorf Apartments, former Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon

Figure ~~4.49~~4.20. Home near Kelly Lake

- **Kelly Lakes** – an area in the southeast corner of the ~~City~~ city that contains the only natural lakes in New Berlin.

The Southeast corner of New Berlin was populated following 1836 by families of Irish descent, who owned more than four sections or four square miles near Beloit & Small Roads and Grange & College Avenues. They arrived in the area via two trails that crossed this area from Milwaukee, the original Beloit Road and Janesville Road. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Hales Corners was the area's church. Family names from the time are still heard in New Berlin today, including Kelly, Kerwin, McGowan, Murray, Riley, Quade, Small, Malone and Killips, to name a few. Grange Avenue was originally known for many years as Irish Road. In 1839, Peter and Felix Kelly came and settled along Grange Avenue, just west of Sunny Slope Road. They later owned and operated a farm in the area of 124th and Grange Avenue, now known as the area of Upper and Lower Kelly Lakes. The lakes were originally known as Mud Lake (Upper Kelly Lake) and ~~Big and Little Lakes~~Kurtz Lake / Lower Kelly Lake. The smaller lake is rumored to be bottomless because the story is that an anchor dropped 300 ft. did not touch bottom. These are the only natural lakes in New Berlin. The Kelly brothers also harvested ice that was stored in a large icehouse behind 12401 W. Grange Avenue.

Figure ~~4.50~~4.21. View of Kelly Lake from Existing Trail

Figure ~~4.51~~4.22. Linnie Lac Area (view looking west)

They also rented boats to fishermen, and swimming was common. The area is significant due to its cultural representation of one of New Berlin's historic ethnic groups, those of Irish descent (see Figures ~~4.20~~4.49 and ~~4.21~~4.50).

- **Linnie Lac Mill District** – The Linnie Lac Mill District was formerly called Hales Mill Pond and was the first dammed body of water in Waukesha County. It was also the site of the first sawmill (1836) operated in the county. Eventually there were four ~~M~~mills on the lake that used its waterpower to operate saw, grist and flour~~ing~~ ~~M~~mills. The area was once known as Cob Town because of all the corncobs around the mill. The mills spurred development, and in the 1920's, John Blott subdivided the shore and renamed it Linnie Lac after his wife ~~Malina~~ Malinda (Linnie). Around 1840 to 1850, a Post Office operated in the area, called Muskego Mills. Today there are 30 lake front lots, 14 in the cattail area and 25 others, consisting of small bungalow-type homes from the 1930's. Some have since been updated. In June 1997, flooding threatened the dam and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources dug a trench around it to avoid flooding downstream in Muskego. Since no owner could be found, the homeowners formed the Linnie Lac Management District and took over ownership of the dam and worked out a taxing system to repair the dam. Completed in 2000, the dam was declared a New Berlin Landmark on February 22, 2000 (see Figures ~~4.22~~4.48 to ~~4.25~~4.51).

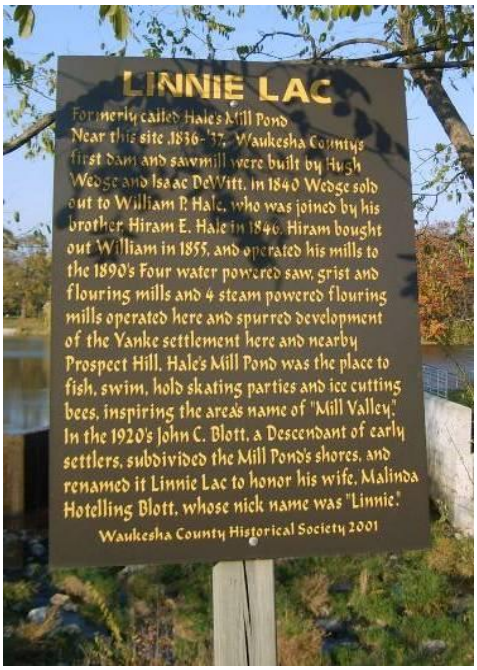


Figure ~~4.52~~4.25. Linnie Lac Historic Marker

Figure ~~4.53~~4.23. Linnie Lac Area (view looking north-west)

Figure~~4.54~~ 4.24. Linnie Lac Area (view looking north)

- **Stigler Nature Preserve** – located west of Calhoun Road and north of Cleveland Avenue (Figure ~~4.26~~4.55).

Figure 4.55~~4.26~~. Stigler Nature Preserve

This site is currently a park owned and managed by the City of New Berlin. The park contains walking trails and a bike path. In the early 1840's, there had been an Indian campsite known as the Poplar Creek Campsite that contained, at times, 150 – 200 ~~Indians~~~~Native Americans~~ Indigenous Americans. By the early 1850's, the site had ceased to be used~~,~~ nearly 20 years after white settlement had arrived in the area, including the Stanhope and Elger families on nearby Calhoun Rd (see Lincoln Avenue notes on page 4:## regarding ~~Indian Native American~~Indigenous American burials and twin mounds). During the time that this property was owned as a farm by the Stigler family, the Stiglers and others had ~~extracted~~ discovered ~~Indian Native American~~ Indigenous American bones. This site and the Lincoln Avenue site, was also visited by the State Archeologist in 1903, at which time the history of the area pertaining to native peoples was documented. It is believed that the ~~Native Americans~~ Indigenous Americans at the Poplar Creek Campsite may at one time have been Menominee, but at the time of white settlement at least some of the ~~Indians Native Americans~~ Indigenous Americans may have been Potawatomi, the dominant tribe in the county at that time.

- ~~**Observatory Road** – near the intersection of Woelfel Road and Observatory Road, following Woelfel Road to the north.~~

Figure 4.56~~4.27~~. Observatory Road Photos

Observatory Road is a winding, scenic road running through the west side of New Berlin~~,~~. ~~at~~ At one time, it was a great place to grow potatoes (Figure ~~4.27~~4.56). Migrant workers from Mexico came for work at harvest time and lived in houses on the land. The Graser homestead was established in the mid-1800's and is still standing on the corner of Observatory and Woelfel Roads.

Observatory Road is also notably home to the Milwaukee Astronomical Society ~~and has been~~ since 1937 when they constructed a small roll-off shed on a three-acre hilltop. The observatory has grown over the years ~~with more buildings, and has also developed into~~and includes a research facility for members to enjoy. The public is also welcomed to several open houses throughout the year on specified dates.

Figure 4.57~~4.27~~. Observatory Road Photos

Adjacent to ~~the~~ Observatory Road is the Woelfel Road settlement, an extension of the Coffee Road German cultural settlement, located to the north. Several structures along Woelfel Road are significant as representations of Victorian farmhouse architecture and include the following properties:

- Roger Woelfel Farm—Cream City Brick Farmhouse
- David Woelfel—separate farmhouse on Woelfel Road
- Ken Woelfel—separate farmhouse on Woelfel Road
- Cooper Tree Farm—direct relationship to the Woelfel family ~~(Randy Cooper's wife is a Woelfel)~~

Nicolaus Farm (Figure ~~4.28~~4.58)—Built in 1900 by local carpenters, the Victorian-style farmhouse typifies the era. The land is still being farmed and is home to horses and chickens. This became a Landmark property of the City of New Berlin November 14, 1996.

Figure 4.58~~4.28~~. Photo of Nicolaus Farm

- ~~**Historic Coffee Street & Cornfalfa Farm –** currently known as Coffee Road, it was a one track gravel road that passed through a neighborhood of Little Grove School District.~~

~~This area represents a unique German cultural settlement within the historic New Berlin community. Initially comprised of two wheel ruts with grass between and brush on both sides, Coffee Street derived its name from farmers who hauled their milk to the depot at Calhoun Road. The aroma of coffee filled the air as they passed each home, thus the lane became known as Coffee Street. Some of the Coffee Street neighbors included the Baumgartner, Graser, Hause, Koeffler, Faulkner, Meidenbauer, Kern and Swartz families. The Grasers' log cabin still stands, covered with siding at Coffee and Wehr Road. Cari-Adams subdivision was named in honor of the Grasers' parents Adam & Carrie Graser.~~

- **Cornfalfa Farms -** Many activities of the Coffee Street neighborhood took place at the Swartz Cornfalfa Farms, located west and south of Coffee Street, on 500 acres at Swartz Road and Racine Avenue (Figure ~~4.29~~4.59). Five acres of the property were set aside for picnics for the surrounding neighbors. The ~~cream city~~Cream City brick church parsonage and cemetery were German Reform and their little one room school was the Little Grove School. For the last day of school the parent-teacher association would set up entertainment. One of the entertainers asked to sing was Lester Polfuss, later known as Les Paul, the inventor of the electric guitar.

Figure ~~4.29~~4.59. Cornfalfa Farms Orchards

The famous "Cornfalfa" Swartz Brothers farm of 500 acres, at one time, had six large barns and as many smaller outbuildings and sheds. Each of the six barns had a specific purpose; they housed the many horses, cattle, sheep and pigs that were needed for the farm operations. The buildings were also used for storage of wagons, tractors and farm machinery as well as for storing the large harvest of corn, alfalfa, hay, wheat, oats and ~~apples, which the Swartz's were so well known for~~producer of apples. They were vital to the nation's food supply due to their perfection of the apple varieties they had been growing for three generations. Cornfalfa Farms was also famous for raising the internationally known Asiatic Karakul sheep, used in the making of expensive black fur coats. Between World Wars I and II, Swartz's Cornfalfa Farms was a national producer of apples which were vital to the nation's food supply due to their perfection of the apple varieties they had been growing for three generations. Today, six of the buildings from the original farm are still standing and are part of Minooka Park, in Waukesha County's Park system. Cornfalfa Farms represents a significant era in New Berlin's past, when farming was the predominant occupation of most residents of the township. ~~Cornfalfa Farms achieved national significance due to the Asiatic Karakul sheep and also the apples that contributed to the nation's food supply between the World Wars.~~

- **New Berlin Center** – located along National Avenue (originally an Indigenous American trail) between Lawnsdale Road and Holy Apostles Church (formerly St. Valerius). This area was a commerce hub and the location of the Town Hall (Figure ~~4.34~~4.60).

Figure ~~4.60~~4.30. New Berlin Cemetery along National Avenue

In the earliest years of settlement, National Avenue had blacksmith shops, taverns, hotels, schools and a cemetery. At the intersection of Lawnsdale Road and National Avenue (originally a~~n Indian Native American~~ Indigenous American trail) is one of New Berlin's oldest cemeteries, started in 1841 (Figure ~~4.30~~4.60). Laid to rest there are many of the city's earliest "movers and shakers." The New Berlin Center Cemetery shelters the graves of pioneer aldermen, shopkeepers, postmasters, the city's first teacher, large landowners, Civil War veterans, a ~~State~~ state ~~Assemblyman~~ assemblyman and a murder victim. The city's first school, New Berlin Center School, was replaced by what is now known as Ronald Reagan Elementary School, ~~which was~~ built in 2006, ~~was~~ at Calhoun Road and National Avenue (Figure ~~4.31~~4.61). The first town hall stood on land near the present day City Hall.

Figure 4.61~~4.31~~. New Berlin Center School

Figure 4.62~~4.30~~. Holy Apostles – Formerly known as St. Valerius

Casper's Inn (now Asia House) was a local gathering place beginning in 1858. St. Valerius (present day Holy Apostles) is the city's oldest church, started in 1844. As a log church, then white frame, then two-story brick with a 134-foot steple. The current church building was dedicated in 1967. ~~Holy Apostles was first a log church, then white frame, then two-story brick with a 134 foot steeple and has been in its present design since its dedication in 1967.~~

Bernard Casper built a sidewalk from his inn to St. Valerius for his daughter's wedding. This fact made 'Ripley's Believe It Or Not' as it is the only sidewalk connecting a church and a saloon.

On Albert Schroeder's farm located along Calhoun Rd. (also the site of the round barn) the first rubber tires ever put on a tractor were used experimentally by Allis Chalmers and Firestone Rubber Co. (1932); they lasted 14 years. This tractor is on display in Cassville, WI at the farm museum.

Figure 4.63~~4.32~~. A. E. Gilbert Mansion

A. E. Gilbert first came to New Berlin as a boy in 1839. He was Town Chairman in 1885. He built a two-story, ~~cream city~~Cream City brick "mansion" on Calhoun Road (Figure ~~4.32~~4.63).

New Berlin's famous round barn (on Calhoun Rd. ¼ mile north of Beloit Rd.) is no longer standing (Figure ~~4.33~~4.64). It was built in 1898 and was the only such structure in Waukesha County. The silo (which is still standing) went up the middle and the stalls on the lower level were arranged like spokes on a wheel.

- **Lincoln Avenue Log Road** – located west of Calhoun Road and 179th Street up to Johnson Road.

  The area including Lincoln Avenue and extending south on Calhoun ~~Rd.~~ Road has been known historically as the area of the great New Berlin tamarack swamps (Percy Elger, 1929). Due to the extreme wetness of the area and how it affected roads in several of the lowest spots, there were at least two locations where "corduroy roads" were part of the roadway. A corduroy road was a road made of logs placed side by side across the road without nails, which provided a bumpy ride but one without the risk of being mired in the mud. Corduroy or log roads served a unique function in pioneer days as a means of allowing people to travel through areas with excessively moist roadways. As such, they were vital in developing the township of New Berlin as we know it today.

  Lincoln Avenue was originally known as Rabbit Lane, Rabbit Road and Tamarack Road due to the use of tamarack logs in the log road portion of the roadway. The name was changed to Lincoln Avenue following the late 1950's. A literary account entitled "A Country Chronicle" by G. Showerman indicates that a corduroy road existed in the area around the railroad tracks on Calhoun Road, and possibly also near the current intersection of Coffee Road and Calhoun Road. Roadwork in the area of West Lincoln Avenue in the 1980's and 1990's uncovered portions of a log road in that vicinity also. The unique moisture and soil composition of the area made the west Lincoln Avenue a good place for commercial sod farming.

New Berlin's round barn, built by the Henry Schreibers in the 1890s. This was the farm of New Berlin's 1880 Town Chairman A. E. Gilbert, who was the son of pioneer Daniel Gilbert, one of New Berlin's first three assessors elected in 1842.

Figure 4.64~~4.33~~. Round Barn

Old New Berlin Town Hall, built in last century.

Figure 4.65~~4.34~~. New Berlin Town Hall

Additionally, the area is historically significant due to the discovery of six ~~Native American~~ Indigenous American burials in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 9, 18901 W. Lincoln ~~Ave.~~Avenue during a 1990's excavation by utility crews. Verification from the State

Archeologist's office indicates that the remains represent persons of the late Woodland period, from 500 to 1000 years ago. They were determined to be Menominee in origin. A late Woodland or Hopewell ~~date~~ period would establish burials in the same time frame as the twin mounds that were described in 1903 by State Archeologists visiting the former Stanhope ~~farm~~Farm, about a half-mile away, since such mounds were characteristic of that period. The two small conical ~~Indian~~ ~~Native American~~ Indigenous American mounds were known in Dr. Charles Stanhope's boyhood growing up on his father's farm on the east side of ~~the~~ Calhoun ~~Rd~~Road. Over time, they were ~~obliterated~~ erased by cultivation.

~~**The Cutler/Kern/Kimball Farmstead –** located on the northwest corner of Coffee Road and Johnson Road~~

~~Records show that the land on which this Landmark stands was first purchased by John P. Hayes in 1839 when the town was called Mentor and included 160 acres. On January 13, 1840 the town's name was changed to New Berlin. The farm was subsequently owned by William P. Clark of Prairieville, in the County of Milwaukee (which originally included Waukesha County), in the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1841 the land was sold to Morris D. Cutler, founder of the City of Waukesha, and also a resident of Prairieville. He had arrived in the area in 1834 and was the first permanent white settler in the area. He owned a large part of Waukesha, and became fairly wealthy through land sales, living in Waukesha until his death in 1896.~~

~~Deeded records show that the property was sold by Morris D. Cutler to Henry Bornheimer on November 29, 1844 with retention of timber rights on the land through April 14, 1846, after which time if the timber had not been removed, the rights to remove it would be rescinded. Henry Bornheimer had come to New Berlin in 1844 from Hesse-Darmstadt (Germany), aged 34 years old. Prior to his death in 1866 of typhoid fever, Henry Bornheimer sold the farm to Phillip Stahl, possibly a relative of his wife, since her maiden name was Stahl. Before 1870 the farm was purchased by Heinrich (Henry) Ulrich. The 1870 census shows that Henry Ulrich was 50 years old, having been born in Brandenburg, Germany. Baptismal records of the family's children are found in source records of the German Evangelical Reformed Church of New Berlin.~~

~~Ultimately the Kern family, descendants of German immigrants Lorenz and Kathrina (Weiffenbach) Kern (who had arrived in New Berlin in 1843), became the longest owners of the property, beginning after the 1870's. The Kern family is credited with building and improving the farmstead along with many of its outbuildings. The home and surrounding buildings have been well maintained and are very representative of a well-preserved example of a 19th-century Midwestern farmstead. Over three generations of Kern families lived on this property, with family members serving in local government roles in New Berlin such as supervisor, town treasurer, and the school board. The Kern family was an integral part of the Coffee Street Historic District, with many activities revolving around the Little Grove School, the German Evangelical Protestant and Reformed Churches, and Cornfalfa Farms. Many Kern descendants still remain in the New Berlin area today. The current owner purchased the property in the early 1980's and has maintained it as a working farm, with horses and farm stand sales of local produce including jams and jellies. The buildings, including the wood framed farm house, are painted red with white trim, well-maintained, and reflect the visual aspect of what a farmstead in the 1800's - 1900's in rural Wisconsin~~

~~would have looked like. As such, it is unique with New Berlin Landmarks since the entire farmstead is the Landmark.~~

- **Arcadian Hills Residential Historic District**

Arcadian Hills was recorded in September 1934 by Herman and Anna Marks as the seventh platted subdivision in New Berlin. Herman Marks was born in New Berlin in 1884. He worked as a carpenter, a farmer, and laid cable before developing land here. By 1941, additional land was added to the original plat, enlarging the area of Arcadian Hills to include a total of forty-four lots of approximately one acre in size, on 51 acres. It is comprised of sixteen single family homes with dates of construction from 1937 to 1953. The homes reflect a variety of Mid-Century styles including Ranch, Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional designs. Exteriors of stone, brick, clapboard and stucco retain a good degree of historic integrity. Many of the homes have attached garages with breezeways. Deed restrictions including minimum costs of homes, types of animals permitted, number of homes per lot, and others were implemented in 1936 and remained in place until 1957.

Unique features of this historic district were lots of one-acre size that were significantly larger than earlier subdivisions in New Berlin; along with the fact that it was planned, developed and designed with curvilinear roadways instead of standard grid roadways. It has the distinction of being the first planned curvilinear subdivision in New Berlin. The historical uniqueness of this subdivision as well as the retention of the original historic integrity of the homes contained within it make it worthy of recognition by the City of New Berlin Landmarks Commission.

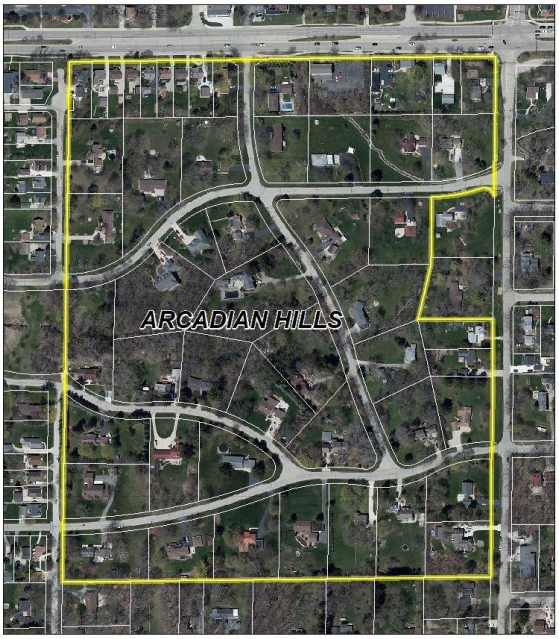


Figure 4.66. Arcadian Hills Residential Historic District

Future Plans to Protect and Promote Historic Sites – Strategies to Carry-out the Goals

The Landmarks Commission will continue to work to promote historical and cultural awareness throughout the ~~City~~city. Signs ~~and/or informational plaques should~~ will be placed at each designated site and district to notify and inform the public of the resource. The Commission ~~should~~ will continue to promote New Berlin's Historical Days and will work in conjunction with the New Berlin Historical Society to meet the goals of the Commission.

Recommendations

The Landmarks Commission ~~should~~ will continue to maintain and update the list of historic districts and cultural resources.

- Follow procedures set forth in Chapter 141 of the Municipal Code for any historic designations.

Increase public awareness of New Berlin's cultural and historical resources.

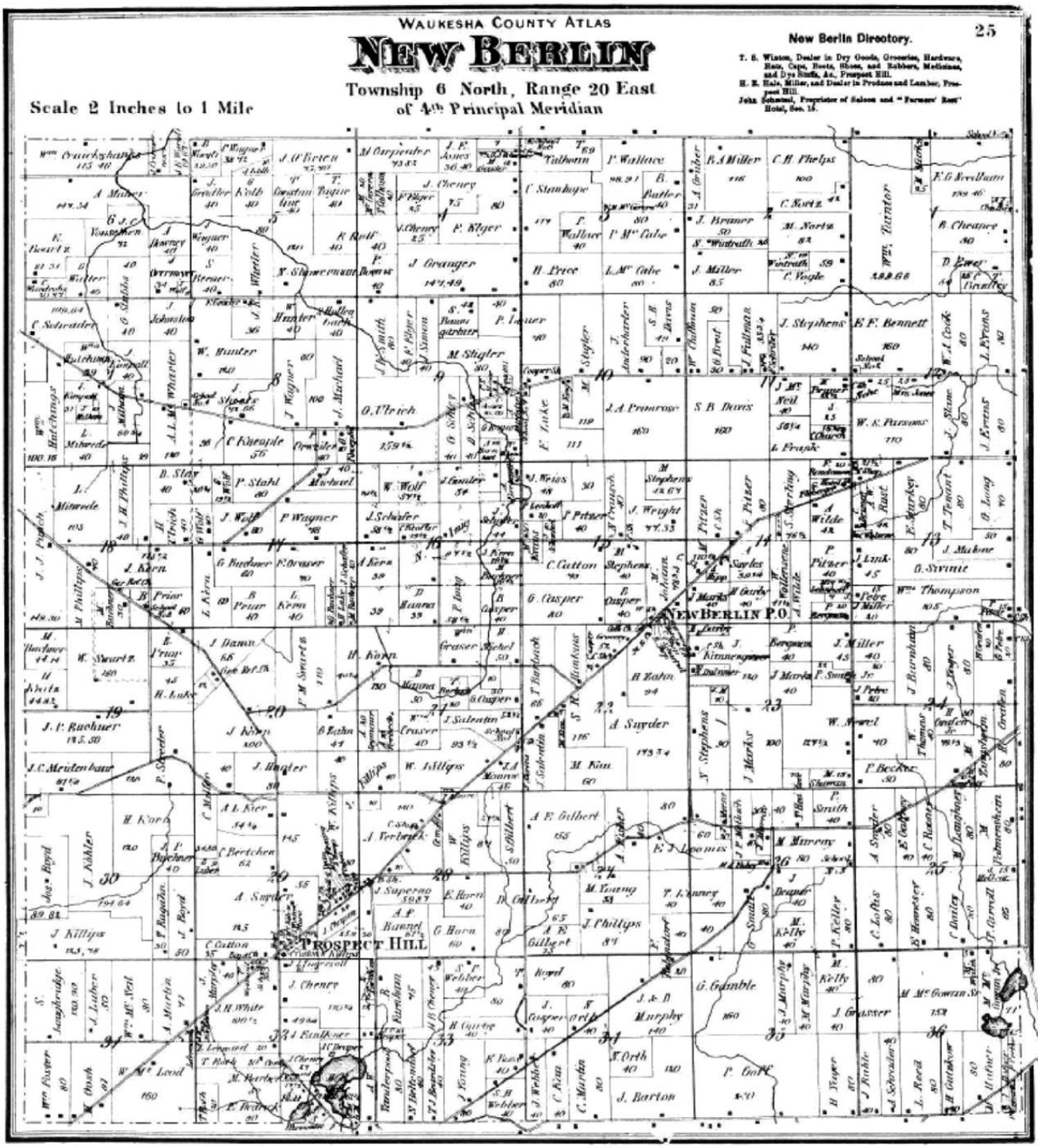
- Prepare signage for designated sites. QR codes are being maintained throughout the city.
- Continue to promote and be involved in the annual Historical Days.

~~Create a driving tour/brochure of New Berlin's cultural resources and historic districts.~~

Encourage a proactive Landmarks Commission

- Set goals and priorities each year for Landmarks Commission accomplishments.
- Continue ongoing projects to educate the community regarding New Berlin's cultural resources and districts.
  Landmarks Commission should continue to work with and support the New Berlin Historical Society.
- Share resources with one another.

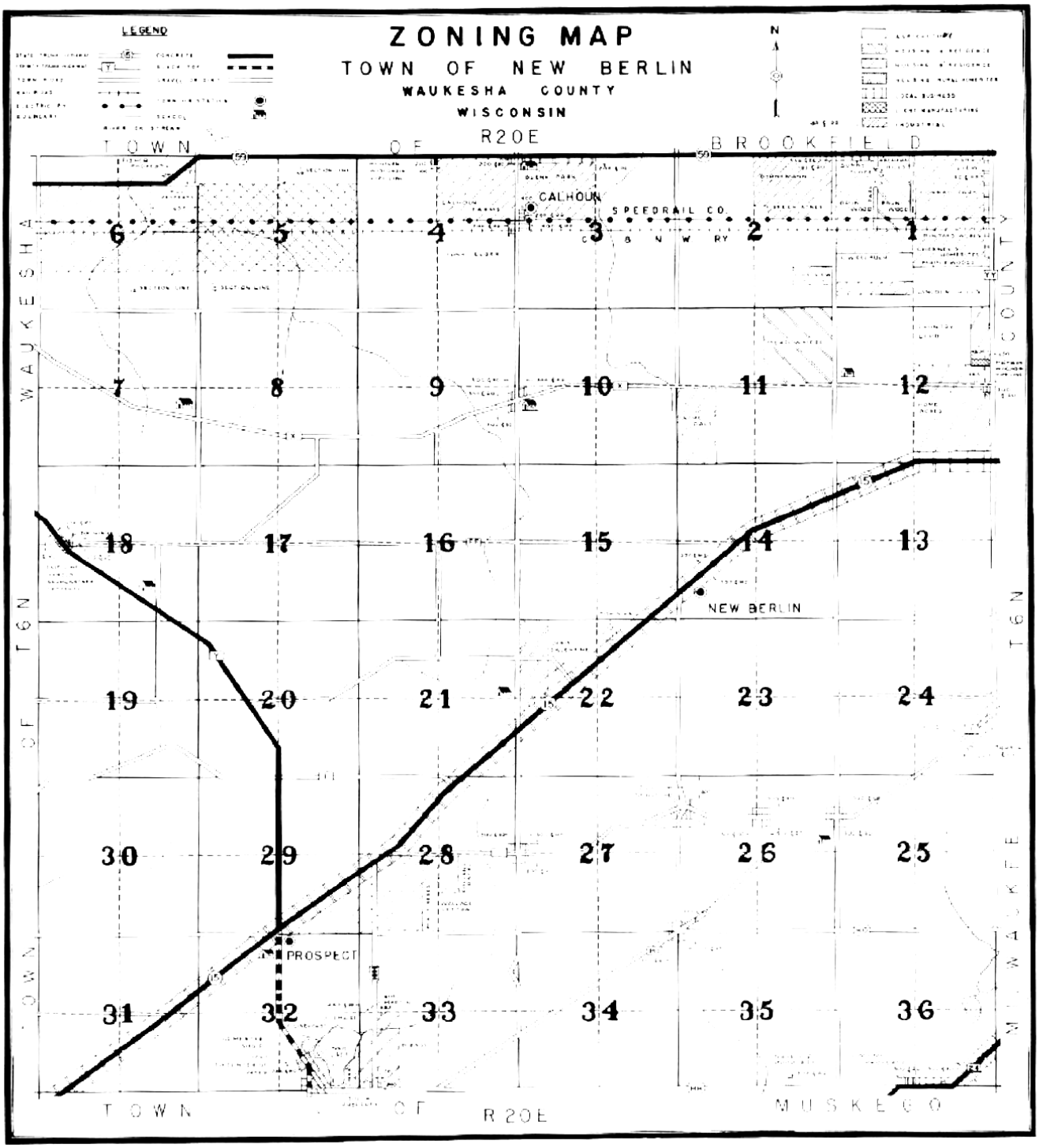
Exhibit A – Map of New Berlin, 1873



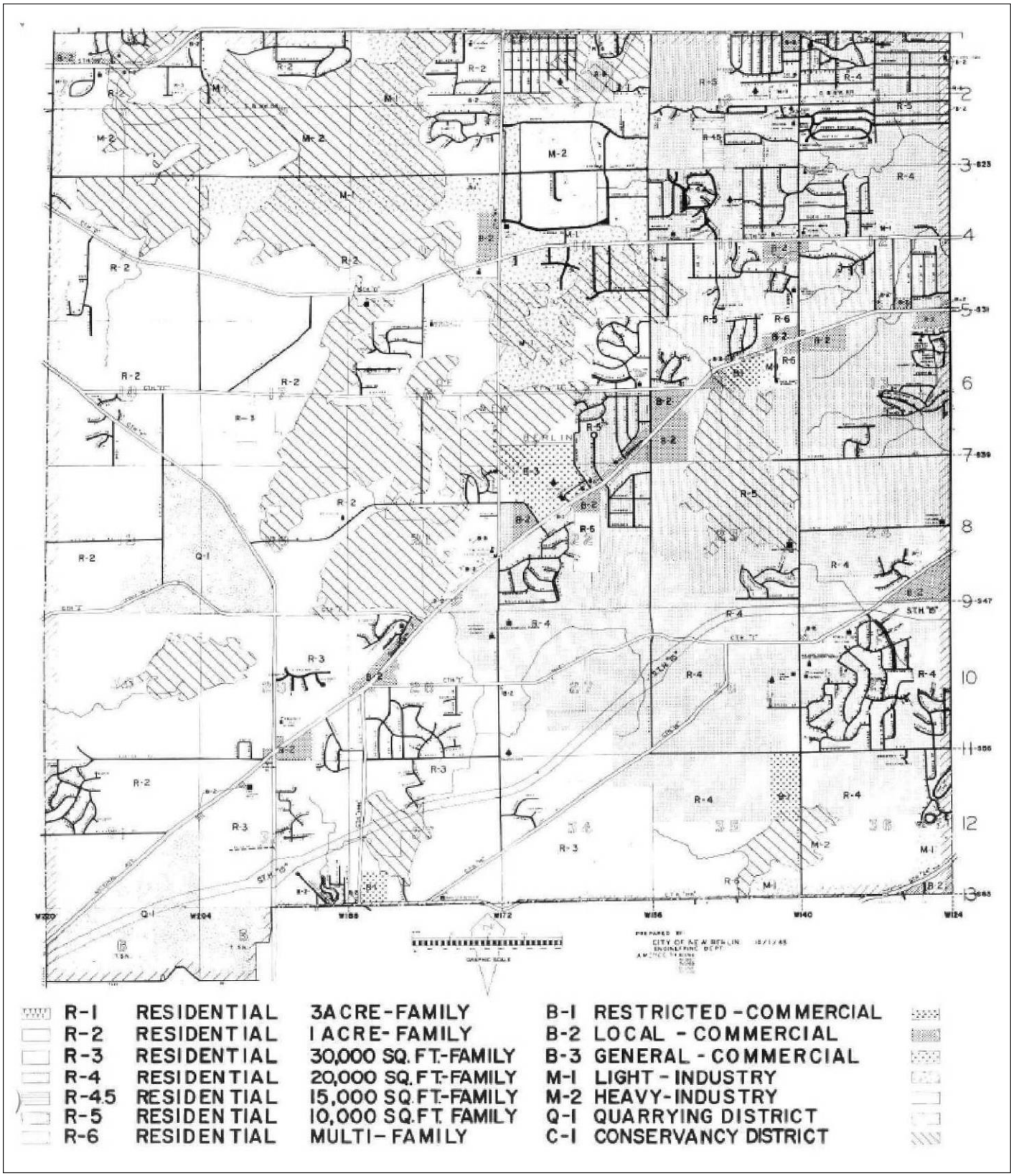
This is NEW BERLIN in 1873 -- from a map of Waukesha County donated to the New Berlin Historical Society by Mr. Neal J. O'Brien, 1211 North 30th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Exhibit B – Zoning Maps

City of New Berlin Zoning Map - 1959



City of New Berlin Zoning Map - 1970



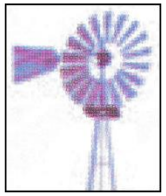
PROSPECT HILL SETTLEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT

19765 W. National Avenue—New Berlin, WI

#1 — Winton-Sprengel House (1884)

Home of Louis Winton, Proprietor of General Store, Post Office, and hall next door; later purchased by Paul Sprengel, producer of plants and produce.

#2 — Aermotor Windmill



Moved here from the Old Miller farm (16000 W. Cleveland Ave). It replaced the original one that once stood on the same existing base. Its damaged 8 ft. wheel was repaired and restored to working order by Society Member Al Mueller in 1999.

#3 — Winton-Martin House (1845)

Suffragist Theodora Winton Youmans' residence is the newest addition to the park. The Al Martin Family donated the house and most of the artifacts.

#4 — Carriage Barn

Houses a recreated Cooper Shop, along with carriages and exhibits.

#5 — Prospect Hills School #2—Later Became Murphy Bros. Creamery (1863)

Oldest frame school still standing in New Berlin (1863-1913). Original site was east of the Freewill Baptist Church. Served as a one-room red school house for 50 years. Later moved and used as a creamery.

#6 — Cupola Tower (1930)

The Tower was originally located on Moorland Road on top of the Ozanam Home. It was built, financed, and donated in 1930 by the Smith Family, of the A.O. Smith Corp. and used as a convalescent home and extension of Children's Hospital.

This building housed long-term patients during the polio epidemic. The Cupola was removed from the roof of the Ozanam Franciscan Sisters Retirement Home when the property was sold, and moved to this site on January 31, 1992.

#7 — Meidenbauer Log Home (c. 1840)

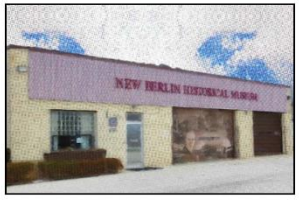
John Konrad Meidenbauer arrived in New Berlin, WI in July 1848 after leaving Germany. He purchased 84 acres that included this two-story log house on Lawnsdale Road. It was constructed of hand hewn oak logs and built on a stone cellar used to store fruits and vegetables. His nephew, John Michael Meidenbauer, purchased the farm in 1882 and his 12 children were born in the log house. His son, Arthur, purchased the farm in 1943. The Meidenbauer Family donated the log house in 1986.

#8— Freewill Baptist Church (c. 1859)

The first Freewill Baptist Congregation in Wisconsin was organized by Rev. Rufus Cheney at Prospect Hill in 1840. The church building was erected by Rev. Rufus Cheney and Quincy Church in 1859. It was the center of early Yankee Settlement. The church was almost destroyed by an arson fire in 1985. The Prospect Hill Restoration Foundation restored it to its original state and it is now on the National Register of Historic Places. During the Civil War, parishioners made blankets and gathered items for the soldiers. The community has donated items here also from recent wars and disasters.

#9— Weston's Antique Apple Orchard

The antique apples grown in the orchard have included over 100 varieties. This working orchard was the first of its kind to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. After the Freewill Baptist Church was almost destroyed by an arson fire in 1985, an apple tree grew out of the ashes. They were named "old church" apples. The orchard barn was erected in 1906.



#10— New Berlin History Museum

The museum was constructed in the 1950s and was originally Zacher Auto. In the 1960's, the City purchased the building for it to be used as Fire Station #3. In 2010, it became a museum and now displays police, fire, and military artifacts as well as other City history. The museum is also home to an exhibit of "Cornfalfa Farms" and the Swartz Family History. A building addition was completed in 2020 and houses a country store along with many other displays.

New Berlin Prospect Hill Settlement & Historic District Parks

Historical Park ..... New Berlin Historical Society

Orchard Park ..... Weston Antique Apple Foundation

Church Park ..... Prospect Hill Restoration Foundation

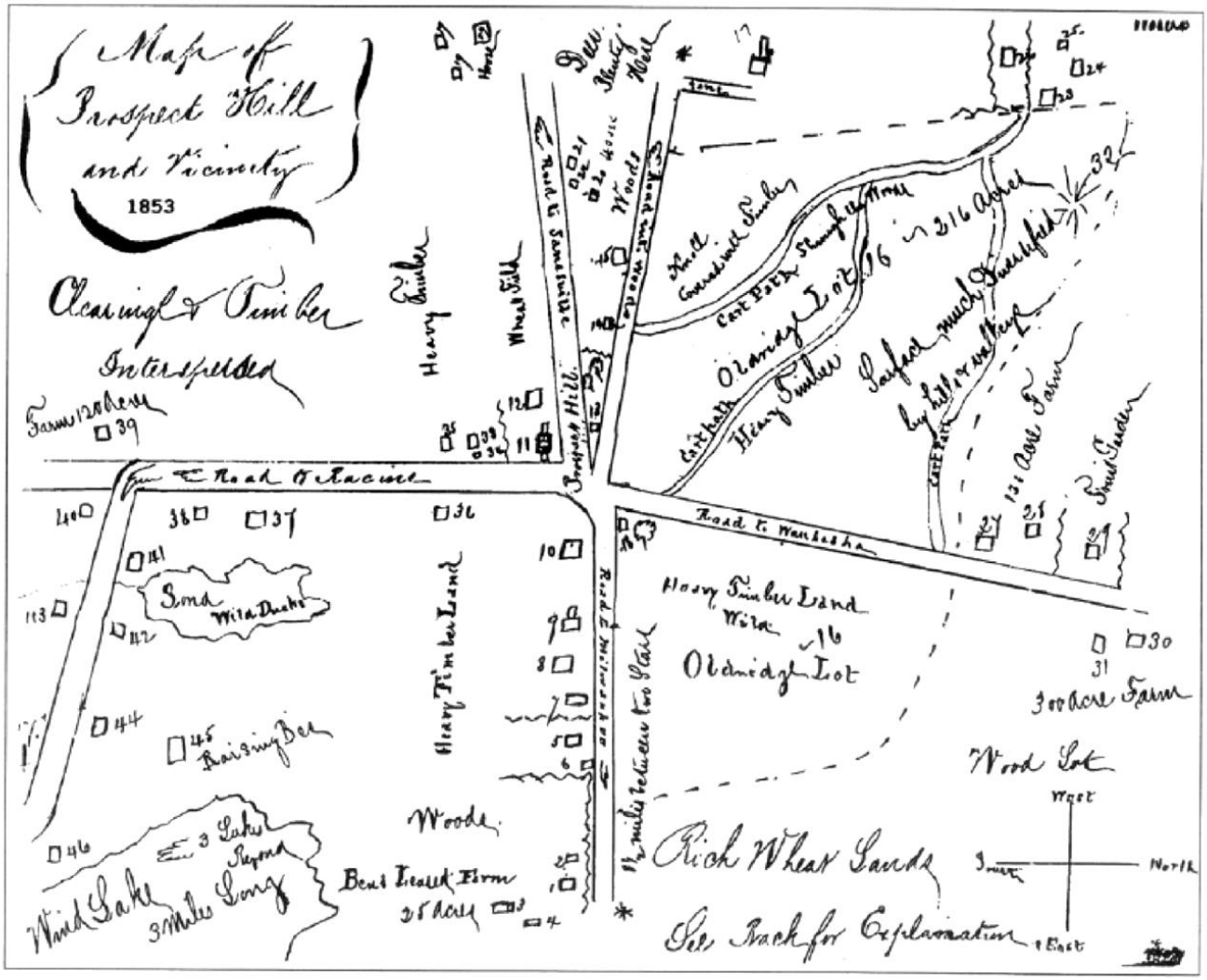
South
(Historical Park)

1. Winton-Sprengel House (1884)
2. Church-Winton-Martin House (1845)
3. Winton-Sprengel Carriage Barn (1884)
4. Prospect Hill Schoolhouse (1863)
5. Gazebo
6. Ozanam Cupola Tower (1931)
7. Meidenbauer Log House (1848)
8. Historical Museum
   Formerly New Berlin Fire Station #3
   Formerly Zacher Auto Dealership (1952)
9. Prospect Hill Schoolhouse (1913)
   (Privately Owned)
10. Site of Winton General Store (1892)
    (Privately Owned)

North
(Orchard Park, Church Park)

11. Freewill Baptist Church (1854)
    (On National Register)
12. Alice Weston Flower Garden
13. Marckwardt-Weston House (1906)
    (On National Register)
14. Marckwardt-Weston Barn (1906)
    (On National Register)
15. Isabelle Weston Memorial Trail
16. Machine Shed
17. Machine Shed
18. Site of Davenport Log Cabin (1853)
19. Site of Potawatomi Indian Trail
    (Before 1830)

Map of Prospect Hill and Vicinity - 1853



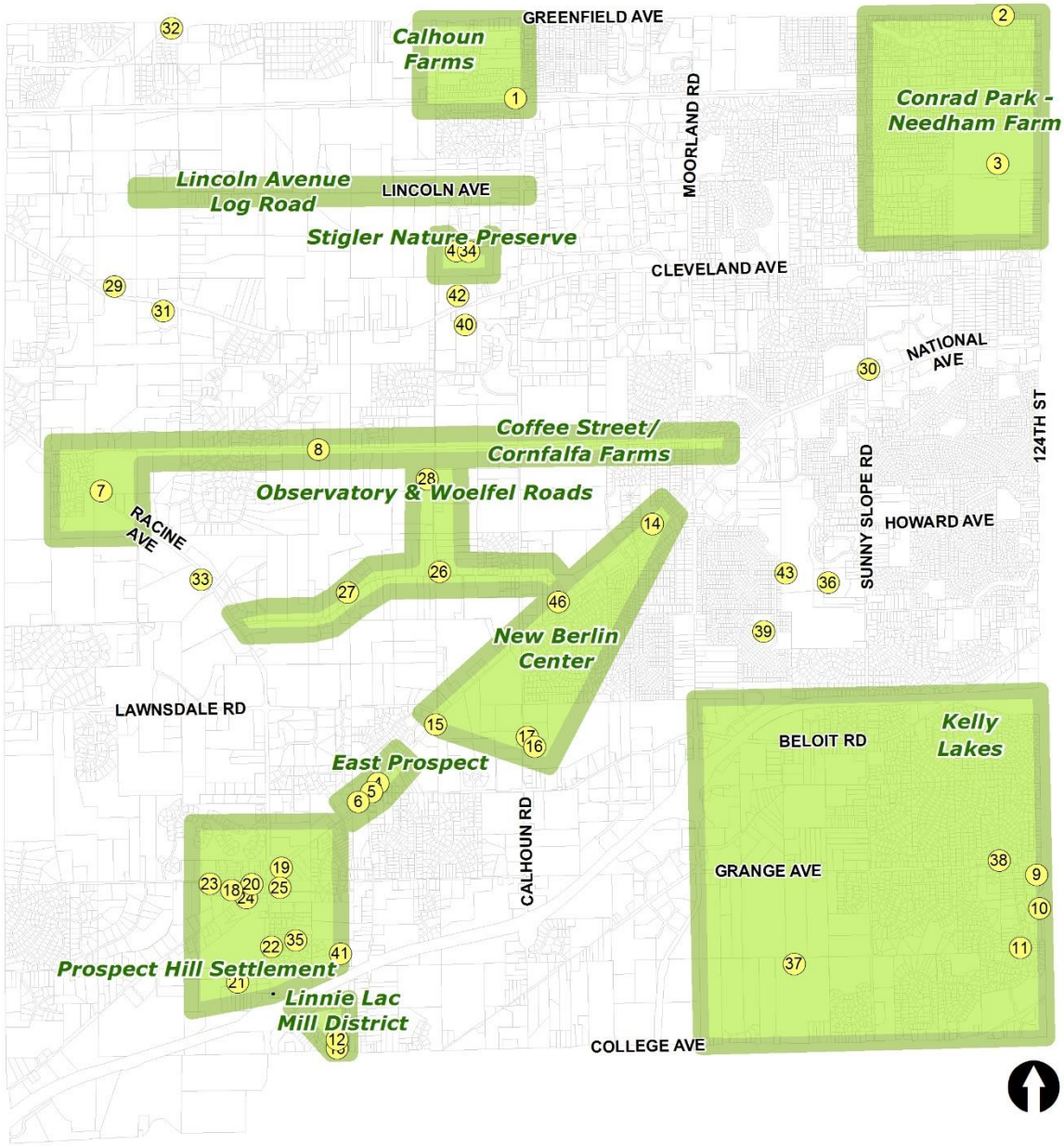
No. 1 Ben McElroy's Log House
No. 2 Ben McElroy's Hen House
No. 3 Ben McElroy's Barn
No. 4 Ben McElroy's Cow House
No. 5 Pierce's Log House a shoemaker [and] Cockney from London
No. 6 Pierce's Pig Stye
No. 7 Post Office & Store by Deacon Church
No. 8 Frame House of Deacon Church
No. 9 Frame House of William Worden
No. 10 Blacksmith Shop
No. 11 McLean's Inn Frame House
No. 12 McLean's Barn Frame
No. 13 School House Frame
No. 14 Our Log Shop
No. 15 Lindsey Log House Owns Thrashing Machine Sheriff
No. 16 A Lot of Wild Land owned by Oldridge a N. York man who will not sell except all together
No. 17 Randall Log House Framed
No. 18 Old Frame Barn
No. 19 McClouds Log House Farmer
No. 19 McClouds Frame Barn
No. 20 McCuller Frame House Lawyer & Farmer
No. 21 McDawes Log House Farmer
No. 22 McDawes Frame Barn
No. 23 E. Church Shop Log Wagon Maker & Farmer
No. 24 E. Church Log House
No. 25 E. Church Cow Born
No. 26 E. Church Frame Barn large
No. 27 Birdsley Log House Farmer
No. 28 Birdsley Frame Barn
No. 29 Dr. Clark Stone House
No. 30 Calebs Frame House
No. 31 Calebs Frame Barn
No. 32 Rabbit Hill
No. 33 Whites Frame Barn
No. 34 Whites Frame Cow Barn
No. 35 Whites House Butcher & Farmer
No. 36 Cheney Frame House Young Man Farmer
No. 37 Elder Cheney Frame House Minister & Farmer
No. 38 Cheney [Elder?] Frame Barn
No. 39 Blake Frame House old leased
No. 40 Old Frame House Uncle Mazier
No. 41 Grist Mill Frame
No. 42 Hale's Frame House
No. 43 Hale's Frame House [Barn?]
No. 44 Cole's Old Law Well
No. 45 Cole's New Law Well
No. 46 Goodell
No. 47 Cole's Frame House

Exhibit D – Historic District Maps

The following maps are included with this Exhibit:

- New Berlin Historic Areas – overall map of the entire City
- Calhoun Farms
- Conrad Park – Needham Farm
- Prospect Hill & Lower Prospect Hill
- East Prospect
- Kelly Lakes
- Linnie Lac Mill District
- Stigler Nature Preserve
- Observatory Road
- Historic Coffee Street & Cornfalfa Farm
- New Berlin Center
- Lincoln Avenue Log Road

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS



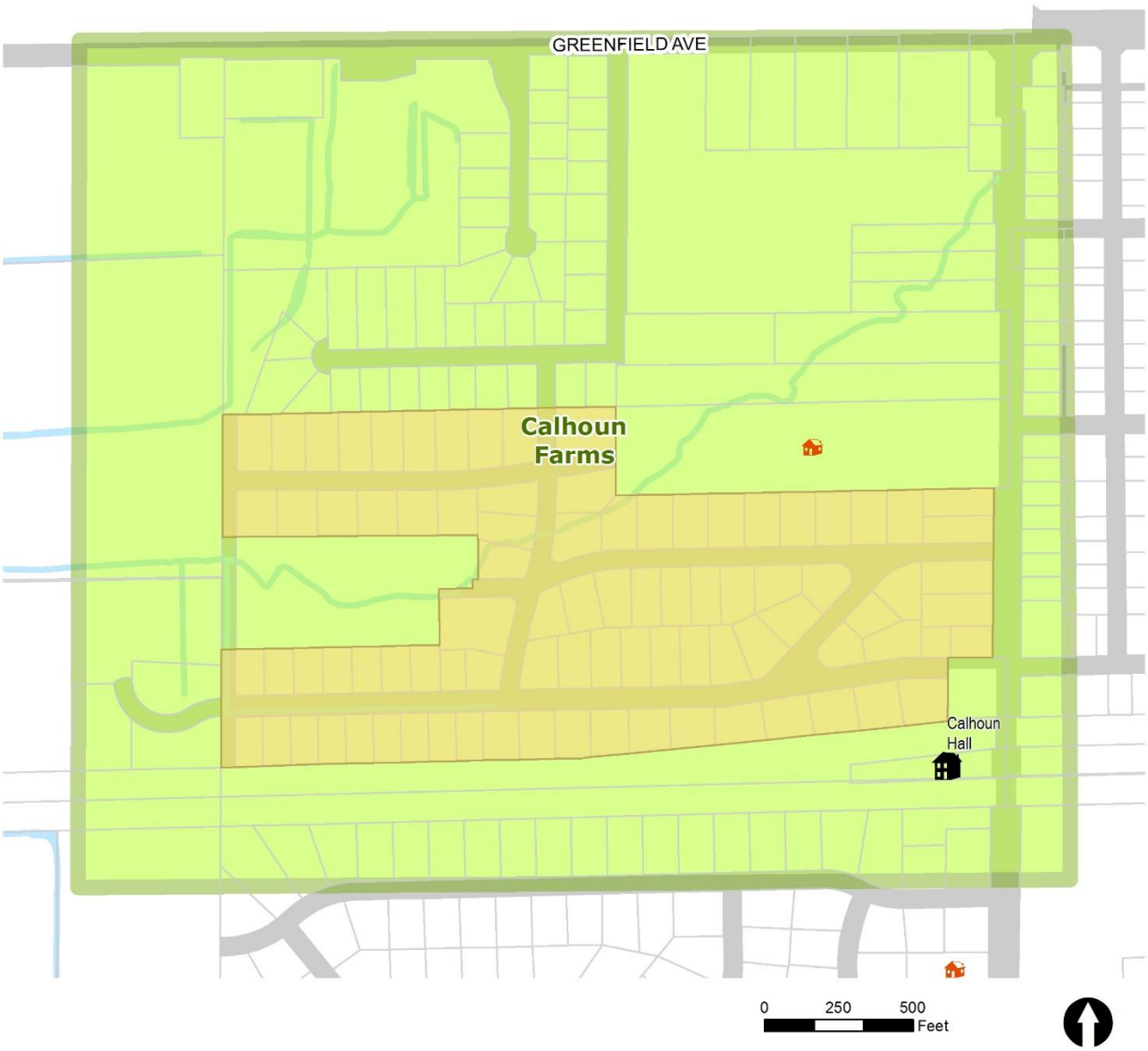
1. Calhoun Hall c. 1900
2. Needham-Johnson House*† c. 1868
3. Woodmont Golf Club (Now New Berlin Hills) c. 1907 1st commercial recreational dev.
4. Creamery (Now Mustang Shelley's) c. 1890
5. Elger's Store (Now Chappel Sports) c. 1900
6. Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon c. 1871
7. 1st German Reform Church Cemetery
8. Coffee Street*
9. Sear's Kit Barn* c. 1920
10. Upper Kelly Lake
11. Lower Kelly Lake
12. Hales Mill Pond (Linnie Lac) c. 1836 1st dam and 1st sawmill in Waukesha County
13. Linne Lac Dam and Lake Site* c. 1836
14. St. Valerius Church (Now Holy Apostles) c. 1844 Former site of City's oldest church
15. New Berlin Centre Cemetery c. 1841
16. Former site of Round Barn c. 1898
17. A.E. Gilbert Cream City Brick Mansion c. 1897
18. Weston Antique Orchards† c. 1860
19. Historic site of Theodora Winton Youman's Childhood Home (House moved to the Historic Park in 2001)
20. Freewill Baptist Church*† c. 1859
21. Julius Heil House c. 1880
22. Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House* c. 1840s
23. Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farmstead* c. 1840
24. Cupola Tower* c. 1920
25. Dr. John Livingston Ingersoll House c. 1858
26. Graser Homestead c. 1867
27. MAS Observatory c. 1936
28. Nicolaus Victorian Farmhouse* c. 1900
29. Clark-Pitman-Milham House & Barn* c. 1855
30. Jungbluth Greek Revival Farm House* c. 1855
31. Andrew McWhorter House* c. 1850
32. Tacl's Tavern* c. 1927 (Asia Restaurant, torn down in 2000)
33. German Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery
34. Native American Encampment Village (200-500 people located on Poplar Creek)
35. Arrowheads found by Lee Faulkner
36. Arrowheads found by Moritz Mueller
37. Arrowheads found by Joe Rausch (Near the Root River-Source of Kelly Lake)
38. Arrowheads and grinding tools found by Loughney's (Near Upper Kelly Lake)
39. Artifacts found by City Park Workers in Regal Park (Near Deer Creek)
40. Native American Remains found in the Pitzka Barn and the burial site location (500-1000 late Woodland & Hopewell Indians)
41. Native American artifacts found on Mayor Earl Rathke's farm (Near of Linnie Lac Lake)
42. Early 1900's knife found (Near Poplar Creek)
43. Native American Encampments/Villages shown on old Maps
46. Native American artifacts found during the widening of National Ave.
47. Calhoun Mounds

November 2019

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS
Calhoun Farms



Legend

- Cemetery
- Church
- Church*
- Native American
- Site
- Site*
- Lake
- Structure
- Structure *
- Built prior to 1900
- Historic District
- Significant Subdivisions

* Designated Landmark

June 2019

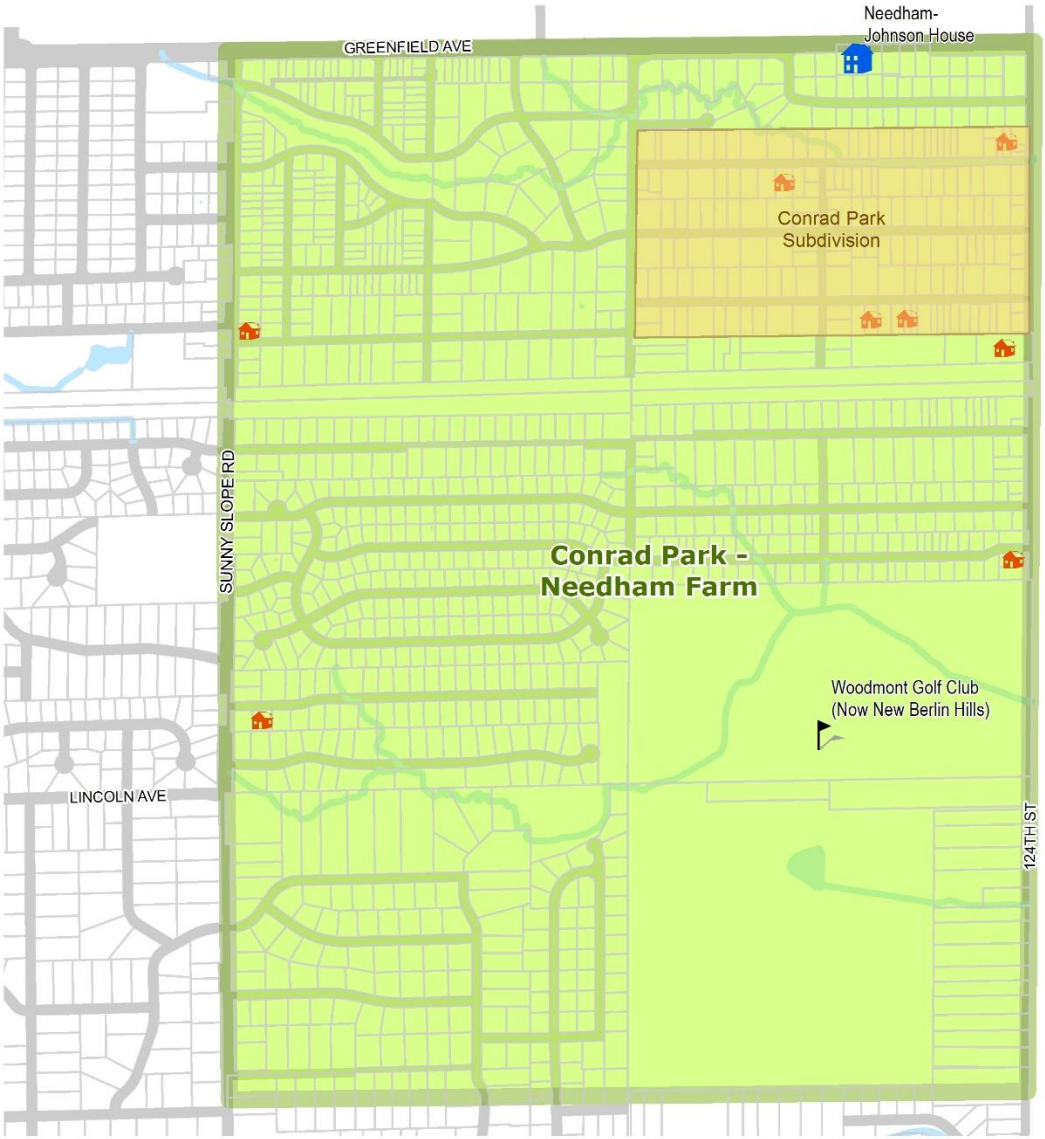
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Conrad Park - Needham Farm



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June 2019

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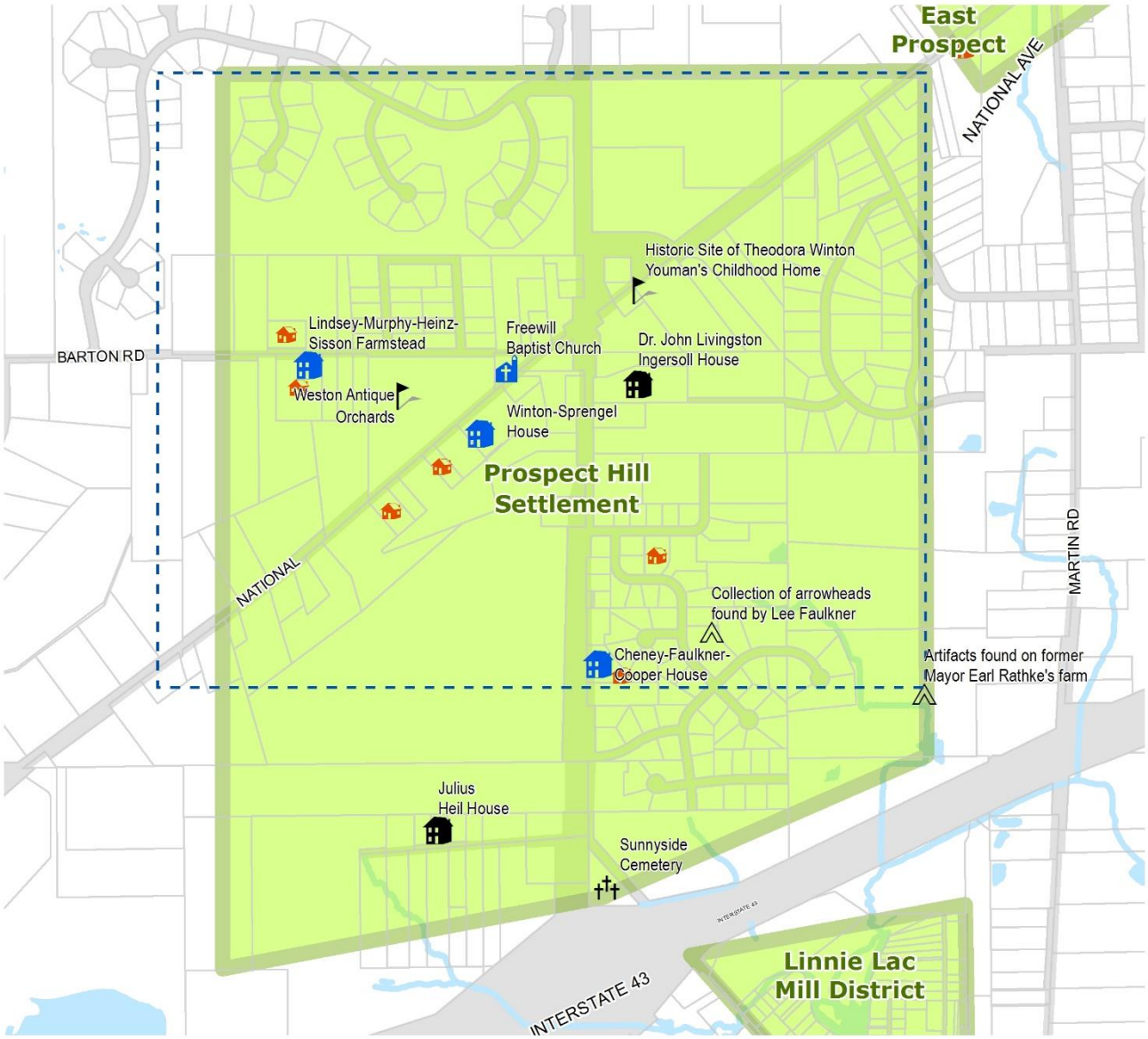
City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Prospect Hill Settlement



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November 2019

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City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

East Prospect

Legend

Cemetery	Native American	Lake	Built prior to 1900
Church	Site	Structure	Historic District
Church*	Site*	Structure *	Significant Subdivisions
			* Designated Landmark

June 2019

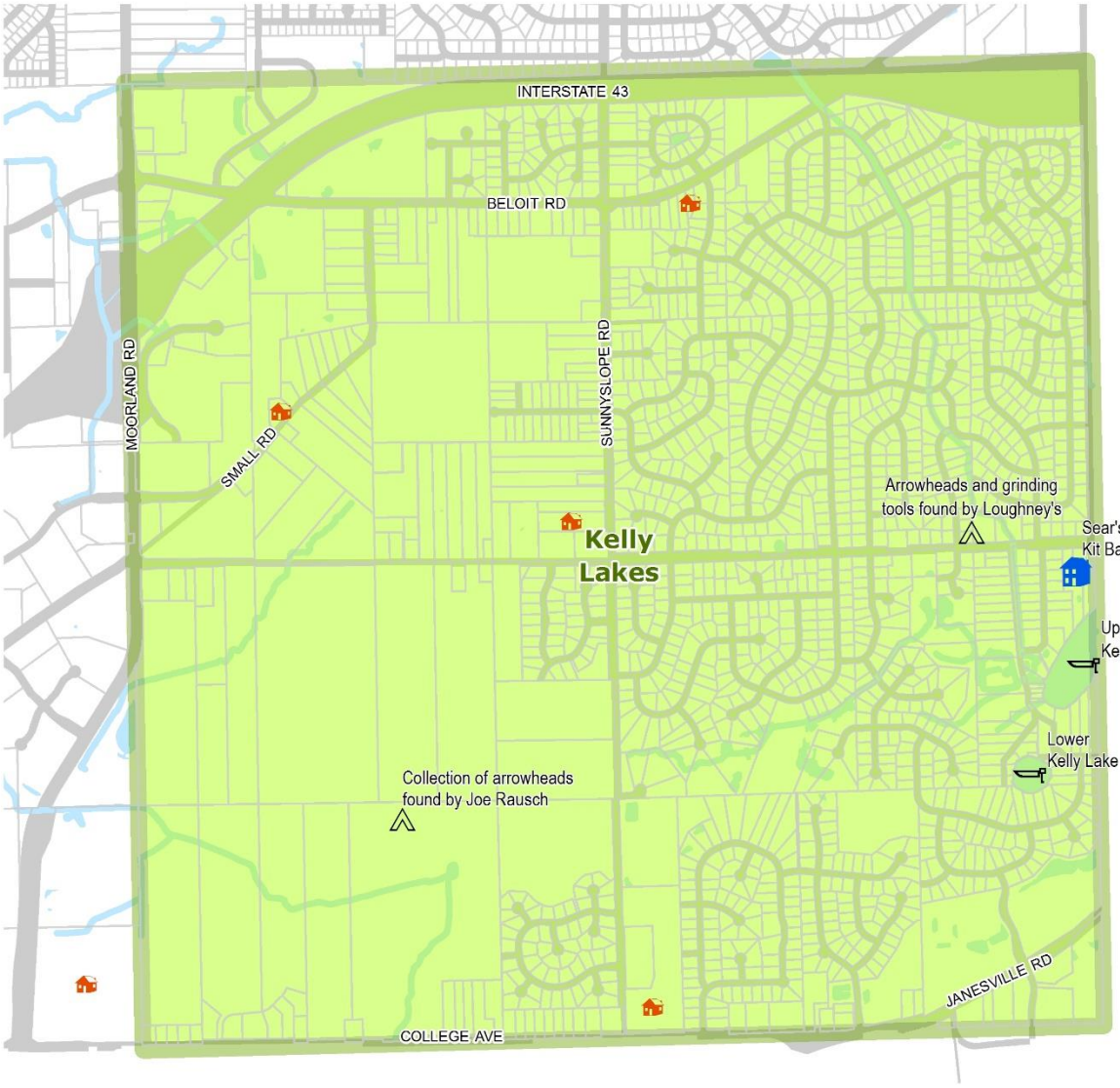
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Kelly Lakes



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June 2019

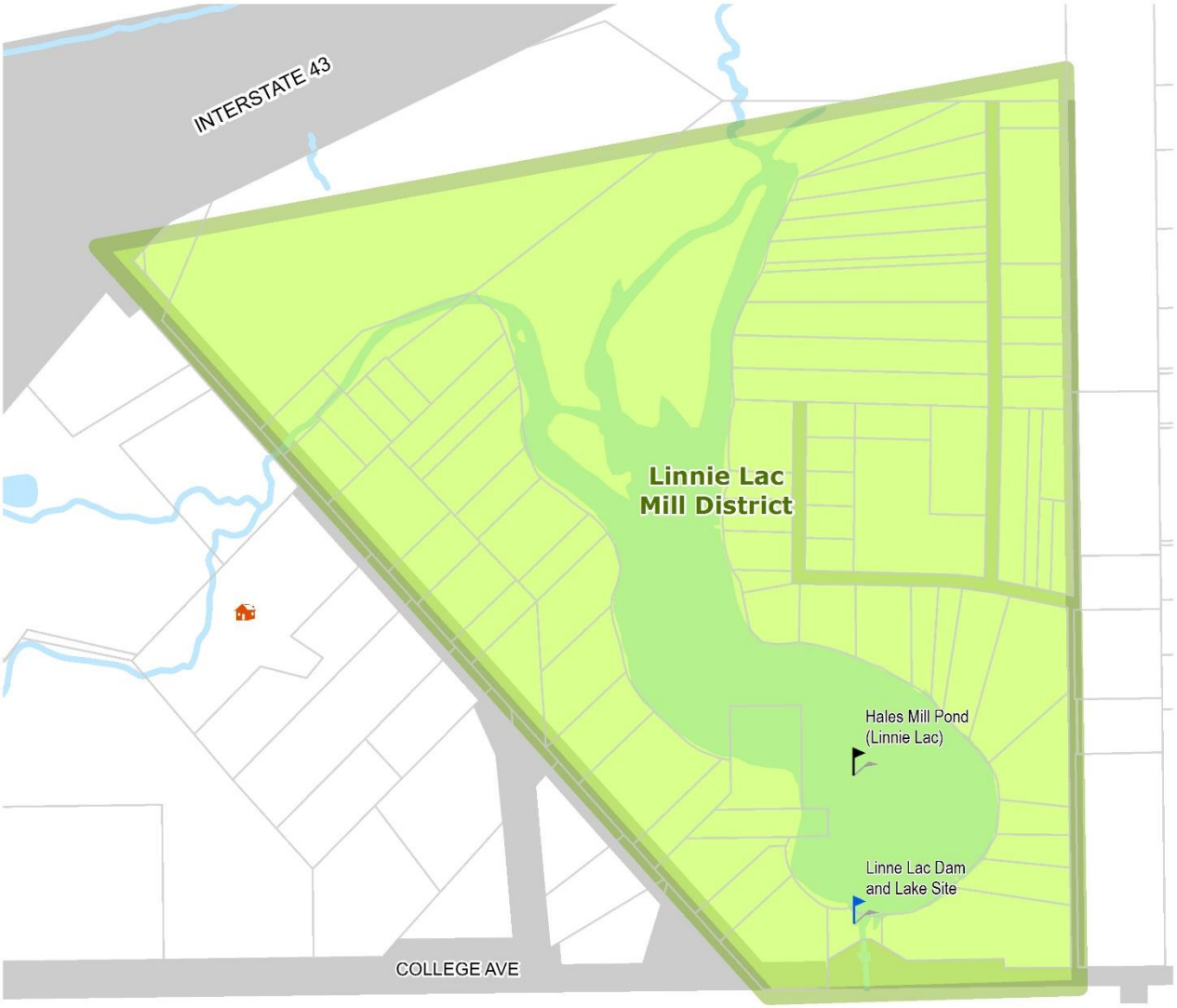
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Linnie Lac Mill District



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June 2019

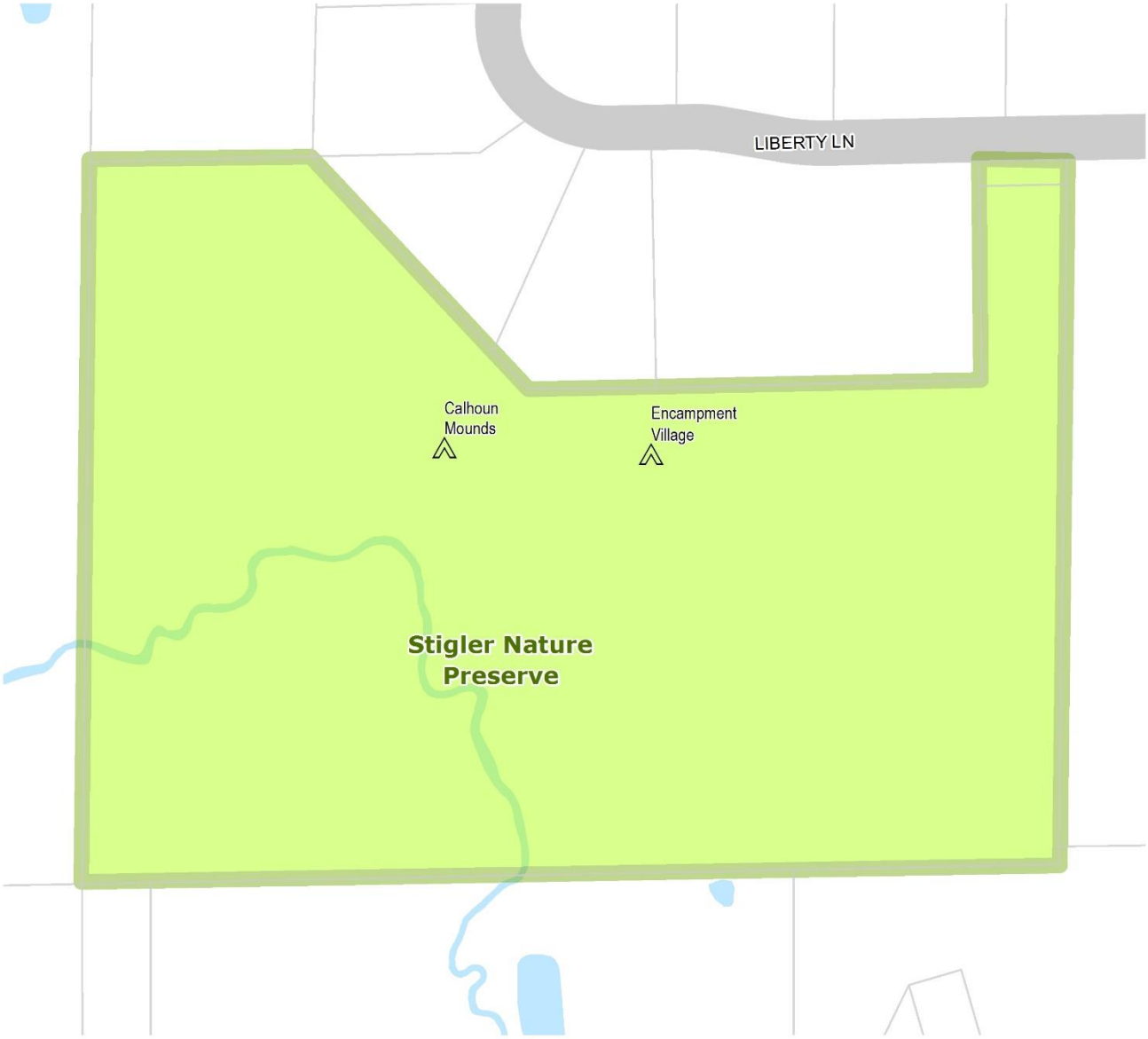
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Stigler Nature Preserve



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June 2019

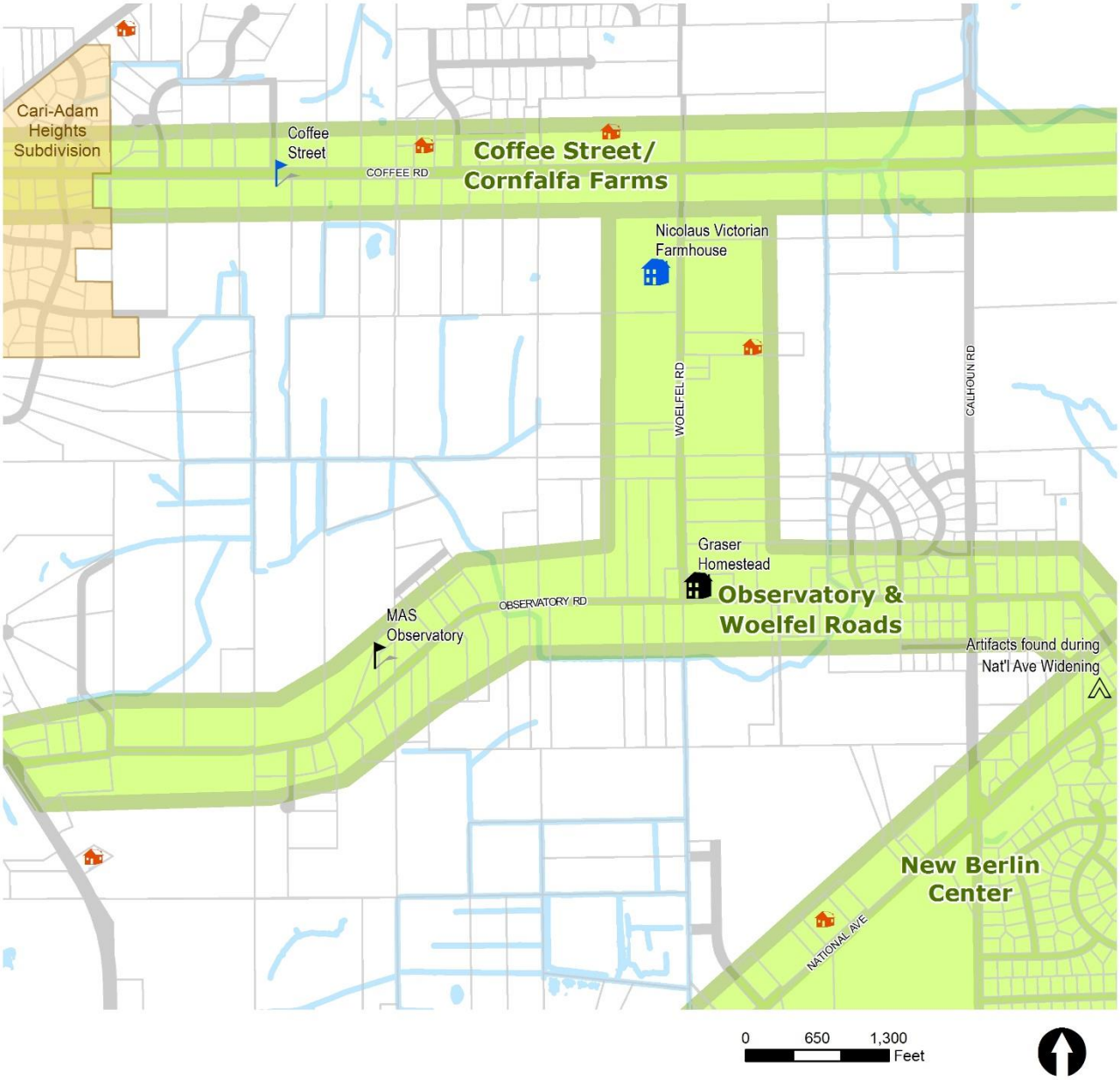
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Observatory Road & Woelfel Road



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June 2019

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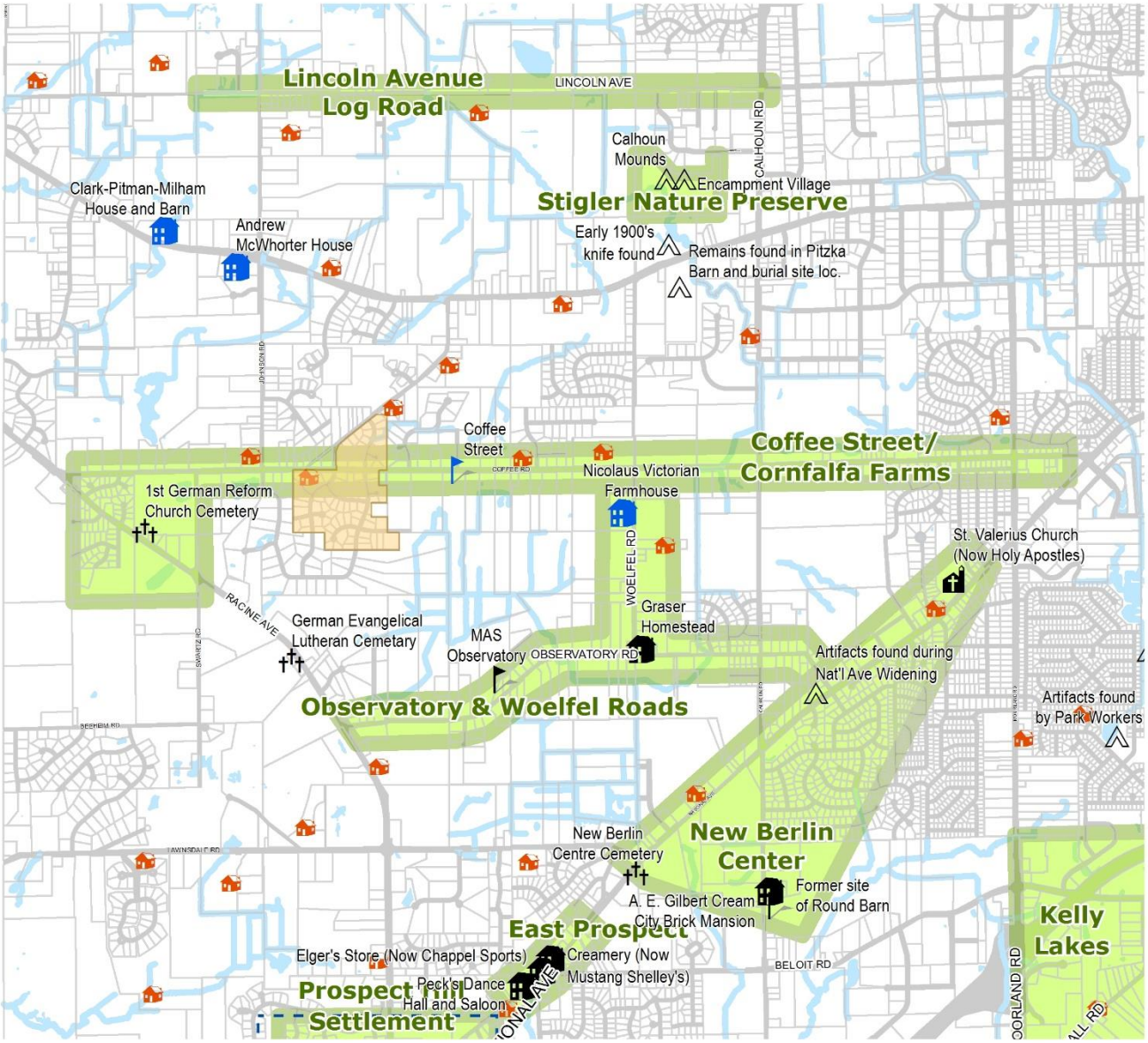
City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Historic Coffee Street - Cornfalpa Farms



Legend

Cemetery	Native American	Lake	Built prior to 1900
Church	Site	Structure	Historic District
Church*	Site*	Structure *	Significant Subdivisions
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June 2019

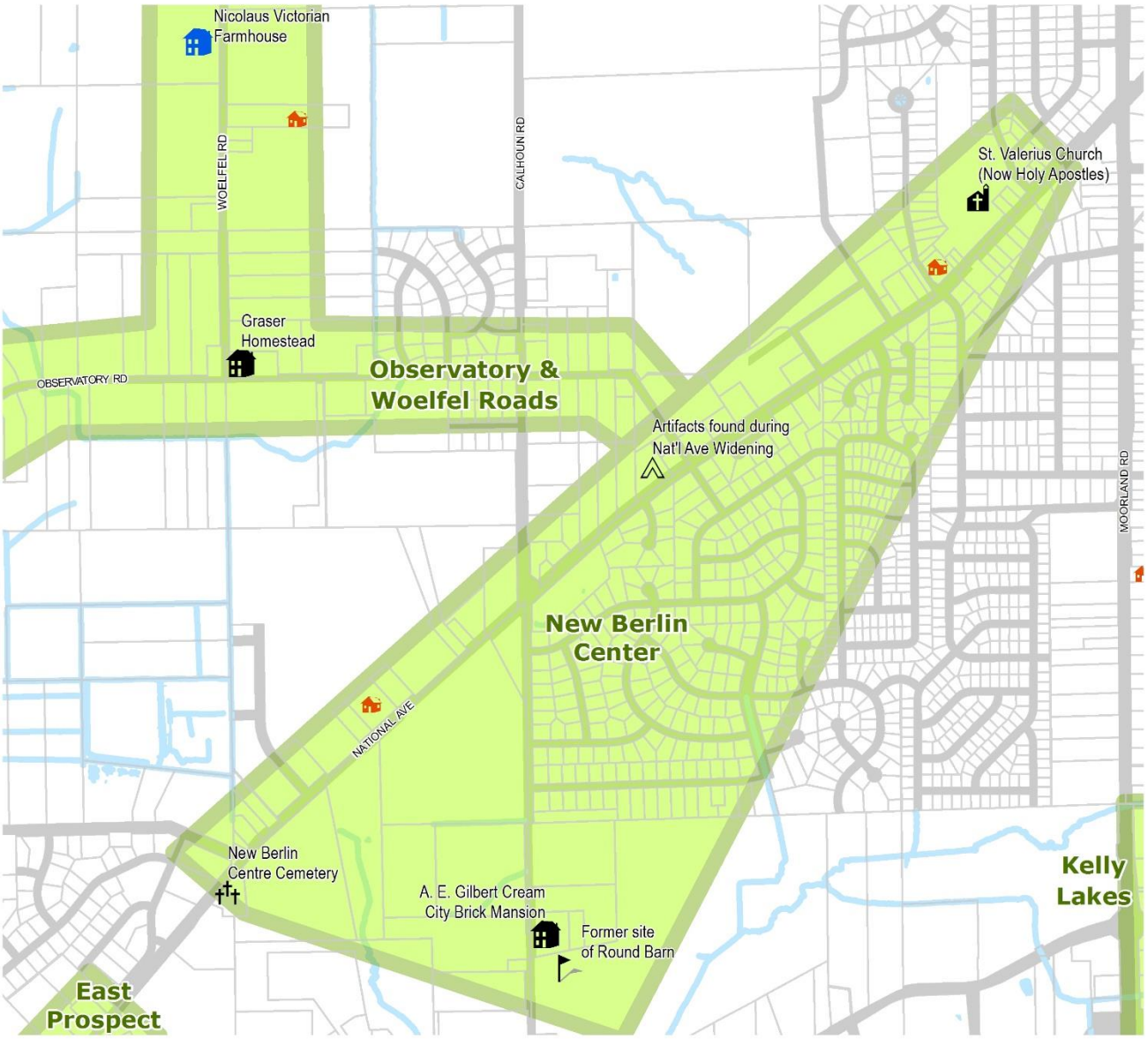
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

New Berlin Center



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June 2019

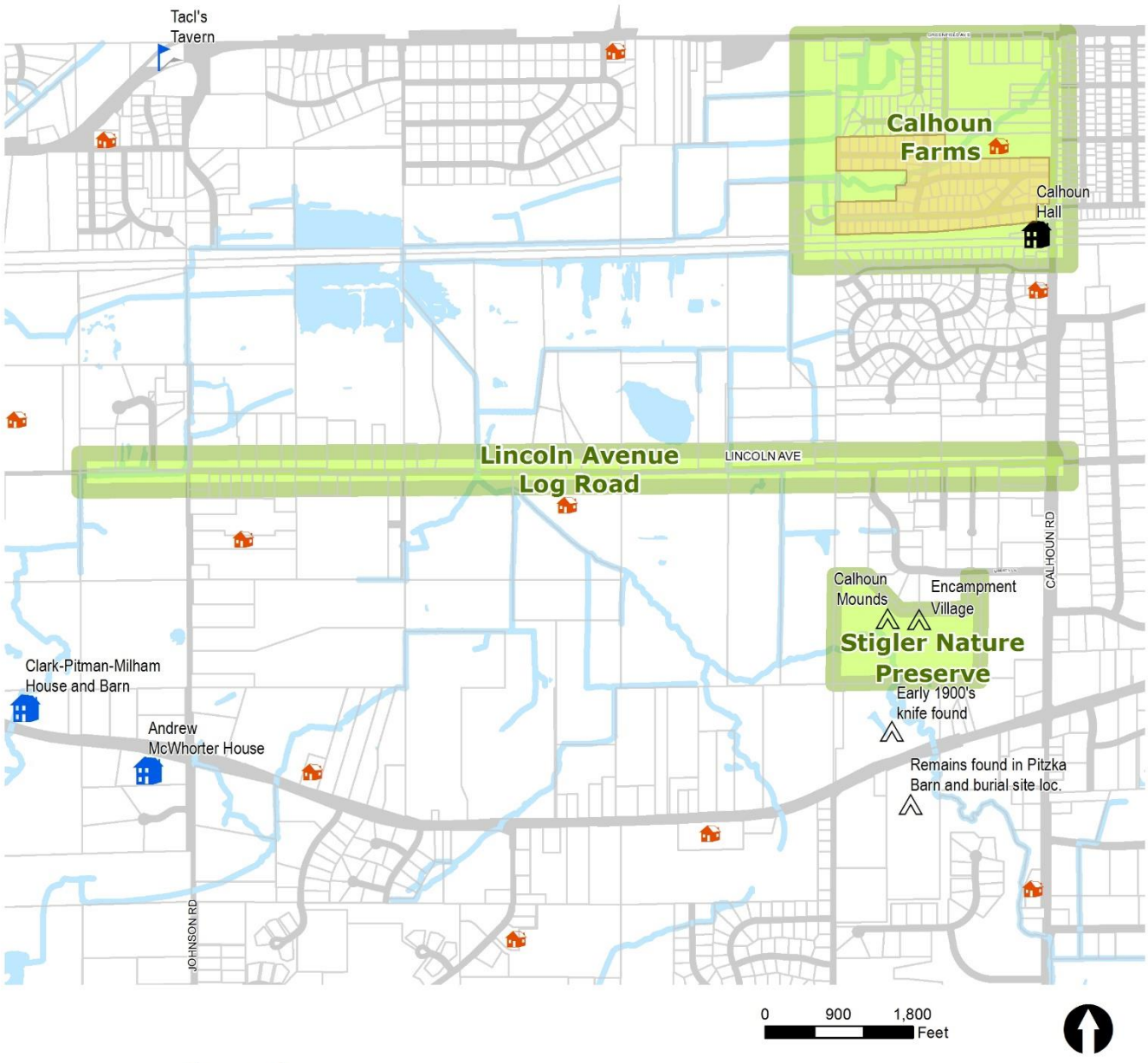
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Lincoln Avenue Log Road



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