
CHAPTER 4: CULTURAL & HISTORIC 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 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 members (8 are appointed by the Mayor, and 1 is appointed by the Common Council President.) Members serve 3-Year Terms.

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.

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;
- To conserve, protect and preserve the unique qualities and distinctive historic characteristics of the community; and

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- To facilitate restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures, landscape features and other culturally significant physical objects and geographic areas.

HISTORIC 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. 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 on the City's cultural and historic resources can be found in numerous places, including the New Berlin Public Library and the Historic Park on Prospect Hill. The New Berlin Almanac is prepared by the Historical Society and also contains a great deal of information about New Berlin's past. The first Almanac was published in 1965.

Other resources for Historic and Cultural preservation:

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

PAST AND CURRENT ACTION TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Historical Society currently holds four 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 Almanac is a valuable resource to learn about New Berlin's past.

In 1977, the City of New Berlin purchased the property now known as Historic Park on Prospect Hill. The Historic Park is a City-owned park located in the heart of the Historic District. The Park consists of the Winton-Sprengel House and Carriage House, the Youman-Martin House, the 1863 School House, the Meidenbauer log cabin, the Copula, and the new Gazebo. Historical Park has recently expanded to include the Weston Antique Apple Orchard located across the street at 19760 West National Avenue. The Society has since restored the house to its early 1900's period, recreated a country store in the Carriage Building, moved and restored a local log cabin, rescued and restored an 1863 one-room school house. Exhibit C includes descriptions of the buildings in Historic Park along with a map of the park.

The historic buildings are operated by the New Berlin Historic Society and the buildings are open for tours. The Historic Society also offers half-day field trips for fourth graders where they can learn what 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.

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.

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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:

- **Freewill Baptist Church** - 19750 W. National Ave.
- **Needham, Enoch Gardner and Mary Caroline Koch, House** - 12713 W. Greenfield Ave.
- **Weston's Antique Apple Orchard** - 19760 W. National Ave.

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.newberlin.org>).

- **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

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- 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 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, 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 age.

Calhoun Farms – located south of Greenfield Ave. between Calhoun Road to about 180th. Northwestern Railway is the southern border. Part of the area is now Calhoun Farms Subdivision. Figures 4.5 and 4.6 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. 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. Another important event occurred in 1898 when the Interurban Railway service or TM provided transportation to the city of Milwaukee and much of southeast Wisconsin. The service continued until June 30, 1951. The 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.). Calhoun Hall, 1849 S. Calhoun Road, was once a postal station (Figure 4.7). It also housed a saloon and some sort of store as well. People paid their taxes there and the Hall was also a roller skating rink and the



Figure 4.5. Calhoun Farms Subdivision.



Figure 4.6. Calhoun Farms Subdivision.

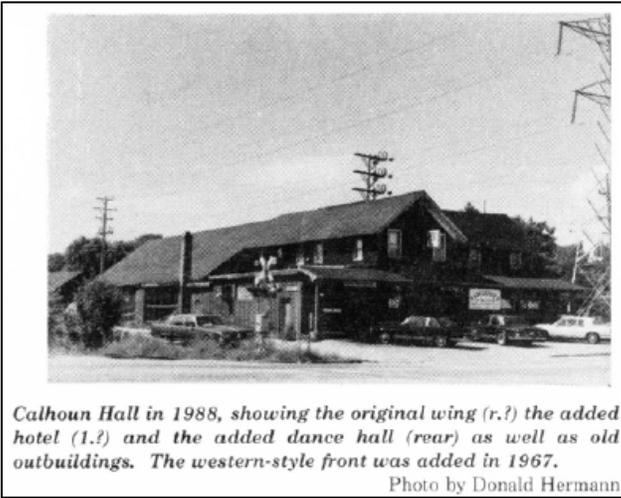


Figure 4.7. Calhoun Hall.

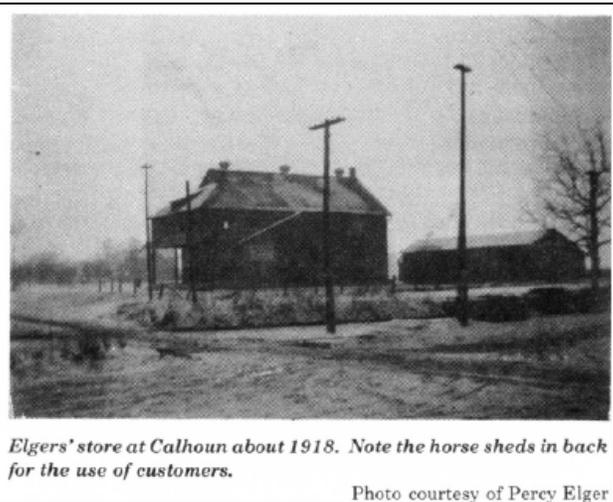


Figure 4.8. Elgers' Store.

site of Tuesday night card games. The closing of the TM and decline of the railroad changed old Calhoun forever.

Calhoun Farms Subdivision happened in the early 1940s. A ceremony was held to dedicate two "Calhoun" markers located by 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 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.

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

Franz Elger also had a farm on Calhoun Road in 1852. He died in 1889 and his extensive property had to be divided among four sons. The Elgers' operated a store in about 1917 (Figure 4.8). Horse sheds were in the back of the store for use by customers.

Col. Frederick Pabst of the Pabst Brewing Co. in Milwaukee purchased the Calhoun farm as well as even more land on the west side of Calhoun Road. Col. 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.

Conrad Park – Needham Farm – the City's first Subdivision was recorded in 1913. The original house, built in 1868, is on the National

Register of Historic Places. 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. Figures 4.9 and 4.10 illustrate an existing road and home in the Conrad Park Subdivision.

It was the first subdivision in New Berlin, deriving its name from West Allis businessman, Otto Conrad, who purchased the Needham 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 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.

Woodmont Country Club, begun 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 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 celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 2007, its inception as Woodmont Country Club stands as one of the oldest golf courses in the state.

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



Figure 4.9. Conrad Park Subdivision.

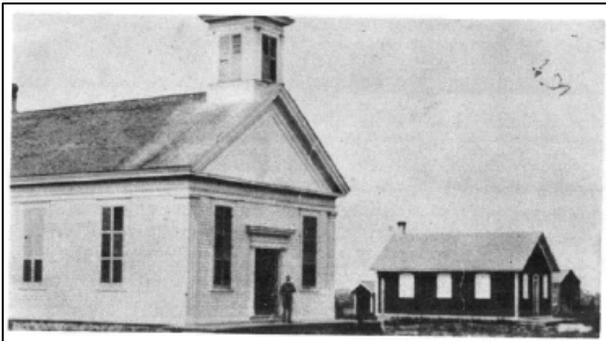


Figure 4.10. Conrad Park Subdivision.

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 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 Ave. 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. The intersection once held a gas station, large home and an implement dealer. Situated south 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 Historic Park. Except for buildings in the park the rest are privately owned and include the 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 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 4.11. First Freewill Baptist Church.

The Freewill Baptist Church was the first in the state of Wisconsin (Figure 4.11). The architecture of the 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 suffragette.

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.



Figure 4.12. Winton's General Store.

The Church/Winton General Store and Post Office and hall were located on Prospect Hill (Figure 4.12). 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 torn down for the widening of Racine Avenue.

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 granddaughter, Theresa Cheney. His brother, Colonel Robert

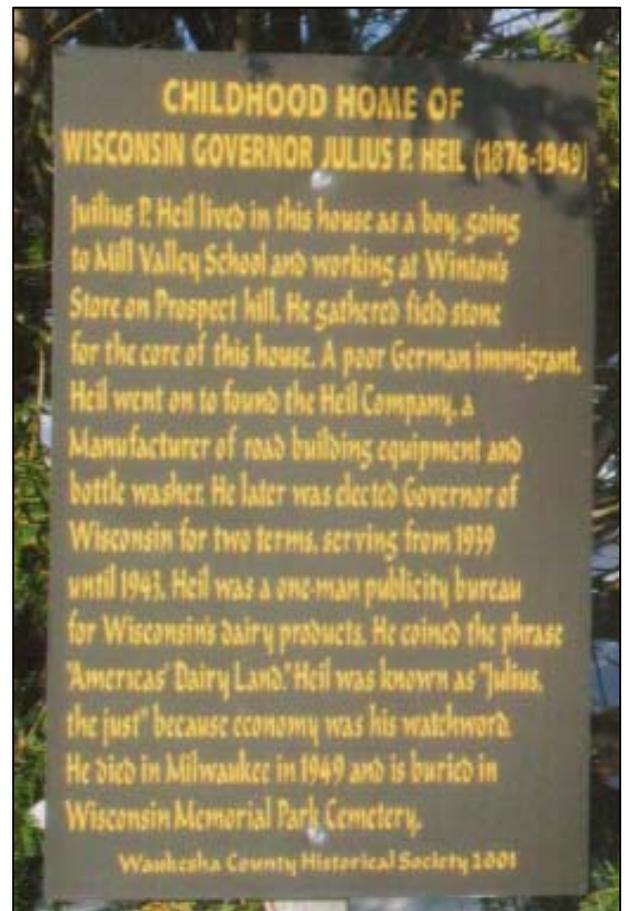


Figure 4.13. Sign for Governor Julius P. Heil Home.

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.

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 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 house around 1925. It has been 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.

The Julius P. Heil house (Figures 4.13 and 4.15) 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 build their house. Julius became a two-term Governor of Wisconsin in spite of his fourth grade education. The kickoff for his campaign for Governor began at Prospect Hill.

The Martin-Johnson house (Figure 4.16) is located at 5615 S. Racine Avenue and is the oldest remaining 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 Youman. Later it became known as the John Martin house and is presently owned by his sister, Betty Johnson. 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.

East Prospect – located along National Avenue at the intersection of Martin Road & Beloit Road.



Figure 4.14. Current Photo of Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House.



Figure 4.15. Current Photo of Julius Heil House.



Figure 4.16. Current Photo of Martin-Johnson House.

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

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). Their family-owned market operated for nearly 70 years (1909-1977).

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).

Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon (currently the Richdorf Apartments, 18000 W. National Avenue) originally wooden, is now a two story brick edifice (Figure 4.19). The tall end of the building was where the dance floor was located.

Kelly Lakes – an area in the southeast corner of the 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. The smaller lake is rumored to be



Figure 4.17. Elger's Red Bell Market.



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



Figure 4.19. Current Photo of Richdorf Apartments, former Peck's Dance Hall.



Figure 4.20. Home near Kelly Lake.



Figure 4.21. View of Kelly Lake from Existing Trail.



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

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 Ave. 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 and 4.21).

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 Mills on the lake that used its waterpower to operate saw, grist and flouring 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 (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 to 4.25).



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



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

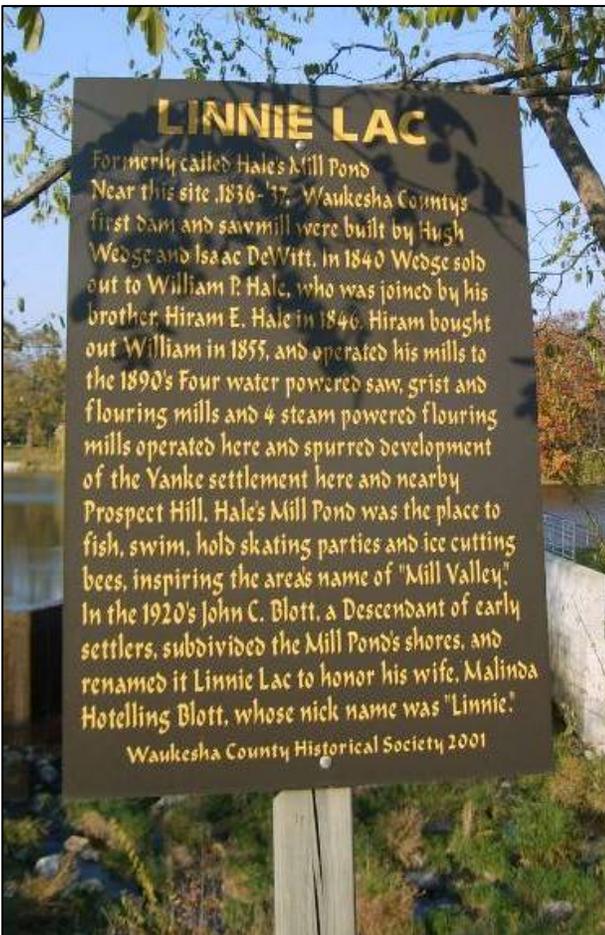


Figure 4.25. Linnie Lac Historic Marker



Figure 4.26. Stigler Nature Preserve

Stigler Nature Preserve – located west of Calhoun Road and north of Cleveland (Figure 4.26).



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. 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 regarding Indian 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 Indian 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 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 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.

Observatory Road is a winding, scenic road running through the west side of New Berlin, at one time it was a great place to grow potatoes (Figure 4.27). 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 a research facility for members to enjoy. The public is also welcomed to several open houses throughout the year on specified dates.

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)—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 4.28. 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.

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). Five acres of the property were set aside for picnics for the surrounding neighbors. The 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.

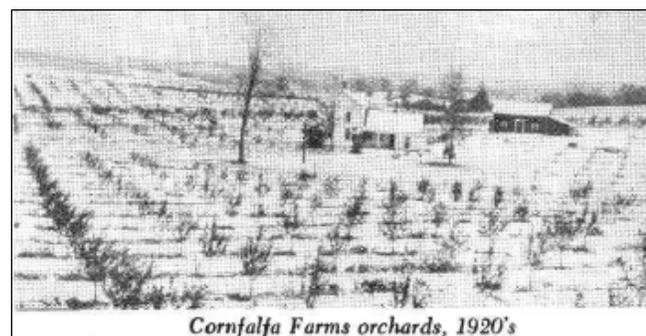


Figure 4.29. Cornfalfa Farms Orchards.

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. 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 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.



Figure 4.30. New Berlin Cemetery along National Avenue.



Figure 4.31. New Berlin Center School.

New Berlin Center – located along National Avenue between Lawnsdale Road and Holy Apostles Church. This area was a commerce hub and the location of the Town Hall (Figure 4.34).

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 an Indian trail) is one of New Berlin's oldest cemeteries, started in 1841 (Figure 4.30). 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 Assemblyman and a murder victim. The city's first school, New Berlin Center School, was at Calhoun Road and National Avenue (Figure 4.31). The first town hall stood on land near the present day City Hall. 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. 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.

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 brick "mansion" on Calhoun Road (Figure 4.32).

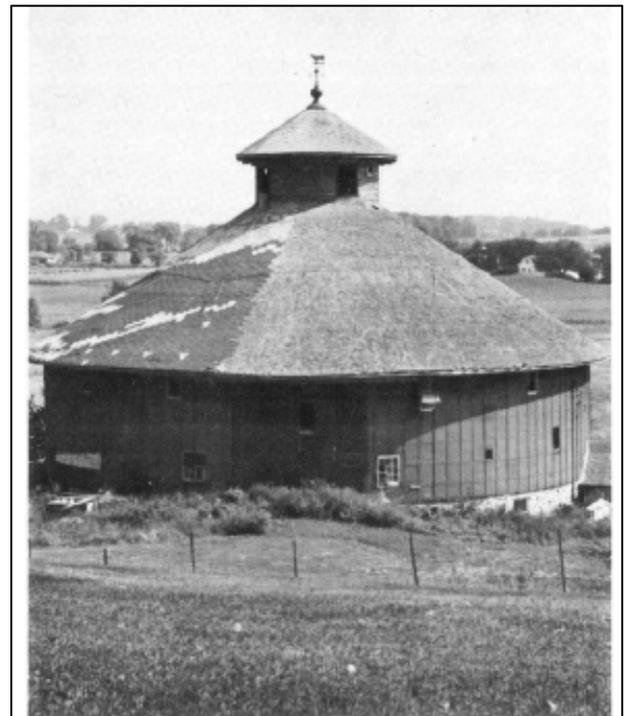
New Berlin's famous round barn (on Calhoun Rd. ¼ mile north of Beloit Rd.) is no longer standing (Figure 4.33). It was built in 1898 and was the only such structure in Waukesha County. The silo (which is still standing) went up the middle and the stalls on the lower level were arranged like spokes on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

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

The area including Lincoln Ave and extending south on Calhoun Rd. 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



Figure 4.32. A. E. Gilbert Mansion.



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.

composition of the area made the west Lincoln Avenue a good place for commercial sod farming.

Additionally, the area is historically significant due to the discovery of six Native American burials in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 9, 18901 W. Lincoln Ave. 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 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, about a half-mile away, since such mounds were characteristic of that period. The two small conical Indian mounds were known in Dr. Charles Stanhope's boyhood growing up on his father's farm on the east side of the Calhoun Rd. Over time they were obliterated by cultivation.



Figure 4.34. New Berlin Town Hall.

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

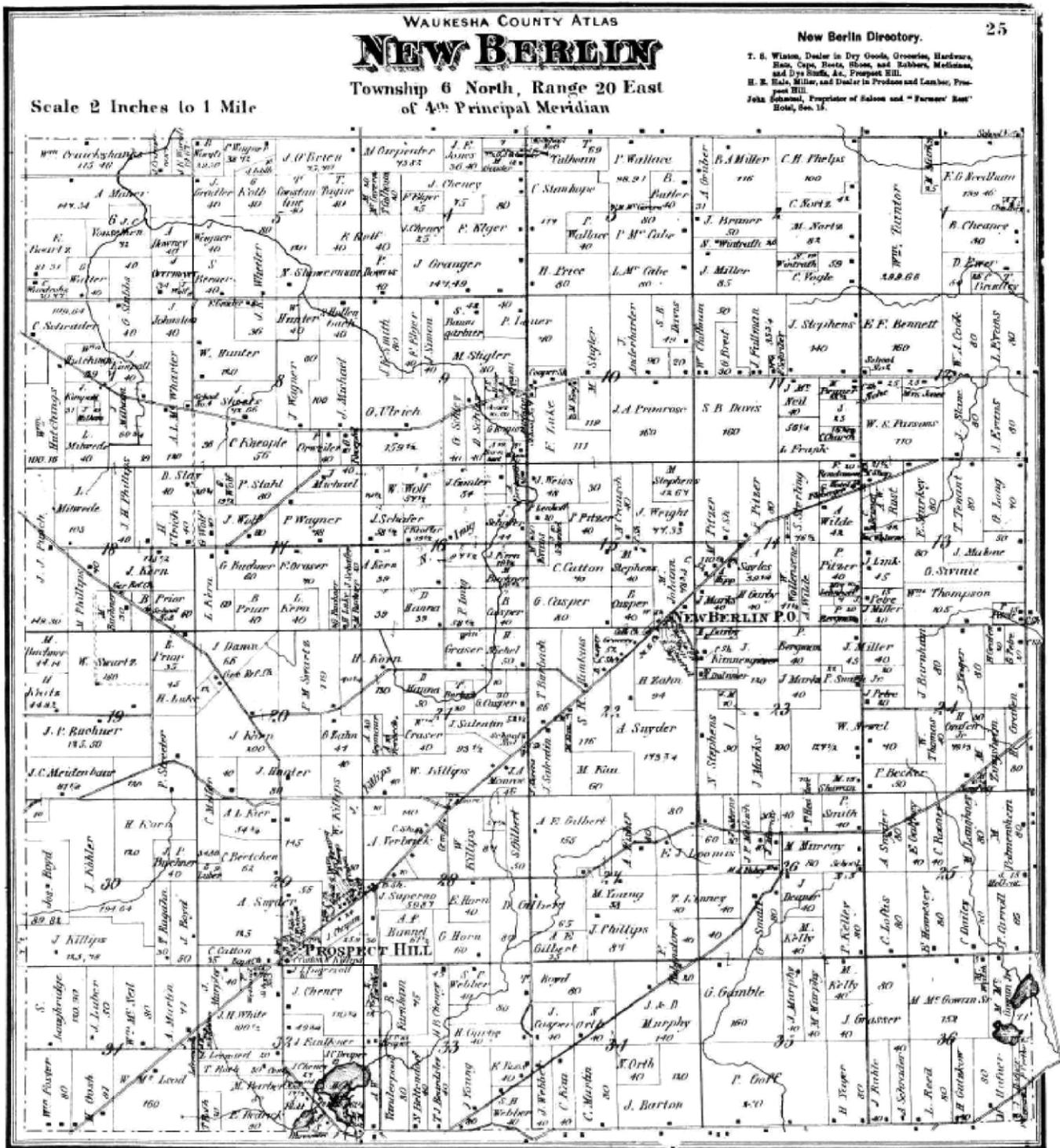
The Landmarks Commission will continue to work to promote historical and cultural awareness throughout the City. Signs and/or informational plaques should be placed at each designated site and district to notify and inform the public of the resource. The Commission should continue to promote New Berlin's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

Recommendations

- The Landmarks Commission should 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 historic resources.
 - Prepare signage for designated sites.
 - Continue to promote and be involved in the annual Historic 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.

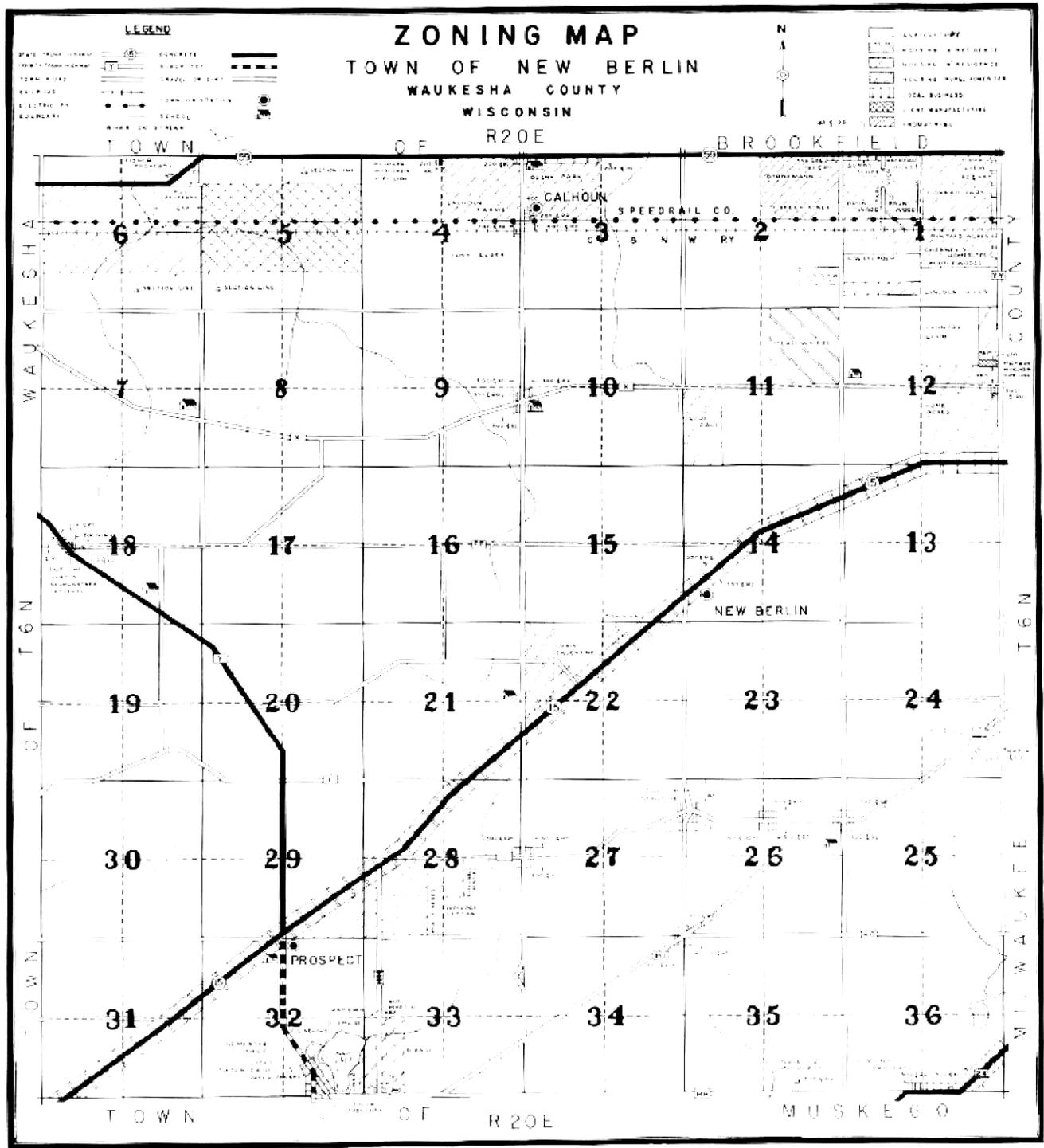
Exhibit A – Map of New Berlin, 1873



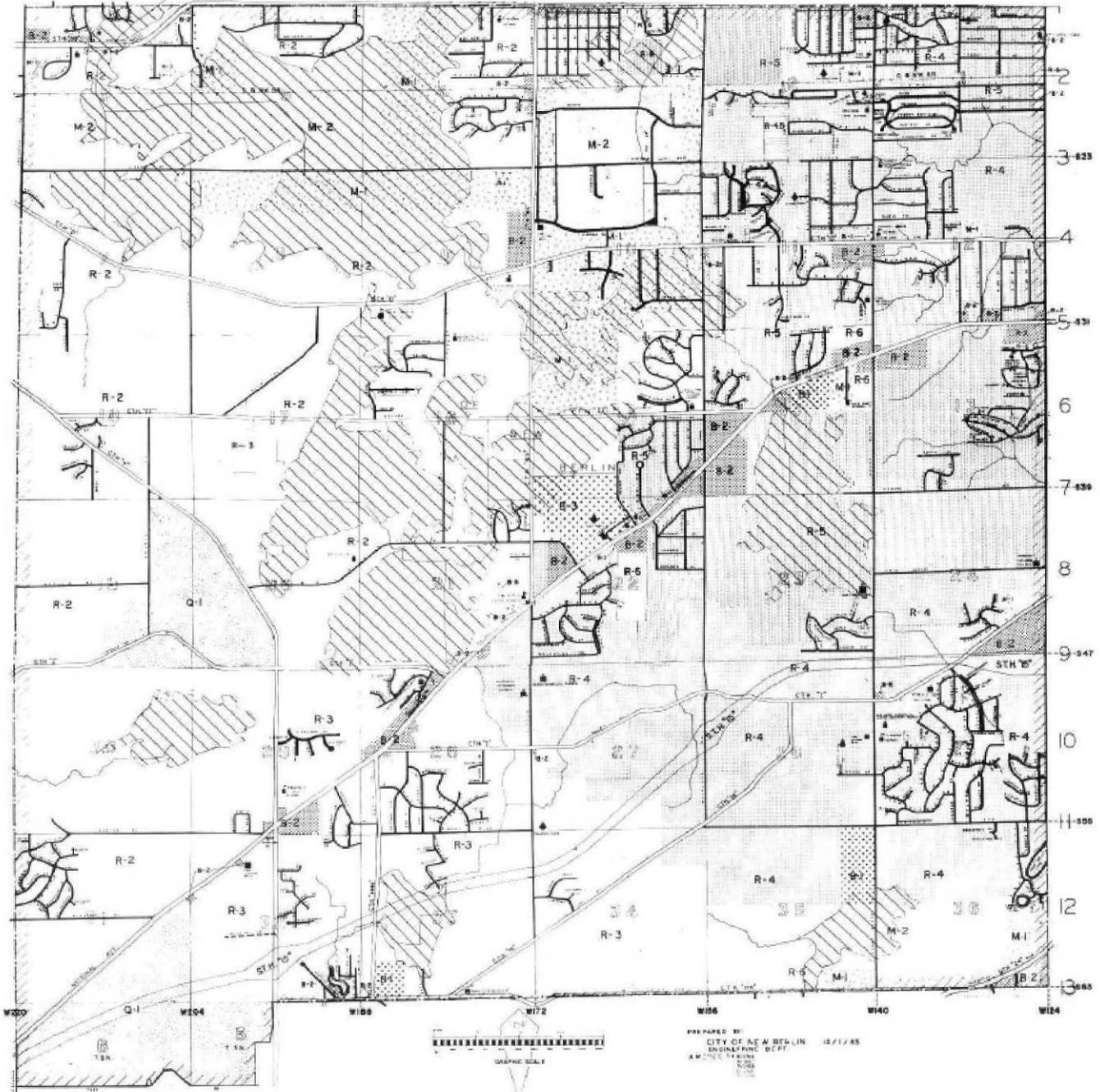
This is NEW BERLIN in 1873 -- from a map of Waukesha County donated to the New Berlin Historical Society by Mr. Neal J. O'Brien, 1211 North 30th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Exhibit B – Zoning Maps

City of New Berlin Zoning Map - 1959



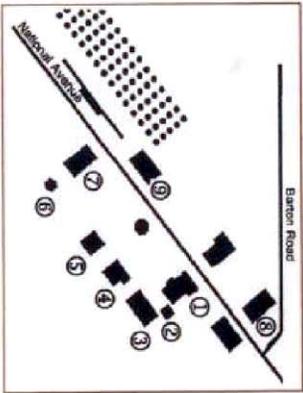
City of New Berlin Zoning Map - 1970



	R-1	RESIDENTIAL	3 ACRE- FAMILY	B-1	RESTRICTED - COMMERCIAL	
	R-2	RESIDENTIAL	1 ACRE- FAMILY	B-2	LOCAL - COMMERCIAL	
	R-3	RESIDENTIAL	30,000 SQ. FT- FAMILY	B-3	GENERAL - COMMERCIAL	
	R-4	RESIDENTIAL	20,000 SQ. FT- FAMILY	M-1	LIGHT - INDUSTRY	
	R-4.5	RESIDENTIAL	15,000 SQ. FT- FAMILY	M-2	HEAVY-INDUSTRY	
	R-5	RESIDENTIAL	10,000 SQ. FT. FAMILY	Q-1	QUARRYING DISTRICT	
	R-6	RESIDENTIAL	MULTI- FAMILY	C-1	CONSERVANCY DISTRICT	

**PROSPECT HILL SETTLEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

19765 W. National Avenue • New Berlin, WI



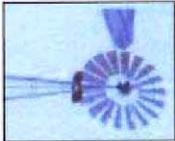
#1 - Winton-Sprengel House

1884

Home of Louis Winton, Proprietor of general store, post office, and hall next door. Later of Paul Sprengel, producer of plants and produce. Exhibit of "Cornelia Farms" and the Swartz Family History c.1844 inside. A must see exhibit of apples, alfalfa and Asiatic sheep with historical significance to the area.

#2 - Aermotor Windmill

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



#3 - Winton-Martin House

1845

Sutfragette Theodora Winton Coumans' 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 General Store, Post Office and a Cooper Shop, along with carriages and exhibits.



#5 - Prospect Hill 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.

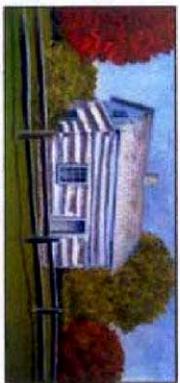


#6 - Cupola Tower

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 Cabin

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 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 registered 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.

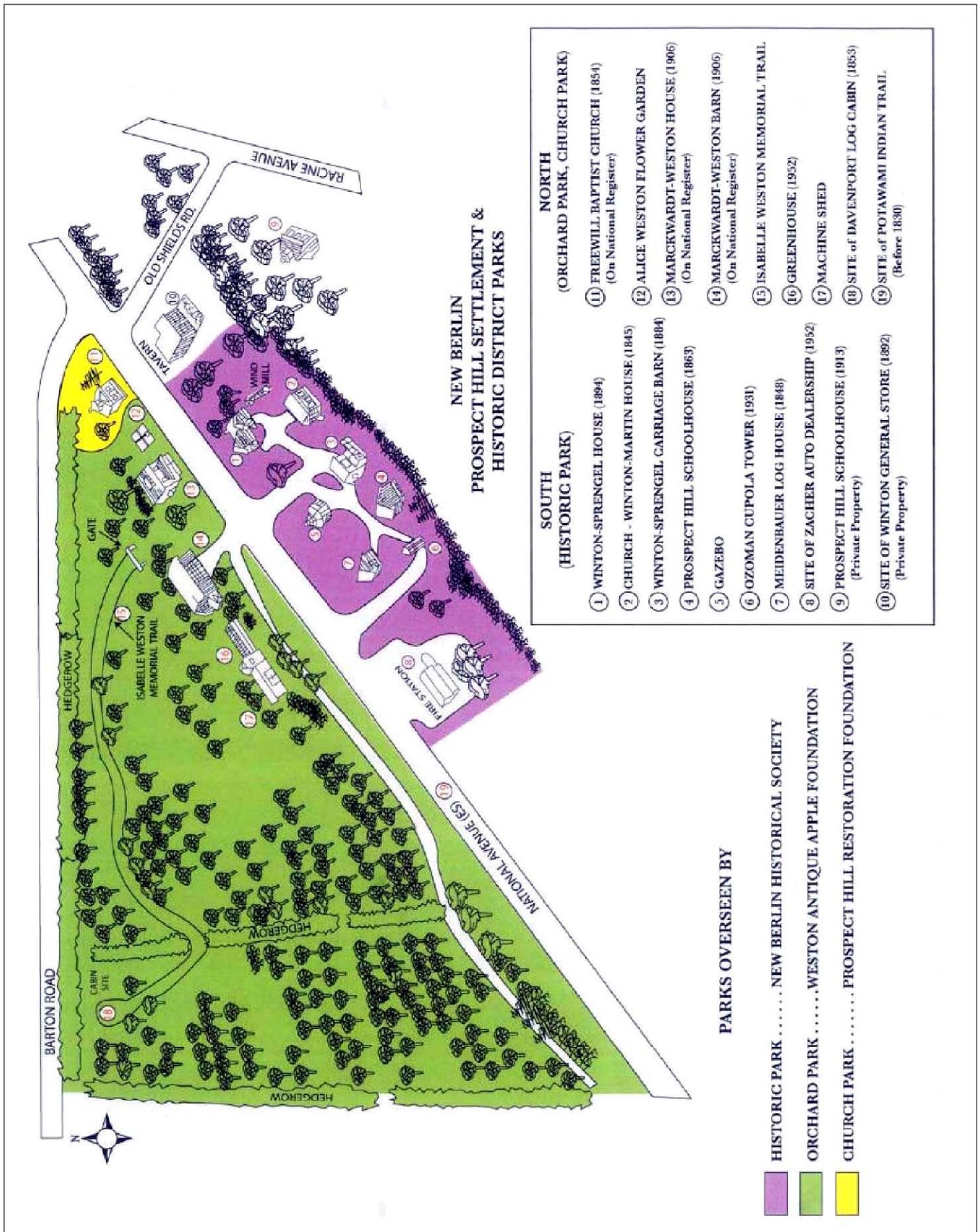


#9 - Weston's Antique Apple Orchard

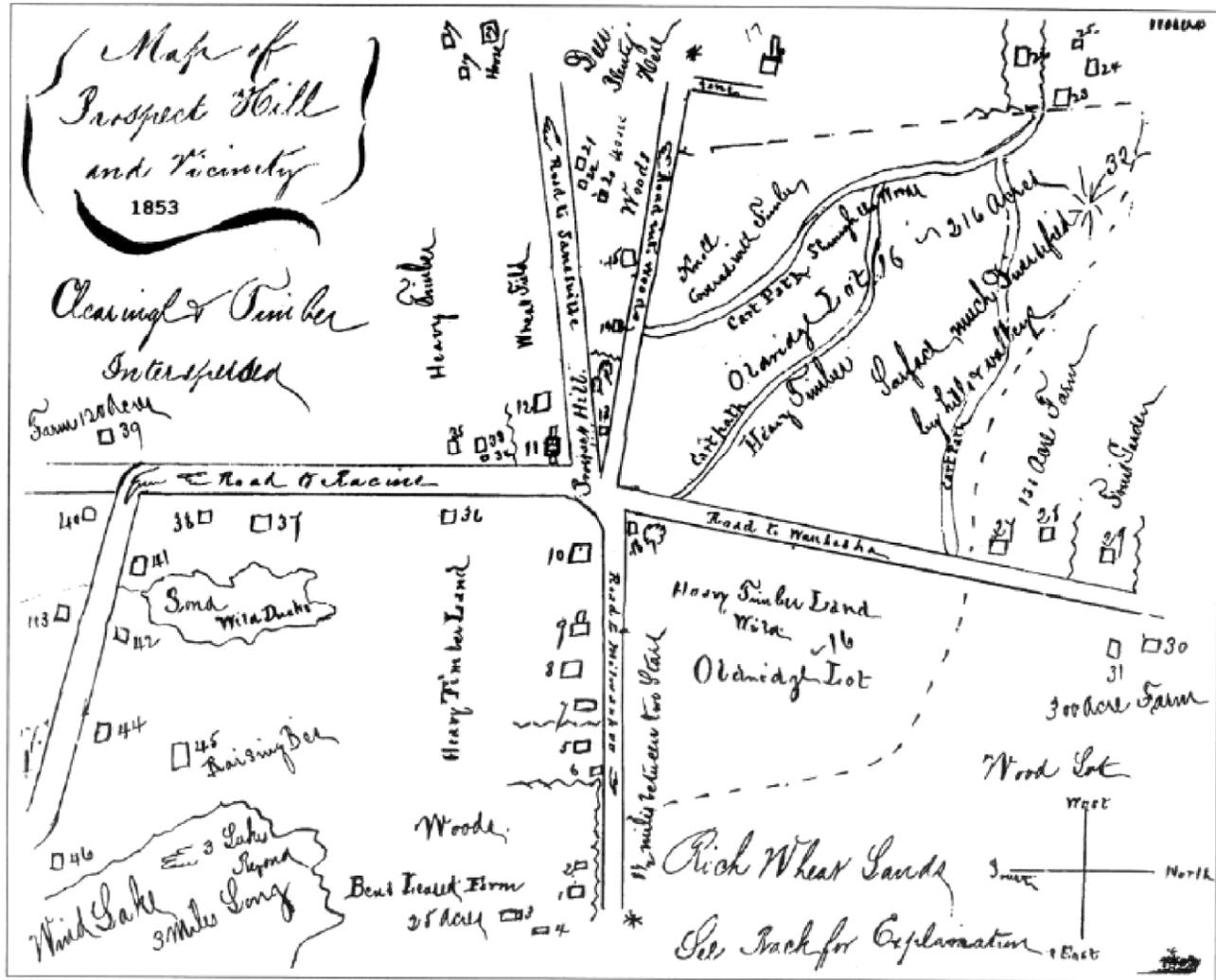
The antique apples grown in the orchard have included over 100 varieties. This working orchard was the first of its kind to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. After the Freewill Baptist Church was almost destroyed by an arson fire in 1985, an apple tree grew out of the ashes. They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

Exhibit C – Maps and Brochure of Prospect Hill





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 Barn
- 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 Caleb's Frame House

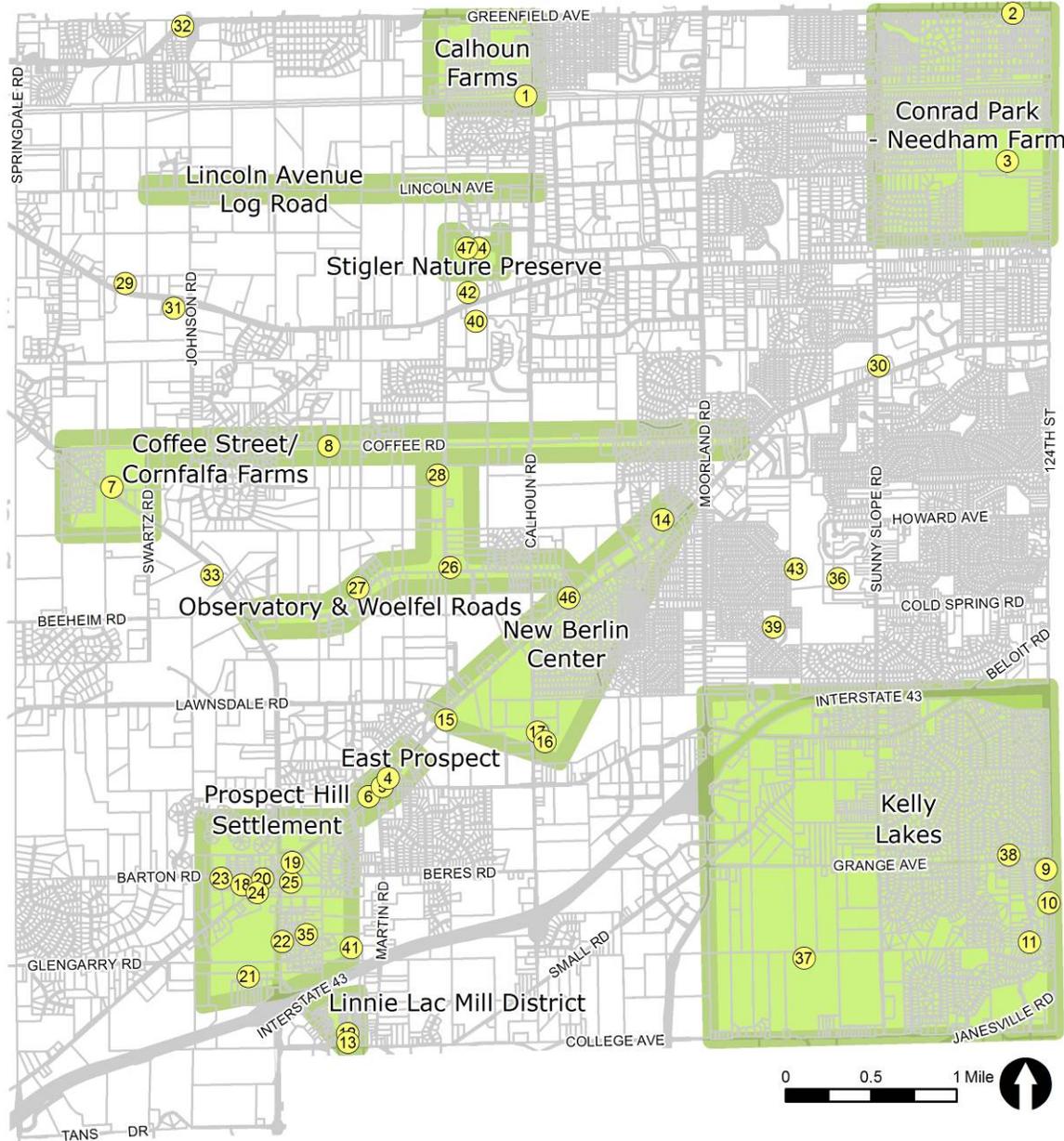
- No. 31 Caleb's Frame Barn
- No. 32 Rabbit Hill
- No. 33 Whites Frame Barn
- No. 34 Whites Frame Cow Barn
- No. 35 Whites House Butcher & Farmer
- No. 36 Cheney Frame House Young Man Farmer
- No. 37 Elder Cheney Frame House Minister & Farmer
- No. 38 Cheney (Elder?) Frame Barn
- No. 39 Blake Frame House 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 (Now Calhoun Station) c. 1900 | 14. St. Valerius Church (Now Holy Apostles) c. 1844 Former site of City's oldest church | 27. MAS Observatory c. 1936 | 39. Artifacts found by City Park Workers in Regal Park (Near Deer Creek) |
| 2. Needham-Johnson House*† c. 1868 | 15. New Berlin Centre Cemetery c. 1841 | 28. Nicolaus Victorian Farmhouse* c. 1900 | 40. Native American Remains found in the Pitzka Barn and the burial site location (500-1000 late Woodland & Hopewell Indians) |
| 3. Woodmont Golf Club (Now New Berlin Hills) c. 1907 1st commercial recreational dev. | 16. Former site of Round Barn c. 1898 | 29. Clark-Pitman-Milham House & Barn* c. 1855 | 41. Native American artifacts found on Mayor Earl Rathke's farm (Near of Linnie Lac Lake) |
| 4. Creamery (Now Mustang Shelley's) c. 1890 | 17. A.E. Gilbert Cream City Brick Mansion c. 1897 | 30. Jungbluth Greek Revival Farm House* c. 1855 | 42. Early 1900's knife found (Near Poplar Creek) |
| 5. Elger's Store (Now Chappel Sports) c. 1900 | 18. Weston Antique Orchard† c. 1860 | 31. Andrew McWhorter House* c. 1850 | 43. Native American Encampments/Villages shown on old Maps |
| 6. Peck's Dance Hall and Saloon c. 1871 | 19. Theodora Winton Youman's Birthplace (House moved to the Historic Park in 2001) | 32. Tac's Tavern* c. 1927 (Asia Restaurant, torn down in 2000) | 46. Native American artifacts found during the widening of National Ave. |
| 7. 1st German Reform Church Cemetery | 20. FreeWill Baptist Church*† c. 1859 | 33. Sittle Cemetery | 47. Calhoun Mounds |
| 8. Coffee Street* | 21. Julius Heil House c. 1880 | 34. Native American Encampment Village (200-500 people located on Poplar Creek) | |
| 9. Sear's Kit Barn* c. 1920 | 22. Cheney-Faulkner-Cooper House* c. 1840s | 35. Arrowheads found by Lee Faulkner | |
| 10. Upper Kelly Lake | 23. Lindsey-Murphy-Heinz-Sisson Farmstead* c. 1840 | 36. Arrowheads found by Moritz Mueller | |
| 11. Lower Kelly Lake | 24. Cupola Tower* c. 1920 | 37. Arrowheads found by Joe Rausch (Near the Root River-Source of Kelly Lake) | |
| 12. Hales Mill Pond (Linnie Lac) c. 1836 1st dam and 1st sawmill in Waukesha County | 25. Dr. John Livingston Ingersoll House c. 1858 | 38. Arrowheads and grinding tools found by Loughney's (Near Upper Kelly Lake) | |
| 13. Linne Lac Dam and Lake Site* c. 1836 | 26. Graser Homestead c. 1867 | | |

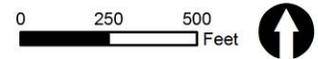
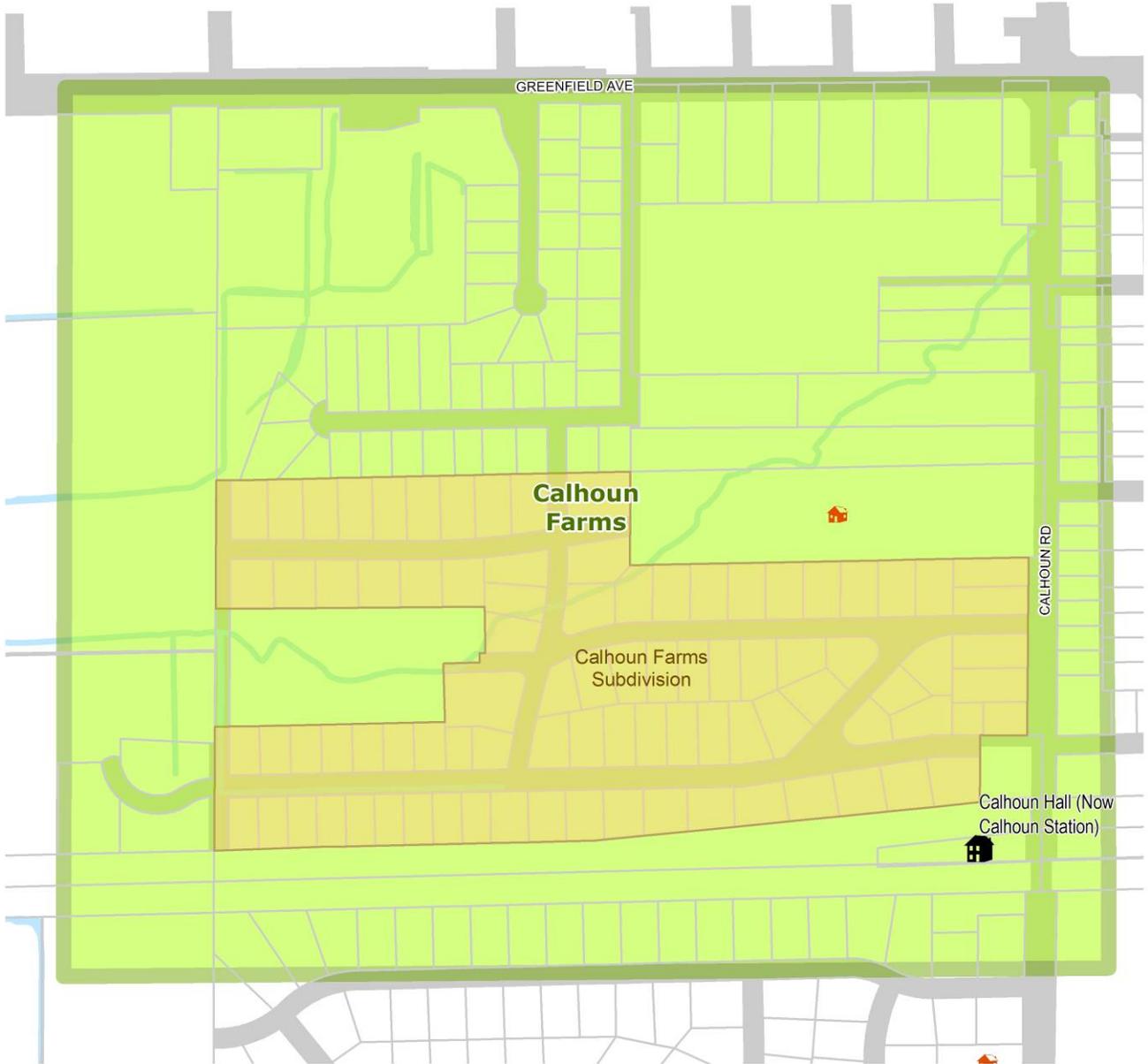
* Designated Landmark
† National Register of Historic Places

November 6, 2009

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020
City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Calhoun Farms



Legend

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Cemetery | Native American | Lake | Built prior to 1900 |
| Church | Site | Structure | Historic_District |
| Church* | Site* | Structure* | Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Conrad Park - Needham Farm



Legend

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Cemetery | Native American | Lake | Built prior to 1900 |
| Church | Site | Structure | Historic_District |
| Church* | Site* | Structure* | Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

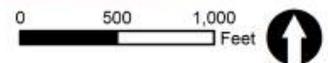
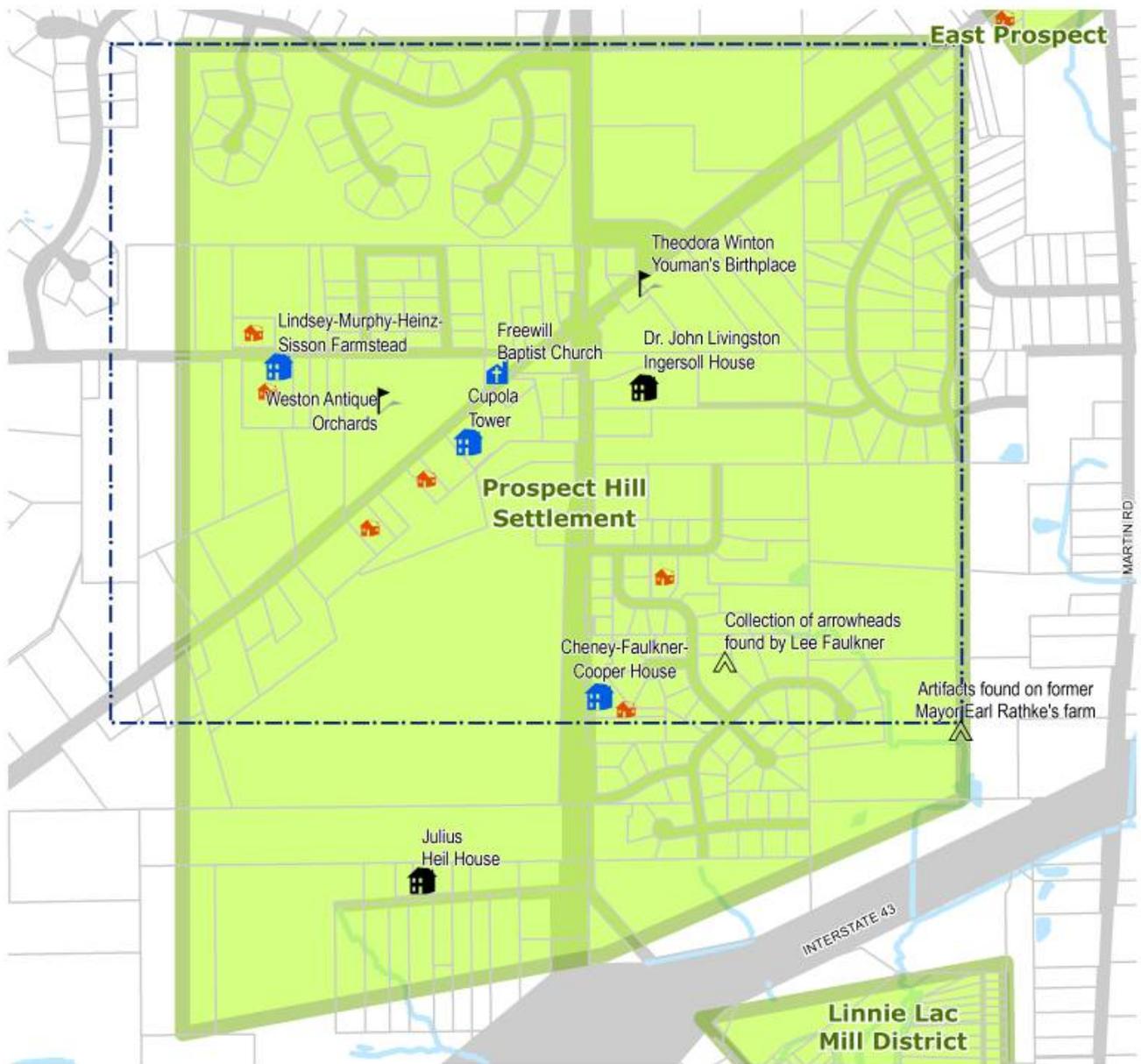
Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Prospect Hill Settlement



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | △ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏛 Church | 📍 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| 🏠 Church* | 📍 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📍 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

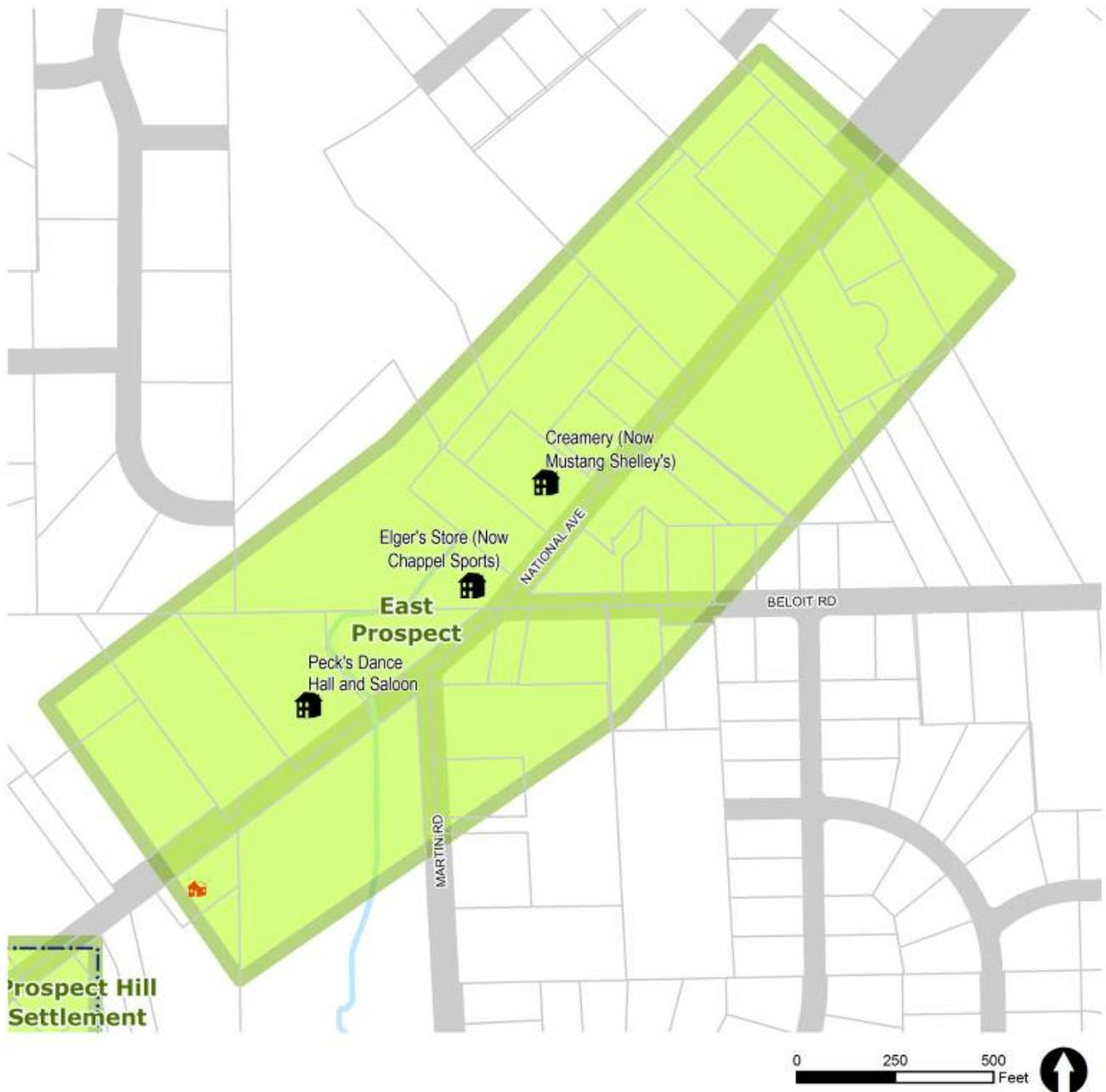
November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS
East Prospect



Prospect Hill Settlement

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | △ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏠 Church | 📍 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| 🏠 Church* | 📍 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📍 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

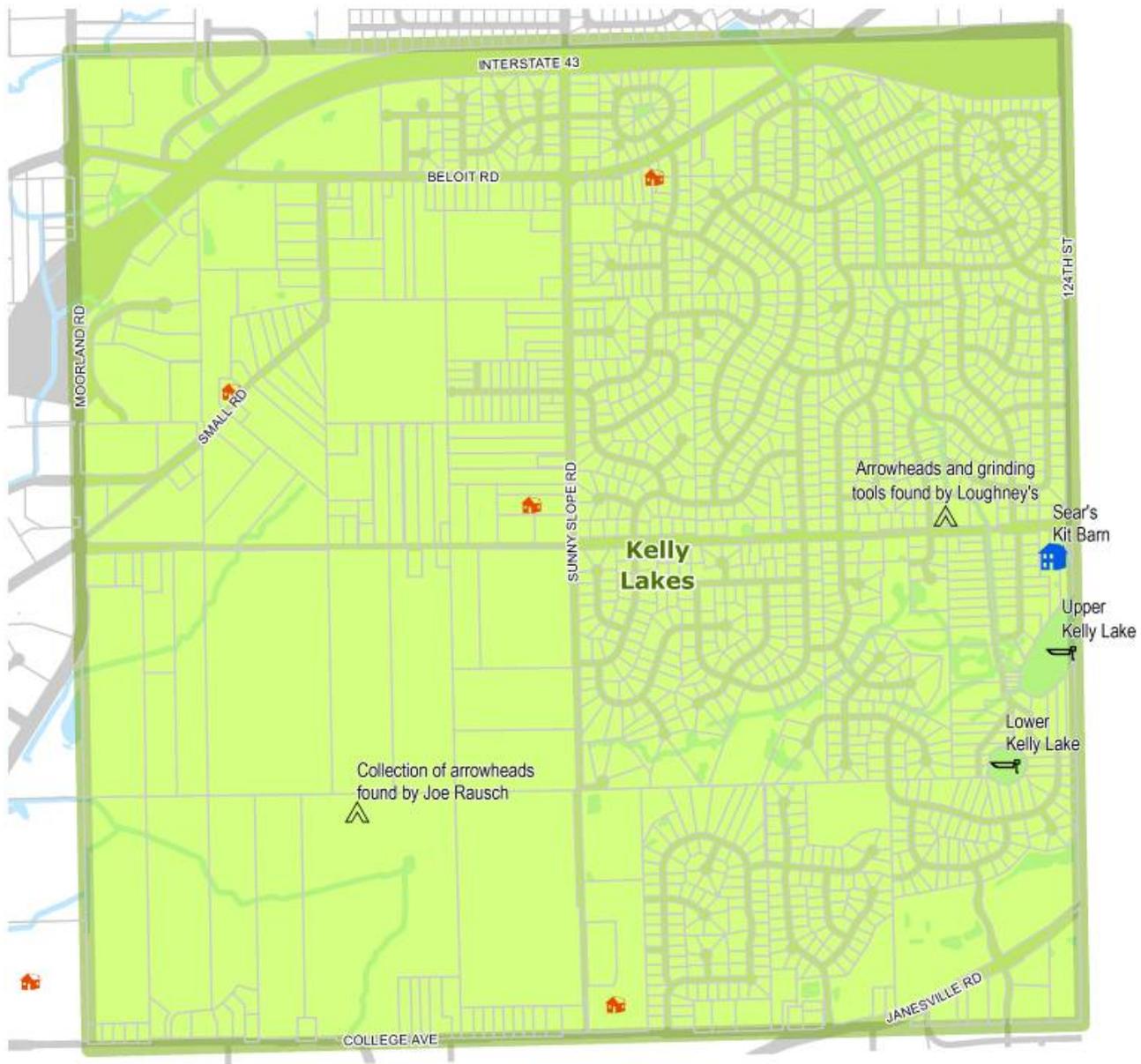
Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Kelly Lakes



Legend

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Cemetery | Native American | Lake | Built prior to 1900 |
| Church | Site | Structure | Historic_District |
| Church* | Site* | Structure* | Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

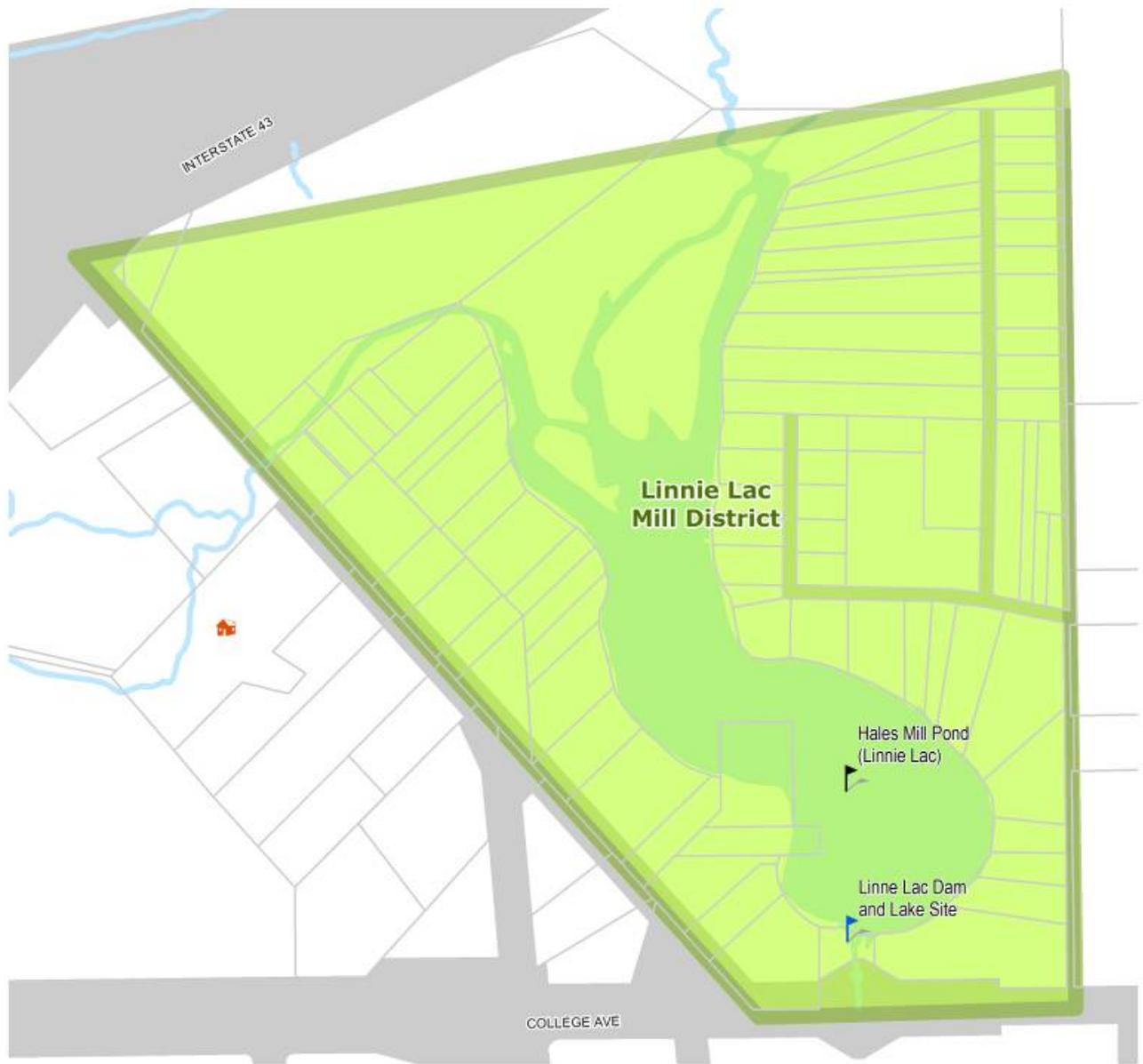
November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS
Linnie Lac Mill District



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | △ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏰 Church | 🚩 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| 🏰 Church* | 🚩 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📐 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

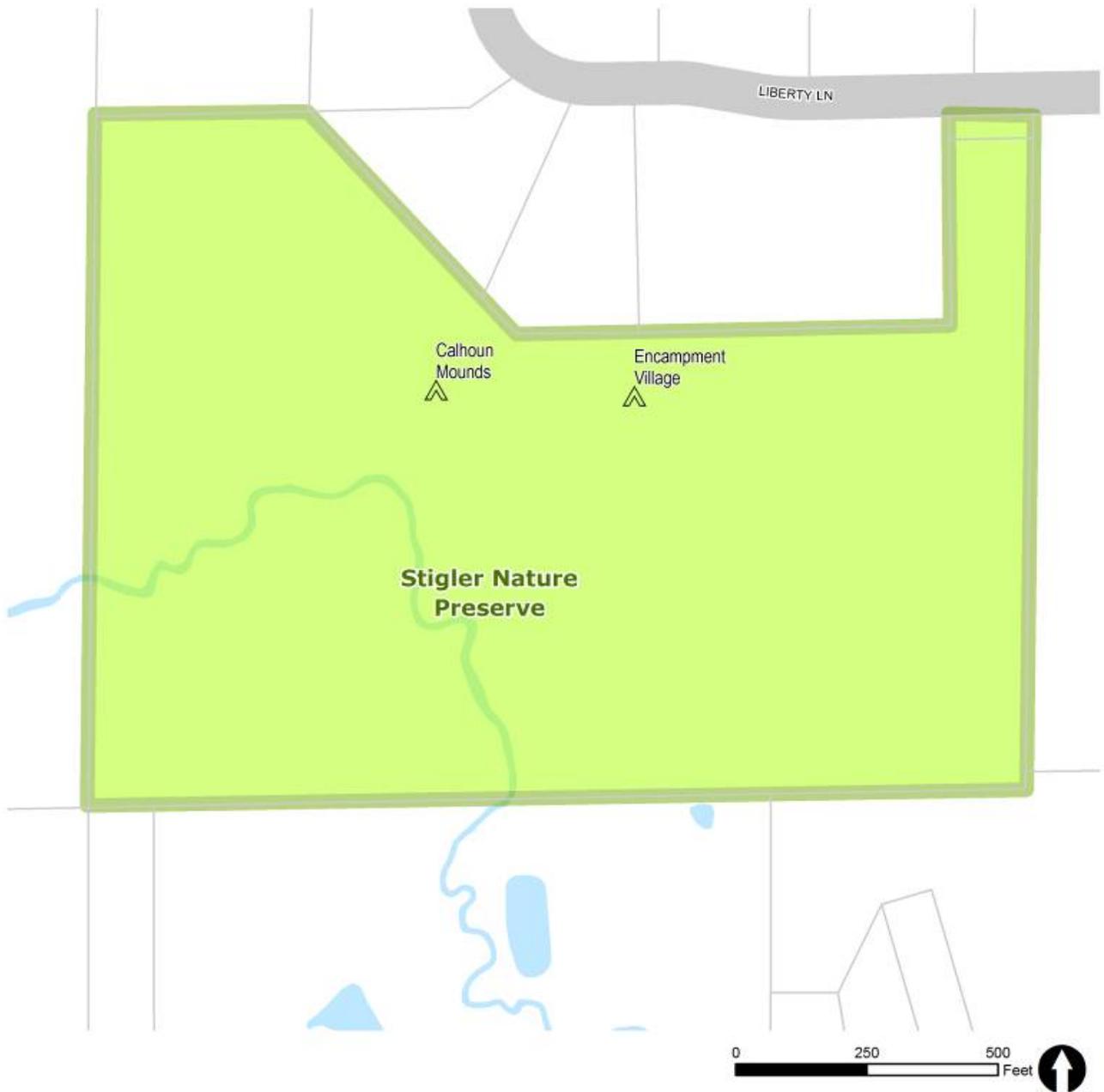
November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS
Stigler Nature Preserve



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | △ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| ⛪ Church | 🚩 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| ⛪ Church* | 🚩 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📐 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

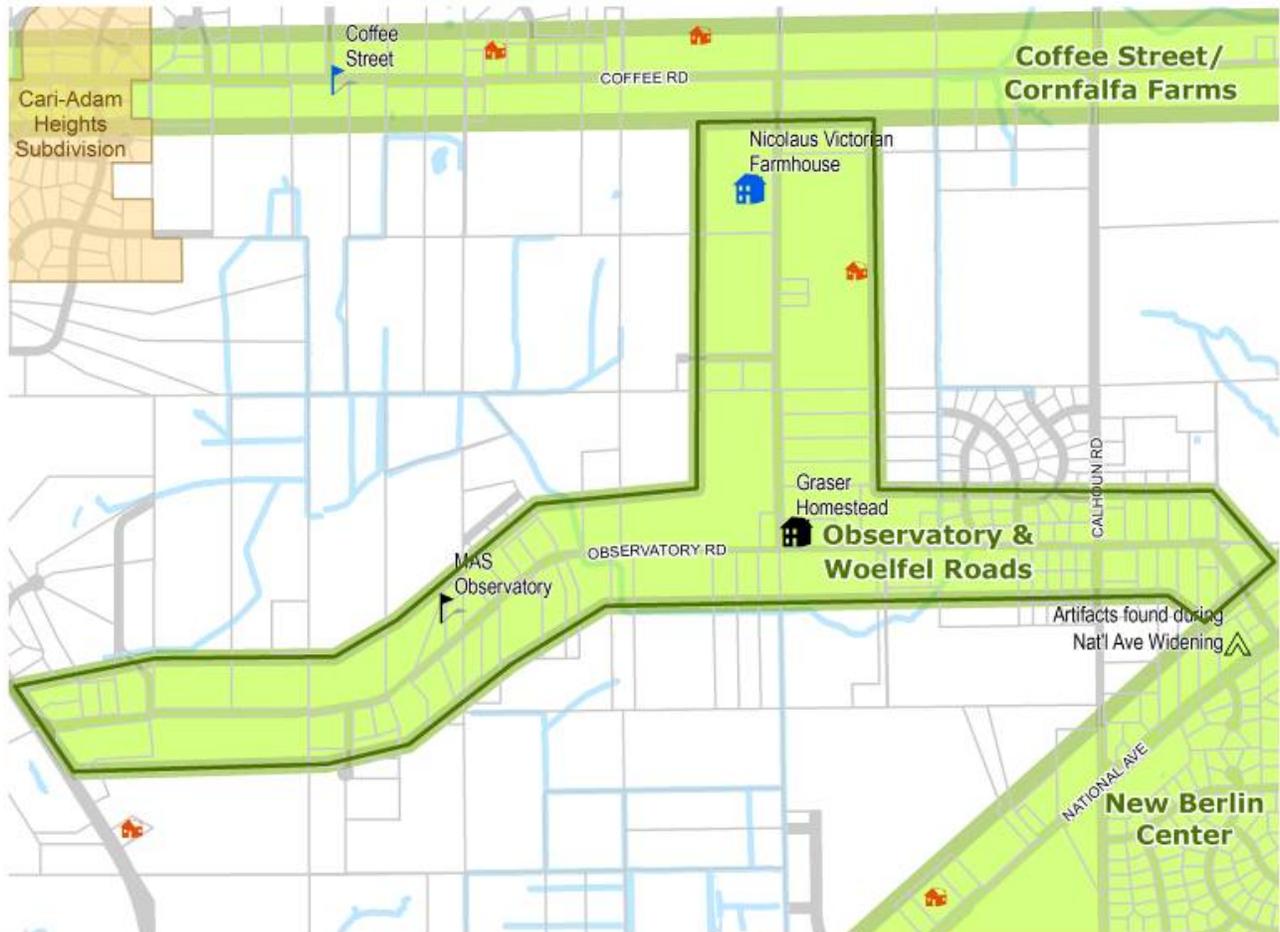
November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS Observatory & Woelfel Roads



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | △ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏰 Church | 📍 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| 🏰 Church* | 📍 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📍 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

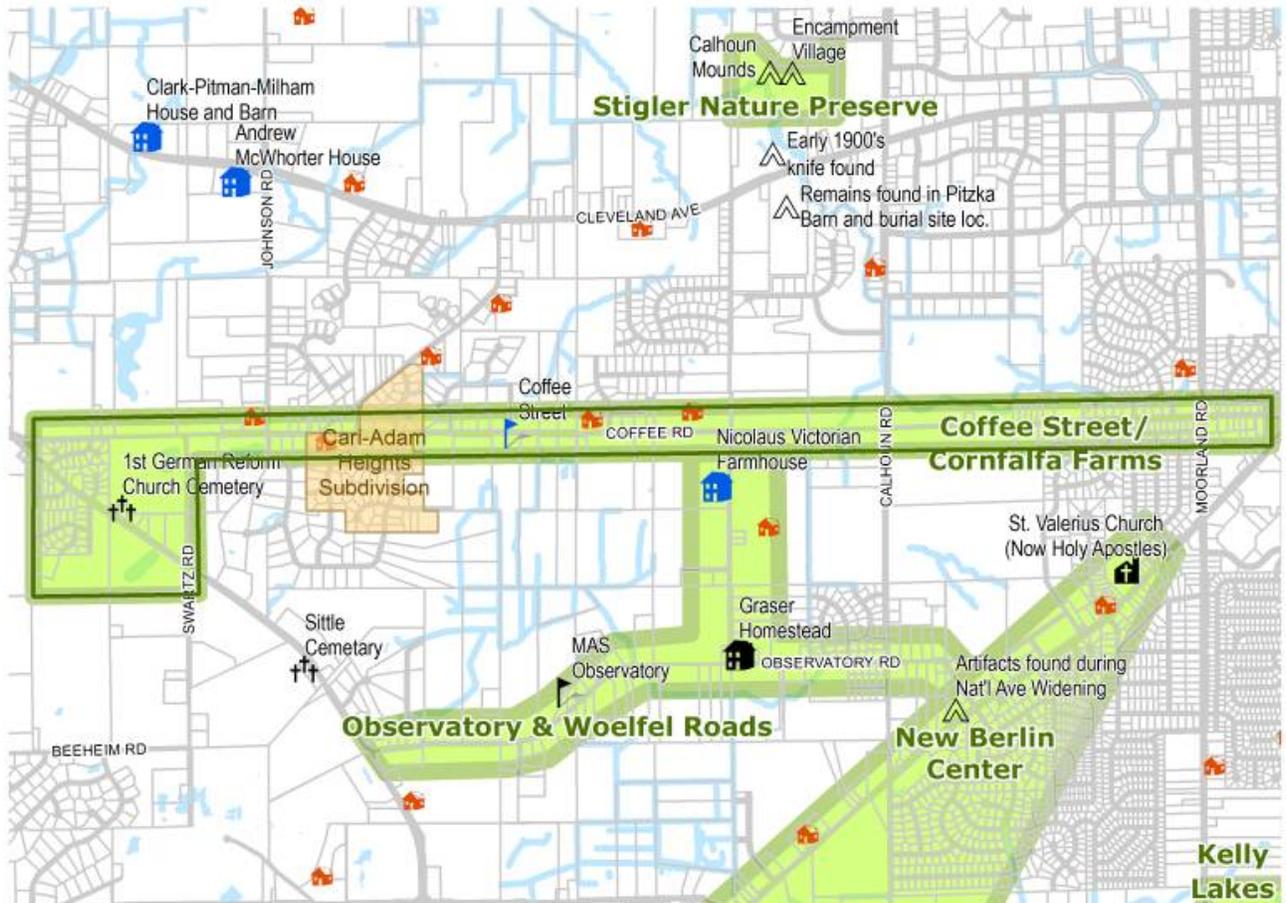
Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Coffee Street/Cornfalva Farms



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | ▲ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| ⛪ Church | 🚩 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| ⛪ Church* | 🚩 Site* | 🏠 Structure* | 📐 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

New Berlin Center



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | ▲ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏠 Church | 🚩 Site | 🏠 Structure | ⋯ Historic_District |
| 🏠 Church* | 🚩 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📐 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin

NEW BERLIN HISTORIC AREAS

Lincoln Avenue Log Road



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| †† Cemetery | ▲ Native American | ☞ Lake | 🏠 Built prior to 1900 |
| 🏠 Church | 📍 Site | 🏠 Structure | — Historic_District |
| 🏠 Church* | 📍 Site* | 🏠 Structure * | 📍 Significant Subdivisions |
| | | | * Designated Landmark |

November 6, 2009

Source: New Berlin Historical Society

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020

City of New Berlin, Wisconsin