



Elias Stollenwerk House

2246 S. Aldrich Street

PERMANENT
HISTORIC DESIGNATION REPORT
CCF 241581
MARCH 2025

ELIAS STOLLENWERK HOUSE HISTORIC DESIGNATION REPORT AND PRESERVATION GUIDELINES MARCH 2025

PROPERTY NAME

Historic: Elias Stollenwerk House
Common Name: None

LOCATION

Address: 2246 S. Aldrich St. (952 Aldrich St., old)
Legal Description: O'NEILL'S SUBD ETC IN SE 1/4 SEC 4-6-22 BLOCK 1 LOT 10 & E 22' LOT 9
Classification: Site

NOMINATION DETAILS

Owner: Ryan Hudziak
Nominator: Ryan Hudziak
Alderson: Ald. Marina Dimitrijevic, 14th District

BUILDING DATA

YEAR BUILT 1890
ARCHITECT Elias Stollenwerk
STYLE Queen Anne

DESCRIPTION

The Elias Stollenwerk House sits on an L-shaped parcel that is 30' wide along S. Aldrich St. and 135' deep. The ell section of the parcel consists of a 30' x 22' area located to the south of the primary parcel along the alley. The house is set back from the sidewalk approximately twenty feet on a flat yard with decorative plantings and a small raised concrete block planting bed containing bushes and flowers adjacent to the house. A small picket fence flanks the sidewalk leading to the front of the house. The house is built along

the northern property line and is approximately four feet from the south property line. The backyard is enclosed with a wood fence. A non-historic garage is located along the alley at the rear of the property. The house is located in the northeastern portion of the Bay View neighborhood, roughly two-and-a-half miles from the Central Business District. The neighborhood consists primarily of residential properties constructed primarily in the 1890s-1920s. There are examples of Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Craftsman Bungalow-style houses present, along with vernacular cottages and front gabled houses, present in the immediate neighborhood.

The Elias Stollenwerk House is a two-story, cross-gabled Queen Anne-style residential property with an asymmetrical front façade. The house faces west toward S. Aldrich Street and



Elias Stollenwerk House, 2246 S. Aldrich St.

backs to an alley located between S. Aldrich Street and S. Lenox Street. The house sits on a raised painted-brick foundation and is clad with wood clapboard with a horizontal band of shingles between the two floors and fish-scale shingles located in the front and side gable ends. The gable ends have projecting eaves and the bargeboards contain decorative round rosettes. The roof is finished with a newer architectural shingle asphalt roof. The house is painted with a multi-color paint scheme typical of the Queen Anne style.

The front façade is two bays wide with the primary entry located on the right side of the front façade in the ell off a raised porch. The wooden front steps are flanked by handrails with turned wood newel posts and balusters. The front porch is decorated with turned wood posts, spindlework, and decorative brackets. A portion of the foundation under the porch and front facade was rebuilt using concrete block. The projecting bay of the front façade contains a large picture window with a stained glass transom window on the first level and paired one-over-one vinyl windows centered on the second level. A decorative wood panel is located below the picture window on the first level.

The north façade is the most simply decorated on the house. It contains one-over-one windows with one smaller window on the rear of the second level. A band of fish-scale shingles separates the two floors but otherwise contains no decorative elements. The basement windows have been replaced with glass block.

The south façade has cutaway bay windows in the ell, with decorative brackets on the second floor. A decorative wood panel is located below the center window on the second floor.

The rear (east) façade contains a 12'x 16' one-story addition with a flat roof that was constructed by Elias Stollenwerk in 1915. The addition sits on a decorative concrete block foundation. The basement level has two one-over-one vinyl windows and doorway leading from the basement to the backyard. The first floor of the addition is clad with wood clapboard to match the primary block and has a sliding vinyl window and one-over-one vinyl window facing east. A rear entry from the addition is recessed under the flat roof and sits on a large elevated porch with turned wood balusters. A second story porch is located above the addition and also has turned wood balusters matching the lower porch. The second story of the rear façade contains a center door leading to the upper porch flanked by two one-over-one windows. A smaller one-over-one window is centered in the attic level.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE

The following portion of this report is taken from the section in *As Good As New* authored by Carlen Hatala that described Milwaukee's architectural styles, including the Queen Anne.

The Queen Anne was probably the most creative, inventive, and exuberant of the nineteenth century architectural styles. It was popular from the 1880s through about 1905 during which time the style evolved from a picturesque confection of shingles, brackets, and spindles into the later so-called "Free-Classic" phase which exhibited more restraint in overall form and applied ornamentation in favor of bold geometric massing.

The Queen Anne style traced its origins to the late 1860's work of English architect Richard Norman Shaw. Although misnamed after England's Queen Anne, who reigned from 1702-1714, the style was actually a reinterpretation of earlier, rural medieval manor houses of fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth century England. Shaw's designs were extensively published and came to be much admired in the United States. Popular Boston architect H. H. Richardson, who based his early works on Shaw, further advanced the development of the style in the United States

in the 1870's. It was the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, however, that really popularized the new style. The two halftimbered buildings erected by the British government at the Exposition were much praised and touted as modern structures that could easily be adapted to the residential architectural of this country. Since the Tudor architecture that served as the inspiration for the English Queen Anne style was perceived as being an ancestor of America's Colonial architecture, the style was readily accepted by a populace that was beginning to feel nostalgic about its own Colonial past. Like their counterparts throughout the rest of the country, Milwaukee architects became skillful at designing Queen Anne style buildings beginning in the early 1880s and kept it up until just past the turn of the [twentieth] century. The popular demand for this fresh, new, highly original and highly livable house type was tremendous.

The early phases of the Queen Anne style celebrated the use of a variety of building materials. Shingles, clapboard, brick, stone, terra cotta, and stucco were popular and sometimes all were combined on the same house. Irregular floor plans, picturesque massing, and variety in color and texture were also emphasized. A profusion of chimney stacks, dormers, and gables added to the complexity of the roof profiles. Bay windows, oriels, balconies, and sweeping verandahs disguised the boxy character of the house giving it a rambling, picturesque look. A great variety of window shapes, types and sizes was commonly used on a single house and beveled, etched and colored glass panes were popular for glazing. Chimneys became significant elements of the design and were often paneled or inset with raised brick, terra cotta or stone ornaments and dramatically corbelled at the top.

The free classic phase of the style in the 1890s was inspired by the classical architecture of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In residential design this was manifested by houses that had simpler, less picturesque profiles. These houses had a "smoother" appearance because fewer different materials and less pattern were utilized on the exterior. Classical details replaced the exotic carved decorations, turned spindles, and oriental fretwork motifs that had been popular earlier. Conically roofed, round corner towers, which began to appear by the late 1880s, reached the zenith of their popularity in the mid-1890s and are particularly characteristic of the free classic phase. In Milwaukee, the Queen Anne style is represented by both frame and masonry houses ranging in scale from large mansions to small worker's cottages. The Queen Anne coincided with one of the city's greatest periods of growth and was one of the most widely-built residential styles in Milwaukee. Large numbers of Queen Anne houses in a great variety of

configurations survive in the Lower East Side, West Side, Walker's Point, Near South Side, Brewer's Hill, and Bay View neighborhoods.¹

HISTORY

Elias Dominic Stollenwerk was born on June 2, 1857, to Joseph and Mary (Schummel) Stollenwerk. Joseph Stollenwerk was born in Rhenish Prussia - that county's westernmost province - in 1830 and came to America in 1846 with his parents and siblings. The Stollenwerk family established themselves on a farm in New Coeln, a rural farming community founded by German immigrants in the 1840s and annexed by the neighboring City of Milwaukee in the mid-twentieth century.² Joseph Stollenwerk took over responsibility of the family farm upon the death of his parents following the cholera epidemic of 1850. Joseph and Mary Schummel married in 1853 and raised fourteen children on the family farm. Elias, the third of their children, was born in 1857. He attended public school until the age of 16, at which time he began an apprenticeship as a carpenter.

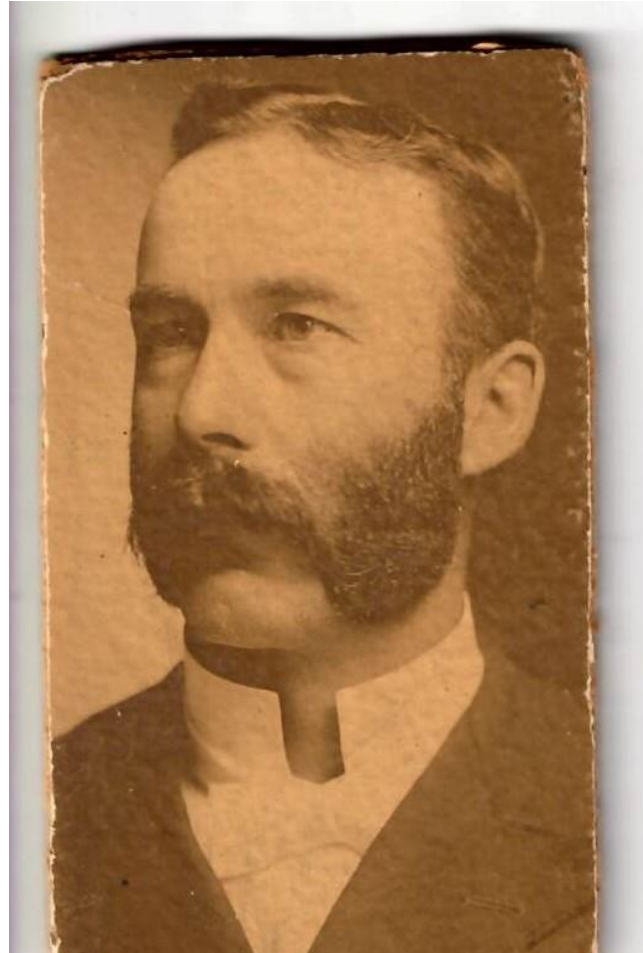
Elias Stollenwerk spent five years as a carpenter apprentice and five years as a journeyman before establishing his own carpenter-contractor business in 1883. Elias married Mary Loeffler on June 20, 1882, and their marriage produced nine children. The couple initially resided at 66 Lincoln Avenue (old; 814 E. Lincoln Avenue, new), located just around the corner from the subject property. An 1894 Sanborn Map shows a two-story carpenter shop located at the rear of the Lincoln Avenue property.

Stollenwerk pulled permits to construct houses on lots 9 & 10 of Block 1 of O'Neill's Subdivision on November 1, 1890. The permit indicated that each residence cost \$1,500. Upon completion, Stollenwerk relocated his home and business office to the subject property on Lot 10, 952 Aldrich Street (old; 2246 S. Aldrich St., new). Lot 9, 954 Aldrich Street (2250 S. Aldrich St., new), was subsequently sold. Both houses were constructed with identical forms and siting. The houses may have been finished identically, though both have subsequently been modified.

¹ Paul Jakubovich with Carlen Hatala and Les Vollmert, As Good As New, Milwaukee: The Department of City Development City of Milwaukee, 1993, page 18

² "New Coeln House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Accessed February 17, 2025. https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/88000083_text

Stollenwerk's business grew rapidly and he employed a number of assistants, including his brothers John, Nicholas, and Frank. In 1893, Elias partnered with his brother John as Elias Stollenwerk & Co. Records from the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory identify nine properties, all located in Bay View, constructed by Elias Stollenwerk between the mid-1880s and 1910. The identified properties are all modest single or two-family residential properties. A biographical sketch of Elias Stollenwerk identifies additional properties constructed by the Stollenwerk firm. Among those are the St. Louis Roman Catholic Church in Caledonia, St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church in Charlesburg, St. John's Lutheran Church in New Coeln (Milwaukee), and the St. Francis Hospital.³ He is also identified as having constructed the St. Augustine School (1888), 2507 S. Graham St., and St. Augustine School Church (1908), 2530 S. Howell Ave., which was the Stollenwerk family's parish.⁴ The biographical sketch also indicates the firm constructed "many handsome apartment buildings" in addition to public buildings and residences. There are likely numerous properties, such as Stollenwerk's own residence, that the firm built but have not been identified in surveys or in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.



Elias Stollenwerk, circa 1898-99. Milwaukee County Historical Society

In addition to his successful business, Mr. Stollenwerk was also active in political and civic affairs. Stollenwerk served three terms as Twelfth Ward alderman from 1894-1900 on the Democratic ticket. During his time on the Common Council, he served on standing committees such as Public Buildings & Grounds, Licenses, Taxes, Railroads, and Police. No newspapers reports or Common Council proceedings were located identifying any substantial legislation passed during his tenure on the Common Council that was attributed to Stollenwerk. He declined in invitation to run for reelection in 1900.

³ Jerome A. Watrous, *Memoirs of Milwaukee County* (Western Historical Association, 1909), 882-883.

⁴ Ron Winkler, "Northern Border Walk Takes Place Saturday, August 4," *Bay View Historian*. https://bayviewhistoricalsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/BVHS_Historian_8.12.12.pdf

Mr. Stollenwerk was also a member of several Catholic societies such as St. Peter's Society, the Knights of St. George, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and St. Anthony's Society. The family were active members of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church in Bay View. In addition, he was a member of the South Side Old Settlers' Club and the Liederfreund Singing Society.⁵

Census records and city directories indicate that several adult Stollenwerk children would continue to reside with their parents in the 1920s through 1940s. Elias appears to have remained active with his contractor business into his 70s. Elias died at age 79 following surgery on June 11, 1936. The Stollenwerk family continued occupancy of the house for the next eighteen years. Elias' widow, Mary, resided at the house until her death in 1948. Siblings George Stollenwerk and Caroline Shremp continued living at the residence before selling the property in 1953. A real estate advertisement for the house listed three bedrooms, living room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and modern bath on the second floor. The house as described as a "real bargain" at \$12,900.⁶

The property was purchased by Eugene and Rosemarie Michalak. Eugene was born in Milwaukee in 1924 and worked as a factory worker and painter at Allen-Bradley. The Michalaks pulled a permit in January 1954 to construct a complete bathroom on the first floor. It is unclear if the house had already been modified for use as a duplex prior to the Michalak's ownership but by the mid-1950s a second residential unit was identified in city directories. The second unit in the house was rented to a number of renters during their ownership.

The Michalaks sold the property in 1959. The real estate listing described a duplex in excellent condition and offered at \$11,900.⁷ The property was purchased by Raul Hernandez Correa Sr. and Maria Guadalupe Correa. Raul Correa was born in Crystal City, Texas, in 1929 and moved to Milwaukee in the late-1940s. City directories list Correa as a checker at the Ladish Company. He was also an active musician in Milwaukee, spreading Hispanic music to the Milwaukee area as a performer and manager of Nacho Zaragoza y Orquesta Sensacion, La Sonora Sensacion, Trio Lone Star, Trio Del Norte and Los

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Milwaukee Journal (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), February 27, 1953: 50. NewsBank: Access World News – Historical and Current.

[https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?](https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A1477BBDEA50EB75C%40EANX-15A51211D889A65F%402434436-15A4FD311607BA74%4049-15A4FD311607BA74%40)

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⁷ Milwaukee Journal (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), February 8, 1959: 126. NewsBank: Access World News – Historical and Current.

[https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?](https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A1477BBDEA50EB75C%40EANX-15A0FD92C34AE788%402436608-15A0B92ABB671227%40125-15A0B92ABB671227%40)

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Trovadores.⁸ Various renters were identified in city directories as residing in the second unit during the Correa's ownership.

By 1979, the Correa's son Rodolfo and his wife Mary (Rebholz) Correa were listed as the owner-residents of the property. Rodolfo was listed in city directories as a supervisor with Miller Compressing. The Correas owned the residence from 1979 until the current owner purchased the property in 2010.

RECOMMENDATION

Historic Preservation staff has determined that the Elias Stollenwerk House does not appear to meet any of the criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance and therefore, does not appear eligible for historic designation.

The house is of a type that was typical for a comfortable middle class family.

It does not exemplify the historical or cultural heritage of the city of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin or the United States.

It is not the site of a historic event.

It is not identified with persons who made significant contributions to the culture or development of the city of Milwaukee.

While the Stollenwerk firm was constructed residential properties around Bay View and various religious properties around Southeastern Wisconsin, the firm was one of dozens of carpenter-contractors operating in Milwaukee in the late-1800s/early-1900s. Likewise, Stollenwerk's six-year, three-term stint on the Common Council is noteworthy but no significant legislation or contributions during his time on the Common Council were uncovered.

It is not an outstanding example of an architectural type or specimen.

The Stollenwerk house has the characteristic decorative woodwork and detailing typical of the spindlework sub-type of the Queen Anne style but does not represent a unique or distinctive example of the style. The house has also been modified. Nearly all of the visible windows appear to be non-historic vinyl replacement windows. The ornate corbelled cream brick chimney was removed

⁸ "Raul H. Correa." *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* (WI), November 15, 2017. NewsBank: Access World News – Historical and Current. <https://o-infoweb-newsbank-com.classic.countycat.mcfls.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=news/168322E063546730>.

when the roof was replaced sometime after 2015. A 1990 survey photo shows the house in process of having wood clapboard siding installed, indicating it likely had either some type of replacement siding or deteriorated original wood siding that was removed prior to the survey photo. The front foundation was replaced in concrete block prior to 1990. The rails and balustrade on the front porch are not original, though are period-appropriate and have been installed since 1990. The large rear patio and 2nd story porch are also later additions. The house Elias Stollenwerk constructed just south of the subject property at 2250 S. Aldrich Street is nearly an exact copy as the subject property, though exterior finishes and openings have been modified. The gabled ell Queen Anne-style house is not uncommon in Milwaukee and it is likely that other examples similar or identical to the subject property exist elsewhere in the city.

No prominent architect has been found associated with the design of the house.

The house does not feature any special engineering or technical development.

The house is not associated with pre-European settlement.

The house is not a visual landmark.

MAJOR SOURCES

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IMAGES



Figure 1. Elias Stollenwerk, circa 1895. Milwaukee County Historical Society



Figure 2. Milwaukee Common Council, 1896-97. Elias Stollenwerk circled in red. Milwaukee County Historical Society.



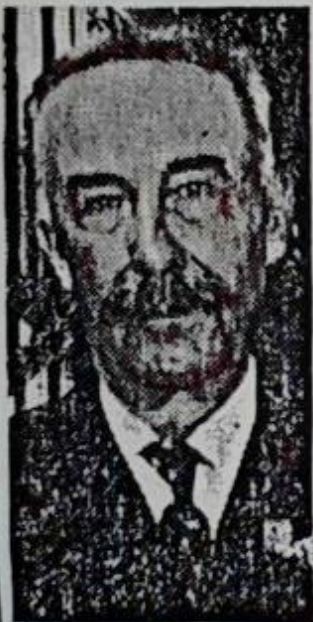
Figure 3. Milwaukee Common Council, 1898-99. Elias Stollenwerk outlined in red. Milwaukee County Historical Society.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1936

Rites Monday for Contractor

Set Funeral Services for
Elias Stollenwerk, 79,
Former Alderman

Funeral services for Elias Stollenwerk, 79, former alderman and veteran building contractor, will be held



Elias Stollenwerk
than 55 years ago.

at 8:30 a. m. Monday at the residence, 2246 S. Aldrich st., and at 9 a. m. at St. Augustine's church. Burial will be in Trinity cemetery.

Mr. Stollenwerk died at St. Luke's hospital Thursday. He had been operated on Monday. Born at New Coeln, Wis., he came to Milwaukee to live more

From 1894 to 1900 Mr. Stollenwerk was an alderman from the twelfth ward. He was one of the original members of the Master Carpenters' association, founded more than 30 years ago, a member of the South Side Old Settlers' club, the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Peter's and the Holy name societies of St. Augustine's church, and St. Anthony's Benevolent society.

Mr. Stollenwerk and his wife, Mary Loeffler Stollenwerk, would have celebrated their fifty-fourth wedding anniversary June 20. Surviving besides his wife are three daughters, Mrs. Frank Brady, Caroline and Mrs. Joseph De Stefano; four sons, George, August, Elias D. and Joseph; six brothers, three sisters and 11 grandchildren.

Figure 4. Elias Stollenwerk obituary, June 13, 1936. *Milwaukee Journal*.



Figure 5. 2246 S. Aldrich Street, 1990 survey photo.



Figure 6. 2246 S. Aldrich Street prior to 2011.



Figure 7. 2246 S. Aldrich Street looking east. Photo taken February 2025.



Figure 8. 2246 S. Aldrich Street looking southwest. Photo taken February 2025.

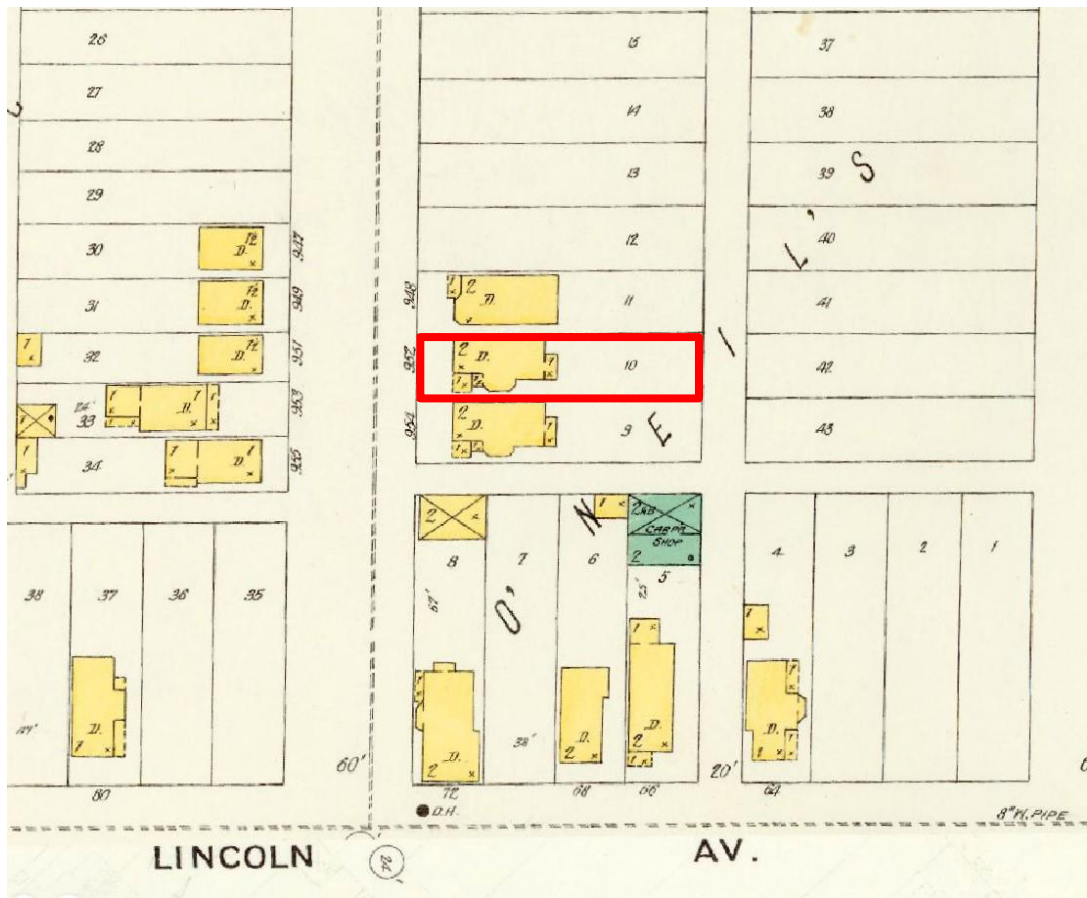


Figure 9. 2246 S. Aldrich Street looking northeast. Photo taken February 2025.



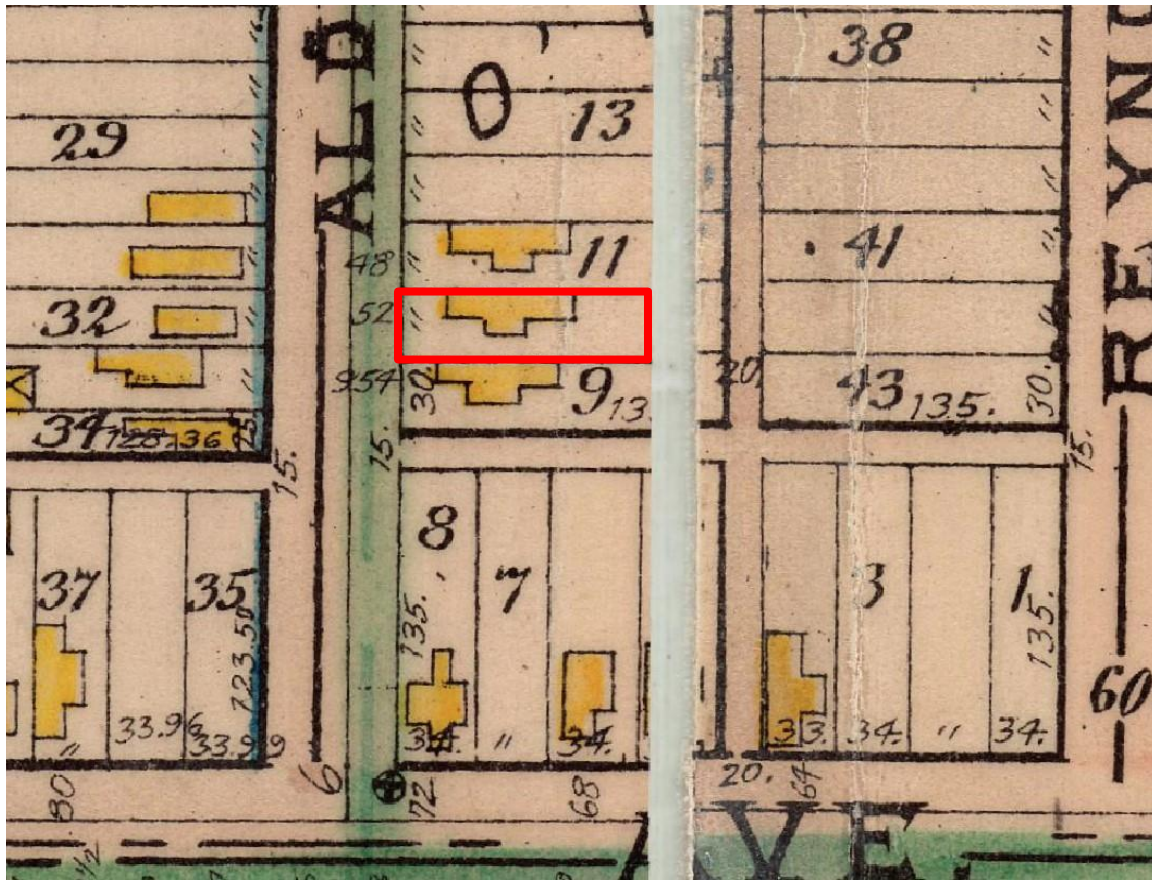
Figure 10. 2246 S. Aldrich Street looking west from the alley. Photo taken February 2025.

MAPS

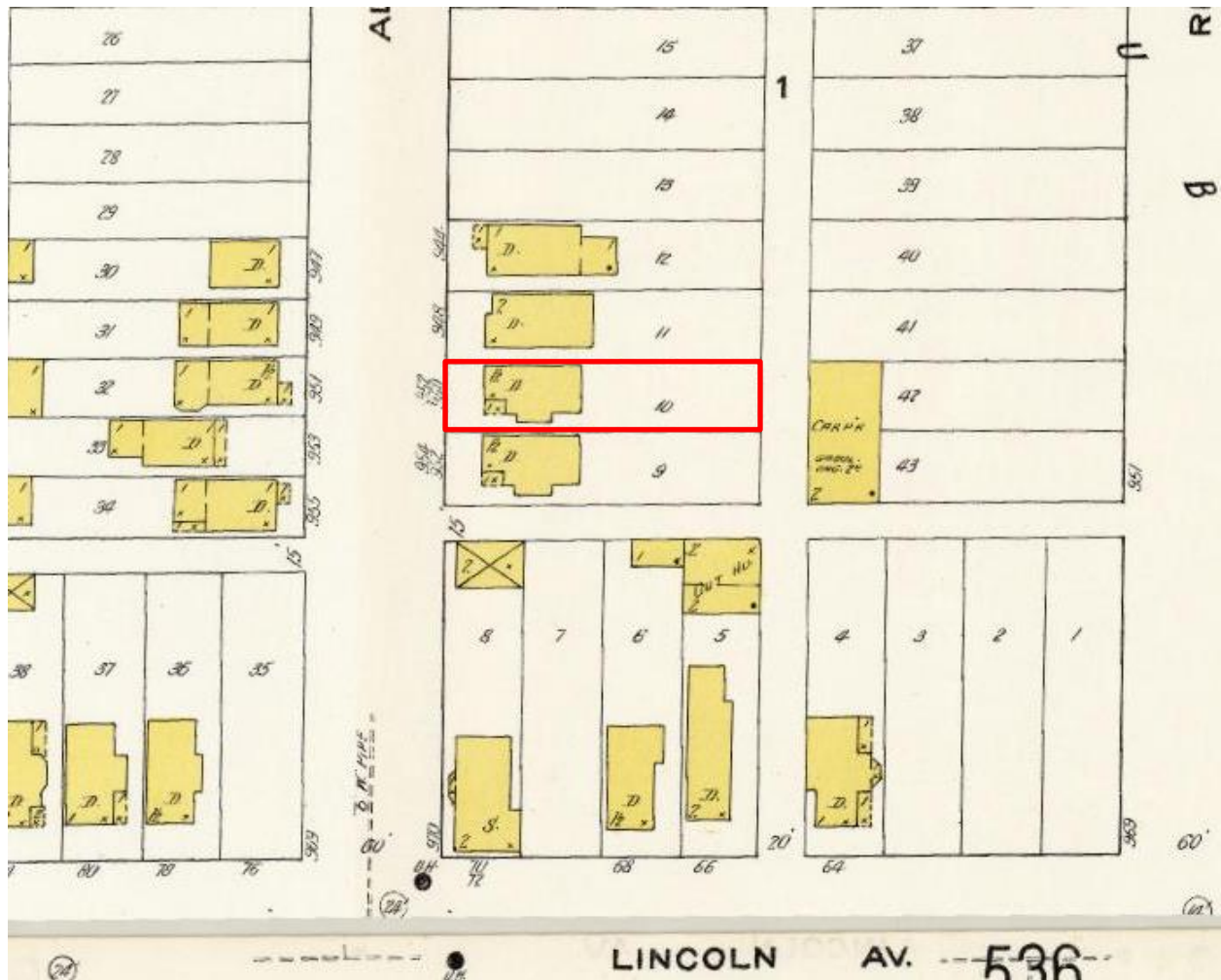


Map 1. 1894 Sanborn map of Bay View with the location of 952 Aldrich St marked. 954 Aldrich Street, just south of the subject property, was constructed by Elias Stollenwerk at the same time as the subject property and is of nearly identical design. Digital Sanborn Maps of Milwaukee, 1894 and 1910. New York : Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited, 1894. American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries.

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/san/id/356/rec/7>



Map 2. 1898 Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Milwaukee map. Subject property outlined in red. From Wisconsin Historical Society, Maps and Atlases Collections, G.W. Baist, 1898. <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/26212>



Map 3. 1910 Sanborn map of Bay View with the location of 952 Aldrich St marked. Note, carpenter shop located behind subject property. Digital Sanborn Maps of Milwaukee, 1894 and 1910. New York : Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited, 1894. American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries.

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/san/id/1013/rec/2>