

Wisconsin Historical Society
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

(DOE July 2008)

Project ID #: _____
WHS #: _____

Property name(s): Milwaukee Arena

Address/Location: 444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City & County: City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County **Zip Code:** 53203

Town: T7N **Range:** R22E **Section:** S29

Date of Construction: 1949-50

FTA Certification:

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for Determination of Eligibility:

Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria
 Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Signature of FTA Official

Date

State Historic Preservation Office:

In my opinion, the property:

Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria
 Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Signature of Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Classification:

| <u>Ownership:</u> | <u>Type of Property:</u> | <u># Contributing</u> | <u># Non-Contributing</u> |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | sites |
| If public, specify: Wisconsin Center District | <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u> </u> | structures objects |
| | | <u>1</u> | total <u>3</u> |

Function/Use:

Historic Function(s): RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium & Sports Facility

Current Function(s): RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium & Sports Facility

Architectural Style(s): MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary

Criteria:

| | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A (history) | Areas of Significance: <u>Architecture</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B (important persons) | <u>Entertainment/Recreation</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C (architecture/engineering) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D (archaeology) | |
| | Period of Significance: <u>1949-60</u> |
| | Significant Date: <u>1949-50</u> |
| | Cultural Affiliation: <u> </u> |
| | Architect/Builder: <u>Eschweiler & Eschweiler (architect)</u> |

Criteria Considerations:

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A (owned by religious institution) | <input type="checkbox"/> E (reconstruction) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B (moved) | <input type="checkbox"/> F (commemorative) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C (birthplace/grave) | <input type="checkbox"/> G (less than 50 years old) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D (cemetery) | |

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

Historic Boundary Map
 Labeled, professionally printed color photographs
 USGS map with UTM coordinates

Property Information:

Acreage of Property: Approximately 3.04 acres

UTM Reference: 1/6 4/2/5/3/2/3 4/7/6/5/6/9/3
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic boundary of the property is a rectangle that measures approximately 420 feet by 315 feet. The long-center axis is parallel to N. 4th Street.

Boundary Justification:

The eastern and western historic boundary lines reflect the property's current lot lines, the parcel of which is otherwise known as *Certified Survey Map No. 6245 In NE & NW 1/4 Sec 29-7-22 Parcel 1 Bid #21*. The northern and southern historic boundary lines have been extended to the back-of-curb in order to incorporate canopies that extend over the sidewalk on these elevations.

Methodology:

Following a field and literature review of the project length, this was one of the properties that stood out from the rest as far as both architecture and history are concerned. The Milwaukee Arena was designed by the architectural firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler and built in 1949-50 as an important civic improvement in the city. The Milwaukee County Historical Society, *Milwaukee Journal*, Milwaukee Public Library Humanities Room and City of Milwaukee Historic Preservation Office staff were consulted for additional information. A site visit was conducted. As a result of this research, the Milwaukee Arena was determined to be eligible for the National Register.

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Narrative Description:
(Describe property in two pages or less)

The Milwaukee Arena occupies a block bounded by W. Kilbourn Avenue, N. 4th Street and W. State Street on the south, east and north, respectively in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County. To the west is the Milwaukee Auditorium built in 1909. Buildings in the immediate vicinity consist of the late-1990s convention hall and parking lot to the south and the mid-1980s Bradley Center arena to the north. The five-story, early-20th-century, Milwaukee Journal newspaper building is located to the east. The subject building sits on a large urban lot and has an approximate setback of 30 feet from the back of curb of N. 4th Street. The Milwaukee Arena is considered eligible for the National Register, while a modern electronic sign, statue and Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame installation are non-contributing elements.

Arena (Contributing, 1949-50¹):

The brick-veneered, Contemporary-style, Milwaukee Arena features a roof consisting of a series of round-arched, telescoping sections, which are sheathed with copper on their north and south faces. The primary (south) facade consists of a slightly projecting section from which projects the rectilinear entrance block (photos #2 & 3 of 8). The word "ARENA" in raised metal letters is found on the east elevation of this entrance block. The entrance is composed of large windows divided by angled heavy concrete piers resting atop a broad, flat-roof, aluminum-faced canopy with rounded corners that shelters the first floor. This level is sheathed with a polished, red granite veneer and contains a long series of entrance doors. On each side of the slightly projecting section are horizontal window openings on the first level and vented openings above. The entire facade is framed by canted corners featuring modest, vertically oriented brickwork with applied, vertical aluminum elements. Additional entrances are found on the canted corners. The building and its projections are topped with aluminum coping.

The side (west) elevation features long, horizontal window openings within simple limestone surrounds (photo #2 of 8). Louvered vents are found by the upper corners of the facade. A brick, one-story, enclosed passageway on this elevation connects the subject building with the neighboring Milwaukee Auditorium (500 W. Kilbourn Avenue, WHPD #73319).

¹ Richard S. Davis, *50 Years of Architecture: Being an Accounting of Sorts on the Work Done in Half a Century by a Father and His Sons. The Name of These Men is Eschweiler. They Have Been Builders All Their Lives.* (Milwaukee: Printed by Hammersmith-Kortmeyer Co., 1943), nonpaginated.

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The side (east) elevation similarly contains long, horizontal window openings within simple limestone surrounds and louvered vents in its upper corners (photo #4 of 8). An additional entrance contained within a limestone surround featuring large windows over a series of doors is located in the middle of this elevation.

The rear (north) elevation also has an entrance contained within a limestone surround featuring large windows over a series of doors (photo #5 of 8). A flat-roof, aluminum-faced canopy shelters the doors. This elevation also contains vented openings, as well as what appears to be a modern metal screen, which hides rooftop mechanical units.

Exterior alterations are largely minimal. Modern fenestration is found within the long, horizontal window openings, however, the large windows above the primary entrance are original. The U.S. Cellular sign on the primary facade was added post-2000. (See exhibits A & B for historic images).²

On the interior, the original ticket booth inside the primary entrance is extant (photo #6 of 8), as is a secondary, smaller ticket booth located inside the rear (north) entrance. Flooring predominantly consists of modern tile, however, the upper concourse features its original terrazzo floor. Inside the arena, original lights and seats are extant, although additional lighting has been added and the seats re-upholstered (photo #8 of 8). The large suspended scoreboard was installed within the past thirty years. Alterations consist of the removal of a few rows of seats by the concourse openings and construction of concrete platforms in these areas (for spectators confined to wheelchairs). As well, concession stands have been remodeled and walls that formerly created office areas have been removed and these areas assumed into the concourse (photo #7 of 8).³

Electronic Sign (Non-Contributing, modern):

A modern electronic sign is found on the southeast corner of the property (photo #1 of 8).

Statue (Non-Contributing, modern):

A modern statue found by a cluster of trees is located close to the southwest corner of the property (photo #2 of 8).

² Bob Seefeld, Director of Building Services at the Wisconsin Center District, Conversation with Michael T. McQuillen, 7 December 2010, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

³ Seefeld, Conversation with McQuillen.

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Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame (Non-Contributing, 2001):

Located along the Milwaukee Arena's east elevation, the Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame consists of bronze plaques applied to concrete pillars (photos #1 & 4 of 8). Originated in 1951, the plaques were originally located in the main lobby of the building; however, with the induction of new members every two years, the Hall of Fame outgrew this space and was installed in its current form and location in 2001.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

(Describe the context in which you have evaluated the property and give a summary statement of significance.)

CRMP Context Chapters: Architecture
Government⁴

Statement of Significance:

The Milwaukee Arena was evaluated for the National Register under Criteria A, B and C. No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B. Regarding Criterion A, the subject building was constructed in 1949-50 to provide a venue for athletic events, as well as expanded convention and exhibition space. Following the Depression and World War II, it was the most significant civic improvement built in Milwaukee in over two decades. Indeed, having returned a profit in its first year of operation, the Arena's immediate success ushered in other planned civic improvement projects in the city including an outdoor stadium, new zoo facilities, a war memorial, library addition and a new museum – all of which were constructed in the 1950s and early 1960s. The Milwaukee Arena also served as a point of civic pride for the city's residents. At its opening ceremony attended by 11,000 citizens and numerous public officials, the theme of "progress" was repeatedly invoked and the local paper editorialized that the building allowed Milwaukee to compete with any city in the Midwest for conventions and other events. Based on this information, the Milwaukee Arena is significant as a mid-twentieth-century civic improvement serving as an indoor athletic, convention and exhibition facility, a function it continues today. Finally, in terms of Criterion C, plans for the subject building were executed by the noted Milwaukee architectural firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler and it is a distinct and well-designed example of Contemporary architecture. Given the aforementioned information, the Milwaukee Arena is considered eligible for the National Register under both Criteria A and C.

General Historical Background:

The City of Milwaukee was established in 1846 with the incorporation of three independent communities, namely, Kilbourntown, Juneautown and Walker's Point. Located at the convergence

⁴ While the involvement of local government in the construction of the Milwaukee Arena makes this the most appropriate CRMP context chapter, it does not address civic improvement resources therein [Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 Vols. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Vol. 1, Government, 9/1 - 9/13].

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of the Menomonee, Milwaukee and Kinnickinnic rivers, this former trading post became the largest city and commercial capital in Wisconsin. As a port and railroad hub, Milwaukee was the world's leading shipper of wheat by the early 1860s with a population that increased from 16,521 in 1848 to 45,246 by 1860. The ethnically diverse population increased more than four-fold by 1890 and, by 1910, the city contained approximately 373,857 residents. By the late nineteenth and into the twentieth century Milwaukee's economy was propelled by manufacturing as a number of industries established themselves in the city, which featured a population of 637,392 in 1950.⁵

Following the Depression and World War II, a segment of Milwaukee's citizenry, centered around its business community, proposed a series of civic improvements for their city, which they felt had grown stagnant. Initially called the 1948 Corporation (a reference to Wisconsin's centennial in 1948; the name was later changed to the Greater Milwaukee Committee), the organization characterized itself as a "non-partisan, non-political, non-sectional" group committed to a program of community improvement. Their original proposal sought to create a metropolitan master plan and advocated the construction of the following projects: an indoor sports arena, an outdoor stadium, a war memorial, a new museum, modernization of the library and new zoo facilities, as well as seeking freeway and downtown parking development. Financing would come through a willingness to abandon a "pay-before-you-benefit" philosophy by issuing bonds and incurring debt. The Milwaukee Arena was the first of the proposed projects to be completed and was the most significant civic improvement built in the city in over two decades. (Indeed, one Milwaukee official stated that it was the first civic postwar project completed by any large American city). Following its completion, many of the other projects proposed by the Greater Milwaukee Committee were also enacted including Milwaukee County Stadium (nonextant) (1950-53), a new terminal at Mitchell Field (1955), the Milwaukee County Zoo (1956-61), the War Memorial Center (1957), an addition to the Central Library (1957), the Milwaukee Public Museum (1960-63).⁶

Resource-Specific History:

Constructed at a cost of five million dollars and featuring a 12,750-seating capacity, the subject building was designed by the Milwaukee architectural firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler. The impetus

⁵ Landscape Research, *Built in Milwaukee: An Architectural View of the City* (Milwaukee: City of Milwaukee, Department of City Development, 1981), 3, 7, 9; John Gurda, *The Making of Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1999), 138, 160, 181, 343.

⁶ Gurda, 347-350; "Arena Unveils Its Space to the Cheers of 11,000," *Milwaukee Journal*, 10 April 1950; Greater Milwaukee Committee, *Annual Report* (Milwaukee: Greater Milwaukee Committee, 1950), 6; Jerry Mason, *Fighting the Postwar Blues* (Milwaukee: *The Milwaukee Journal*, 1947), unpaginated.

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for its construction was to create a venue for athletic events, as well as expanded convention and exhibition space. The board of the neighboring Milwaukee Auditorium (500 W. Kilbourn Avenue) was a driving force behind the Arena, which they viewed as serving as an adjunct facility to their own. Primarily financed by revenue bonds, \$750,000 from the Auditorium Board and a city appropriation of one million dollars, the financial plan called for profits from both the Auditorium and Arena to be applied to the bond interest and principal. The city purchased the entire block upon which the Arena sits and vacated 5th Street between State Street and Kilbourn Avenue. Describing the relationship between the various public and private entities involved in the Arena project, a member of the Auditorium Board likened their role to that of a quarterback indicating that while they made the decisions the results were attained by a team, which included the mayor, common council, many city departments, as well as the project architects and contractors.⁷

The Arena not only provided expanded convention, athletic and exhibition space but it also served as a point of civic pride important in how the citizens of Milwaukee viewed their city. The term “progress” was repeatedly invoked following its construction. The *Milwaukee Journal* editorialized that the arena allowed Milwaukee to compete with any city in the Midwest for conventions and other programs, as well as serving as physical proof of the city’s determination to push community development. The building even featured a civic progress exhibition at its opening, which officially occurred on 9 April 1950 followed by a week long dedication celebration. The opening ceremony was attended by 11,000 citizens and numerous public officials including U.S. Senator Alexander Wiley, U.S. Congressmen Andrew Biemiller and Clement Zablocki, and former Milwaukee mayors Daniel Hoan and John Bohn (Frank Zeidler, Milwaukee mayor at the time of the dedication, did not attend due to the death of his mother). Entertainment consisted of marching drill teams, drum and bugle corps, veterans’ bands and performances by the symphony orchestra, United Negro chorus and Civic Progress chorus. For those who could not attend the sold-out event (weather kept away hundreds that had tickets), local WTMJ-TV broadcast a 90-minute program describing the building and highlighting its features.⁸

Having paid its annual amortization costs and returned a profit in its first year of operation, the Milwaukee Arena was immediately declared a success. To the Greater Milwaukee Committee and those advocating additional civic projects, the Arena was tangible evidence of a civic re-awakening

⁷ Frederic Sammond, “The Auditorium-Arena,” *Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society* 22, no. 2 (June, 1966): 71-75; “Arena Unveils Its Space to the Cheers of 11,000.”

⁸ “Arena Unveils Its Space to the Cheers of 11,000”; “Arena Ready for a Brilliant Opening Bow,” *Milwaukee Journal*, 9 April 1950.

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in the city:⁹

Until this year, there was little real proof that Milwaukee *could* regain the spirit of its pioneer past, or that Milwaukee *could* march forward to a better living for its citizens. Today Milwaukee has that proof. The Arena, constructed despite obstacles, constructed by sheer concentration of unselfish, forward-minded *action* by both public officials and citizens alike, is proof that when there is a *need* in Milwaukee there will be a *way*. Here is a completed project... in use... bringing to almost a million Milwaukeeans real, tangible benefits, both financial and psychological.¹⁰

One of the first large events held in the Milwaukee Arena was the 1952 American Bowling Congress tournament attended by 300,000 people over the course of eighty-five days. The building also hosted professional basketball early in its history when the Hawks franchise moved from Tri-Cities (Moline & Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa) to Milwaukee for the 1951/52 season. Although the team would remain only four seasons before relocating to St. Louis, the Arena became the home of the expansion Milwaukee Bucks in 1968 and was the site of the 1977 NBA All-Star game. It also hosted Marquette University men's basketball games and minor league hockey prior to the construction of the neighboring Bradley Center arena in 1988. The Milwaukee Arena has also been the location of numerous concerts including the Beatles first U.S. tour in 1964.¹¹

From 1977 to 1996, the Arena contained a basketball floor designed by internationally known pop artist Robert Indiana. Featuring geometric shapes and bold colors, a section of the floor was later displayed at the Milwaukee Art Museum as part of an exhibition organized by the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. After having been in storage for a number of years, the floor was recently sold. In 2000, the naming rights of the Milwaukee Arena were purchased by the U.S. Cellular Corporation.¹²

⁹ Greater Milwaukee Committee, *Annual Report* (Milwaukee: Greater Milwaukee Committee, 1951), unpaginated.

¹⁰ Greater Milwaukee Committee, *Annual Report* (1950), 5.

¹¹ Gurda, 348.

¹² "Piece of Indiana," *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, 6 September 2000; Evan Solochek, "Homeless Hardwood," *Milwaukee Magazine*, 1 December 2007.

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Architecture:

Designed by the Milwaukee architectural firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler, the Milwaukee Arena is a very good example of Contemporary style architecture that retains a high degree of integrity. Contemporary architecture dates from the mid-twentieth century onward and lacks features that could be ascribed to architectural styles or forms of the past.¹³

The firm Eschweiler & Eschweiler had its origins in the work of Alexander Chadbourne Eschweiler. Born on 10 August 1865 in Boston, Alexander moved with his family to Milwaukee when he was seventeen. After attending Marquette College for a year, he transferred to Cornell University and obtained his degree from its College of Architecture. Returning to Milwaukee, he worked in various architectural offices from 1890 to 1892, including that of H.C. Koch, before opening his own practice. Initially focusing on residential design, his first major commission came when he won a competition to design buildings for Milwaukee Darrow College (now part of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus).¹⁴

In 1923, Eschweiler was joined by his sons Alexander Jr., Theodore and Carl, whom also received their degrees in architecture from Cornell University. The firm was renamed Eschweiler & Eschweiler and it completed designs for such Milwaukee landmarks as the Marquette University School of Law and Science Buildings (1923), Milwaukee Gas Light Company office building (1929) and the John W. Mariner Building (1937). Alexander Sr. retired from the practice in the late 1930s and died in 1940. His sons continued the firm until 1972 during which time they designed the subject arena, as well as The Milwaukee Journal Company's Radio City (1941) and the Milwaukee Public Museum (1960-63). At the time the firm closed its doors, it had completed more than 1,100 commissions. Noted architectural historian Richard W.E. Perrin stated in the publication *Milwaukee Landmarks* that "few architects could lay claim to as many consistently well-designed buildings as A.C. Eschweiler and the architectural firm he founded."¹⁵

Owing to the expertise of the Eschweiler & Eschweiler firm, the Milwaukee Arena is a distinct and well-designed example of Contemporary architecture. In terms of similar comparison buildings, the

¹³ Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, Architecture, 2/37.

¹⁴ Davis, nonpaginated; Samuel Ilsley, "The Work of Alexander C. Eschweiler," *The Architectural Record* 17, no. 3 (March 1905): 210-15.

¹⁵ Davis, nonpaginated; Richard W.E. Perrin, *Milwaukee Landmarks* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1979), 112.

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Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) identifies nineteen other stadium/arena facilities within the state, however, most of these are not directly comparable to the Milwaukee Arena as their functions range from fairground buildings to baseball grandstands and football stadiums. Interestingly, included with the original plans of the subject building found at the Wisconsin Architectural Archives, are plans/materials related to arenas found in Cleveland, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Toronto suggesting the Eschweiler & Eschweiler firm took these buildings into consideration as they designed the Milwaukee Arena.¹⁶

Summary:

Serving as an indoor athletic, convention and exhibition facility, the Milwaukee Arena is significant as a mid-twentieth-century civic improvement project. It is also a distinct and well-designed example of Contemporary architecture. As a result, it is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria A & C.

¹⁶ Eschweiler & Eschweiler, architects, Original plans for the Milwaukee Arena in possession of the Wisconsin Architectural Archive located at the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI.

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Resources Consulted: An asterisk (*) denotes sources consulted but not cited.

“Arena Ready for a Brilliant Opening Bow.” *Milwaukee Journal*, 9 April 1950.

“Arena Unveils Its Space to the Cheers of 11,000.” *Milwaukee Journal*, 10 April 1950.

Davis, Richard S. *50 Years of Architecture: Being an Accounting of Sorts on the Work Done in Half a Century by a Father and His Sons. The Name of These Men is Eschweiler. They Have Been Builders All Their Lives*. Milwaukee: Printed by Hammersmith-Kortmeyer Co., 1943.

Eschweiler & Eschweiler, architects. Original plans for the Milwaukee Arena in possession of the Wisconsin Architectural Archive located at the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI.

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_____. *Annual Report*. Milwaukee: Greater Milwaukee Committee, 1951.

Gurda, John. *The Making of Milwaukee*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1999.

Ilsley, Samuel. “The Work of Alexander C. Eschweiler.” *The Architectural Record* 17, no. 3 (March 1905): 208-230.

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Mason, Jerry. *Fighting the Postwar Blues*. Milwaukee: *The Milwaukee Journal*, 1947.

*“Milwaukee Arena.” *National Architect* (a publication of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards) Volume 5, (December 1949). Attempts to obtain a copy of this article were unsuccessful.

Perrin, Richard W.E. *Milwaukee Landmarks*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1979.

“Piece of Indiana.” *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, 6 September 2000.

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*Property records, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County. See individual citations. Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). Maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society - Division of Historic Preservation, 816 State Street, Madison, WI.

Sammond, Frederic. "The Auditorium-Arena." *Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society* 22, no. 2 (June, 1966): 71-75.

*Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map – Milwaukee, Wisconsin*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1910 revised to 1961.

Seefeld, Bob. Director of Building Services at the Wisconsin Center District. Conversation with Michael T. McQuillen, 7 December 2010, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

Solochek, Evan. "Homeless Hardwood." *Milwaukee Magazine*, 1 December 2007.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. 3 Vols. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986.

Determination of Eligibility Prepared By:

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Photographs

MILWAUKEE ARENA (Perspective View)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

November 2010

View to north

Photo #1 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (South [primary] and west elevations)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

November 2010

View to northeast

Photo #2 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (South [primary] elevation)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

November 2010

View to northwest

Photo #3 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (South [primary] and east elevations)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

November 2010

View to northwest

Photo #4 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (North [rear] elevation)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

November 2010

View to southwest

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Photographs

MILWAUKEE ARENA (Interior – primary entrance lobby and ticket booth)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

December 2010

View to east

Photo #6 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (Interior – concourse)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

December 2010

View to east

Photo #7 of 8

MILWAUKEE ARENA (Arena interior)

444 West Kilbourn Avenue

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen

December 2010

Photo #8 of 8

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