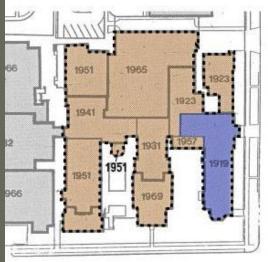
# 211686

Resolution relating to the Permanent Historic Designation of Columbia Hospital (Northwest Quadrant Building A) at 2015-2025 E. Newport Ave. in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Aldermanic District.



The application for Permanent Historic Designation encompasses what is now the Northwest Quadrant Building A

Everything within the dotted line is Northwest Quadrant Building A





Rear of complex.
Arrow indicates cutoff
between Northwest
Quadrant Building A
and Northwest
Quadrant Building B

Columbia was built over time in a series of additions that were planned from the beginning

# Columbia Hospital Meets Three Criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance

E-1—Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin or of the United States

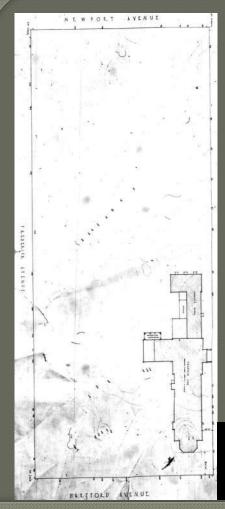
E-5—Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen

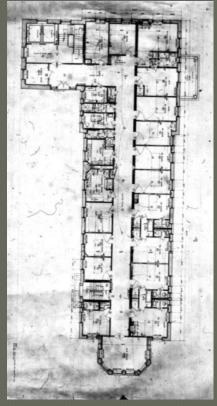
E-6—Its identification as the work of an artist, architect, craftsperson or master builder whose individual works have influenced the development of the city.

# Criteria e-1

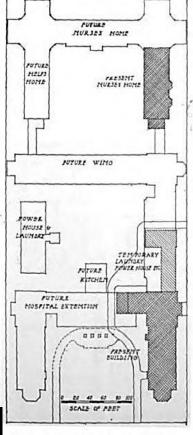
The exemplification of the development of the cultural, social, or historic heritage of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin or of the United States.

What was different? It was non-sectarian, non-profit, and centered around laboratory and research to help patients. It was modern by design as well as delivery of health care





Incorporated all modern features of its day: double loaded corridors, specialized rooms for nurses, infants, surgery. It was designed to be added on to as shown on the right.



Plot Plan, Columbia Hospital, Showing Future Growth

Published in Architectural Forum June 1919 in article "Principles of Hospital Planning in View of Future Expansion" written by architect Richard Schmidt

## Grew from original form in 1919 to an E-shaped facility







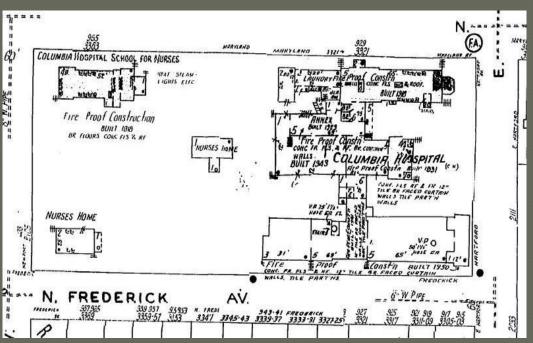
1919

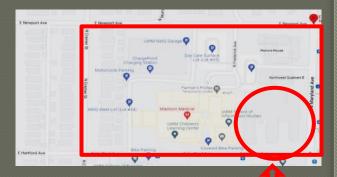


1941

1953

Expansion to west originally stopped at N. Frederick Avenue. After much consultation with the city and residents, the houses along the 3300 block of Frederick Avenue were removed. Today the hospital complex extends almost to Cramer Street.





Northwest Quadrant Building A

Criteria e-1 also includes medical research and medical progress that influenced the state as well as country through top notch physicians

#### Dr. William Thalhimer:

- Experimented with oxygen rooms before invention of antibiotics
- First hospital to make diphtheria vaccine available
- First to provide intravenous glucose setups for doctors to use within the hospital as well as in their private practices
- Work on blood serum led to later creation of Versiti Blood Center of Wisconsin now downtown on West Wisconsin Avenue

#### Dr. Frederick J. Gaenslen

- Made Columbia a center for orthopedic surgery, particularly hand and spine
- Taught Marquette University and University of Wisconsin
- Served as president of Clinical Orthopedic Association and American Orthopedic Association among other professional organizations
- MPS School named after him

#### Dr. Walter Blount

- Specialized in children's orthopedics
- Developed Milwaukee Brace for those with curvature of spine
- Book on childhood fractures became standard in medical education
- Worked on joint replacement which many benefit from today

#### Dr. Francis Rosenbaum

Pioneered us of electrocardiology, in 1951 Time Magazine

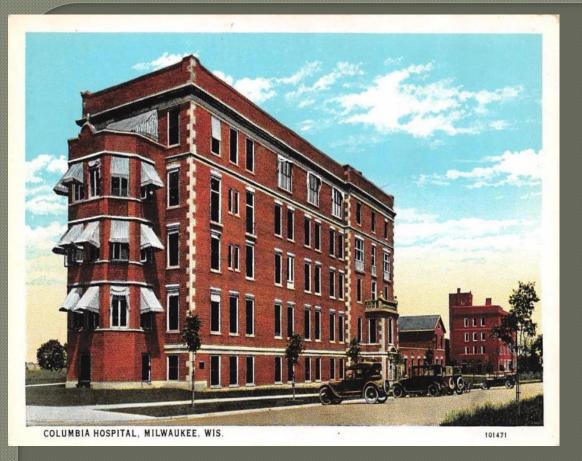
#### Other Columbia accomplishments

- Occupational therapy department grew into separate entity Curative Workshop now Curative Care
- First Neuropsychiatric ward
- Industrial Chemistry Laboratory
- Columbia with Allis Chalmers develop first artificial kidney
- Opened the Arthritis Treatment Center, the first in Wisconsin

# Criteria e-5 Its embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

Columbia is an excellent example of institutional Georgian Revival that retains almost all of its architectural integrity.

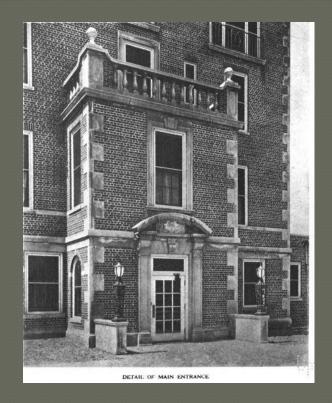
According to local architect William Schuchardt who was overseeing the design process, the building did not have a lot of exterior embellishments so as to better afford laboratories and operating and research facilities on the interior. But it was designed handsomely to fit in with neighboring buildings.

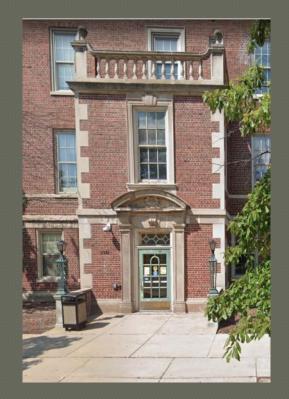


### Georgian Revival Institutional Buildings

#### Features include:

- Brick exterior, often red brick
- Corner quoins
- Multi-paned, rectangular, double hung wood windows
- Regular, symmetrical arrangement of windows across façade
- Overall rectangular form,





Entrance then and now.
Integrity well preserved.





Columbia remains important part of streetscape of Maryland Avenue



Examples of other former Milwaukee hospitals designed in the Georgian Revival Style. All have been adaptively reused

**Emergency Hospital 1927** 



Milwaukee Hospital 1931



St. Anthony Hospital 1931

Children's Hospital 1923

# Criteria e-6

Identification of an artist, architect, craftsperson or master builder whose individual works have influenced the development of the city.

The Chicago firm of Schmidt Garden and Martin (1906-1960s) were one of the powerhouses of Chicago and the Midwest whose body of work included more than 300 hospitals including additions to St. Luke's and unbuilt plans for St. Mary's and Deaconess.

Most of their hospitals have been demolished or altered, leaving Columbia one of its most intact.

#### Some of the firm's body of work is shown below



Montefiore Hospital Pittsburgh



Michael Reese Hospital



Market with the state of the research and locational Hospitals of the state of delicate induced Robert E. School, Garley & Wein, Action's

- Milwaukee's own Alexander C. Eschweiler and his firm Eschweiler and Eschweiler designed the later additions to Columbia Hospital.
- Houses in the Watertower
- Wisconsin Telephone
- Milwaukee Gas Light Company
- WTMJ's Radio City
- Milwaukee Arena
- Milwaukee Public Museum. The firm continued until 1975.

Eschweiler's additions to Columbia Hospital were designed with respect and sensitivity to the original wing and did not diminish the original building.



# WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY

1995-Columbia Hospital eventually merged with St. Mary's Hospital.

1999-became part of Ascension health care. Once the new St. Mary's complex was built the

old Columbia was vacated



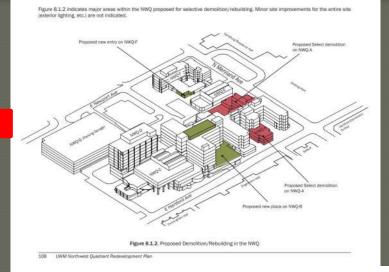
2010- UW-Milwaukee purchased the old Columbia Hospital for \$20.2 million.

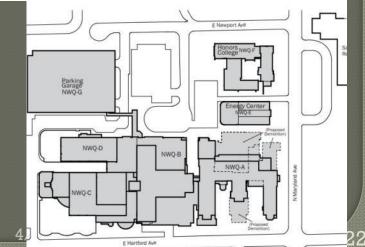
Subsequently the university has relocated various departments into the existing buildings in Northwest Quadrant Building B. They are recladding one structure that had a faulty exterior.

Northwest Quadrant Building A, the subject of this nomination, was originally slated for re-use.



Original Columbia complex was found to be suitable for reuse with some strategic demolition of later additions in the study from Quorum Architects in 2014.









Ayres EIA dated February 2020 indicated the only future for Columbia / Northwest Quadrant Building A was demolition and the creation of green space

#### Is adaptive use of Columbia Hospital possible?









The Georgian Apartments created out of the former City Hospital in St. Louis. One difficult building in the complex with a dense column grid was successfully reused.



Columbia remains important part of streetscape of Maryland Avenue.







Campus Greenspace across Maryland