

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property**historic name** Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building**other names/site number****2. Location**

street & number	770 North Water Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Milwaukee	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Milwaukee	code 079
			zip code 53202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally
_ statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title_____
DateState Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National
Register.☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(check as many boxes as
as apply)☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources**previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: bank and office building

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE/GLASS: curtain wall

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE**Period of Significance**

1968

Significant Dates

1968

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Mark Irgens	date	January 31, 2021
organization	WWB Development II, LLC c/o Irgens Partners LLC	telephone	414-443-0700
street & number	833 E. Michigan Street, Suite 400	zip code	53202
city or town	Milwaukee	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Summary

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, located at 770 North Water Street in the City of Milwaukee and completed in 1968, is a 21-story International Style office building that was constructed as the corporate headquarters and main banking branch for the Marshall & Ilsley (“M & I”) Bank. The building is set on the south end of the original irregular L-shaped lot bounded by Water Street on the west, Wells Street on the north, and Mason Street on the south. An alley runs along the east side of the building and separates the building from a group of four buildings located at the southeast end of the block. Originally, a five-story garage structure extended from the north façade of the office tower and ran east along the north end of the lot; this parking garage was demolished in 2018, and a new structure was constructed in its place. The L-shaped lot was subdivided in 2017 into two separate parcels, so that the building is now on a separate, rectangular parcel. The narrow five-story hyphen connector that originally connected the office tower and parking structure remains, but with the demolition of the parking garage this secondary structure no longer serves its prior function. The bulk of the connector is also set well back from the primary west façade so that the main office tower reads as a separate building when viewed from most vantage points along North Water Street. The west façade of the hyphen connector was re-clad with a new metal and tinted glass curtain wall and new signage added in 2020.

The building is of steel frame construction. The first story of the office tower features regular grouped aluminum window bays set behind concrete-clad structural piers. Cantilevered canopies protect two entrances at the north and south ends of the west façade. The second through 19th stories of the building are regularly fenestrated with single-light windows, with bronze aluminum spandrel panels separating each story. The top two stories feature smaller single-light windows, with aluminum louvers at the top of the 21st story. Projecting vertical concrete mullions extend from the first story to the top of the building between each window bay and accentuate the height of the tower. A five-story connector to the original garage and a three-story loading dock wrap around the north and east elevations of the office tower; the west façade of the garage connector features a treatment similar to that of the tower; the east façade of the connector, as well as the east and south elevation of the loading dock, are clad in brick. A small one-story bay connected to the south wall of the loading dock originally housed a walk-in banking space.

On the interior, the basement and first floor of the building contains what was originally the city’s main branch for Marshall & Ilsley which became the main branch for BMO Harris Bank until they vacated in 2020. Public banking areas are located on the first floor, while the vault and safe deposit box rooms are in the basement level. The elevator lobby for the office floors is located at the north end of the first floor. Most of the floors above the first floor contain office space; a cafeteria for the bank

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Marshall & Ilesley Bank Building
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staff is located on the third floor. The sixth floor of the building served as Marshall & Ilesley's corporate offices.

The first floor and basement level banking spaces all exhibit excellent architectural integrity, with only minor changes made since the building's completion in 1968. The first floor was built to house M & I's main branch and features an open lobby with antique walnut travertine marble and walnut-paneled walls, and aurora fiorita marble floors. The basement level of the bank lobby contains the original vault and safe deposit rooms.

Overall, the interior banking areas and exterior of the Marshall & Ilesley Bank Building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as the corporate headquarters and main branch of the company during a period of significant expansion and technological innovation, and as a Post-War Modern Bank Building.

Site and Setting

The Marshall & Ilesley Bank Building is situated on the south end of the original L-shaped lot bounded by Water Street on the west, Wells Street on the north, and Mason Street on the south. The east side of the lot is bound by Broadway at its east end, and by the alley running through the center of the block at its west end. The building is located approximately three blocks north of Interstate 794 and two blocks east of the Milwaukee River in the city's East Town neighborhood. Originally part of Market Square, the city's commercial center in the mid-19th century, the parcel is now surrounded by a variety of mid-rise and high-rise commercial and institutional buildings, including Milwaukee City Hall, the Pabst Theater, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and Marine Plaza (now Chase Bank).

The building occupies the rectangular south portion of the original L-shaped site; the north leg of the "L" was originally occupied by a five-story parking garage, which was demolished in 2018. The site was subdivided in 2017 so that the M&I Bank Building now sits on a separate parcel. A new 25-story tower was completed on the site of the former parking garage in 2020.

Exterior – Office Tower

West Elevation

The west elevation of the building fronts onto Water Street. The one-story base is six bays long, with each bay marked by grouped single-light aluminum windows set behind concrete-clad structural piers.

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A granite-clad water table runs along the bottom of each bay, and brick planters with aluminum caps are centered in front of the windows. Two entrances are located along this elevation—the south entrance, set within the second bay from the southwest corner of the building, provides access to the bank lobby, while the north entrance in the north-end bay leads to the office lobby. Each entrance features a cantilevered aluminum and concrete canopy and aluminum and glass entry doors. The bays of the first story are connected by a fascia clad in pre-cast concrete panels.

Above the first floor, the west elevation consists of a curtain wall of single-light aluminum windows and solid aluminum spandrel panels. A series of concrete vertical mullions separating the windows extends from the first-story fascia to the top of the building, accentuating the height of the tower and creating a striking visual contrast to the dark curtain wall.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the office tower is similar in form, materials, and detailing to the west elevation. The one-story base of the tower is three bays wide, with each bay framed by grouped aluminum windows set behind concrete-clad structural columns. The upper stories feature the same curtain wall with aluminum windows and spandrel panels, as well as the vertical concrete mullions that extend from the second story to the top of the building. A small plaza is located south of the building at this elevation and features a series of five trees in shallow concrete planters and surrounded by a low brick wall. Because of the change in grade moving west to east along the parcel, the east end of the plaza is below grade. East of the plaza is the one-story brick-clad bay that originally housed the bank's walk-up banking space.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the office tower is nearly identical to the south elevation, with the exception of the areas of the elevation at the garage connector. The one-story base of the tower is three bays wide, with each bay framed by grouped aluminum windows set behind concrete-clad structural columns. The upper stories feature the same curtain wall with aluminum windows and spandrel panels, as well as the vertical concrete mullions that extend from the second story to the top of the building. The five-story connector is set back along the east end of the north elevation of the office tower; a one-story bay extends from the west side of the connector and exhibits the same exterior treatment on its west elevation as the connector.

East Elevation

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The east elevation of the office tower features the same exterior treatment of the upper floors seen on the other elevations, with a curtain wall of single-light aluminum windows and solid aluminum spandrel panels. A series of concrete vertical mullions separating the windows extends from the first-story fascia to the top of the building. The first three stories of the entire elevation, as well as the fourth and fifth stories of the north end of the elevation, are obscured by the loading dock/service building and the east end of the garage connector.

Interior

Office Tower

First Floor and Basement

Most of the first floor of the office tower is occupied by what was originally the main branch for M & I Bank and was most recently used as the city's main branch of BMO Harris Bank. Access to the bank lobby is through the entrance at the south end of the west wall of the floor; the enclosed entry vestibule projects into the open bank lobby, and features marble floors and walls made of aluminum single-light windows. A series of four aluminum doors with full glazed panels lines the east wall of the vestibule. The ceiling continues in the pattern of the cantilevered canopy on the exterior of the entrance, with lighting inset in a geometric pattern on the ceiling of the vestibule. The bank lobby is an open space, with teller windows and enclosed offices along the east wall and a series of office cubicles along the west end. Between the teller counter and cubicles at the north end of the lobby is a freestanding information desk, which is not historic to the original construction. A series of square structural columns are spaced evenly at the west end of the lobby and behind the teller counter and offices at its east end.

The finishes exhibited throughout the first floor include beige, rubble-patterned marble tile flooring, stained walnut paneling, and Italian antique walnut travertine marble. The walnut panels feature a vertical rib pattern that echoes the concrete mullions on the exterior of the building and mark the wall above the east-end teller counter and enclosed office, as well as the base and canopy of the information desk and the wall above the opening at the north end of the lobby leading to the elevator bays. The structural columns and wall of the elevator bay at the north end of the lobby are clad in antique walnut travertine marble. The lobby area also features a dropped ceiling with acoustical tiles with a channel of recessed lighting that rings the perimeter of the space.

The north end of the first floor contains the lobby and elevator bays for the office floors above. The north entrance of the building, identical in design to the bank entrance to the south, opens into a small

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open lobby with security desk set against the east wall of the elevator bay. East of the lobby, the nine elevators that serve the building are arranged in an “L”, with the north wall of elevators providing access to the upper floors and the south bank of elevators servicing the lower floors. Finishes in the office lobby are identical to those seen in the bank lobby to the south.

A monumental open staircase descends from the northwest corner of the bank lobby to the basement level. The staircase features a slender metal railing composed of paired vertical elements, walnut handrails, and white marble steps. The basement level of the building contains the bank’s vault and safe deposit rooms at its south end and connects to the elevator lobby at its north end. A large information desk stands between the elevator lobby and vault. Finishes are similar to those seen on the first floor, with the exception of the floors, which are carpeted at this level. The basement level originally extended north beyond the footprint of the office tower; this section of the basement was demolished with the parking structure in 2018.

Third Floor Cafeteria

The third floor of the office tower contains the cafeteria for bank employees at its south end, offices at its northwest corner, and storage and mechanical spaces within the connector and loading dock structures at the east and north ends of the floor. The cafeteria space features a large dining room that can be divided into smaller rooms by a series of operable partitions. The kitchen and serving line are located approximately in the center of the floor and connect to a passage that runs north along the east end of the floor to the elevator bay. Space along the west end of the floor that was originally occupied by a large file room, training room, and a handful of offices was later converted into office space. A corridor runs north between the kitchen and these office spaces and connects the west end of the dining room to the elevator bay. Space located within the garage connector at this level contains the garage elevator bay and several storage rooms.

Second, Fourth, and Fifth Floors

The second floor of the office tower contains office space arranged along the west side and south end of a central corridor running north-south just west of the elevator lobby. Mechanical and storage rooms occupy much of the space east of the corridor. Fixture and finishes on this floor are largely non-historic.

The fourth and fifth floor of the office tower contain offices accessed through a number of parallel corridors running north-south through each floor. The elevator bay occupies the northeast corner of each floor; restrooms are located south of the elevator lobby. Fixture and finishes on these floors are largely non-historic.

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Sixth Floor

The sixth floor of the office tower originally housed the executive office of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank. The floor includes offices, two conference rooms, a lounge, and three small private dining rooms arranged around a wide central corridor built to accommodate secretarial desks serving individual offices. Restrooms and a small kitchen are located south of the elevator bay and between the south conference room and southwest corner office. Carpeting covers the floors in the elevator lobby, main corridor, secondary corridor, offices, dining rooms, and south conference room. The conference rooms feature paneled wood walls and parquet wood flooring; the larger southeast corner conference room also features a wood beam ceiling and a fireplace with wood mantel and brick surround. Dining rooms along the east end of the floor also feature paneled wood walls. A secondary corridor running north-south at the east end of floor connects the southeast conference room, dining rooms, and kitchen.

Seventh-17th Floors

The seventh-17th floors of the office tower feature offices arranged around a series of parallel corridors running north-south through each floor. The eighth floor of the building, which originally housed the computers used by Marshall & Ilsley's data processing department, features a more open floorplan ringed with offices along the exterior walls. Restrooms are located south of the elevator lobby. Fixtures and finishes are largely non-historic.

18th-19th Floors

The 18th and 19th floors of the office tower were originally occupied by the law firm of Quarles, Herriott, Clemons, Teschner & Noelke, and consist of two full floors of offices and two mezzanines that originally housed the firm's library. Based on the original drawings, it appears that these floors were remodeled at some point. The main floors contain offices around a rectangular double-loaded corridor. Restrooms are located south of the elevator lobby. An open principal staircase west of the restrooms connects the main levels of the 18th and 19th floors, while secondary staircases located within the center of each floor leads to the mezzanines.

20th – 21st Floors

The 20th and 21st floors of the office tower comprise a double-height space that houses mechanicals, with an upper mezzanine that houses elevator equipment at the northeast corner of the floor.

Five-Story North Connector

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The area north of the office elevator bays is located within the connector between the office tower and the former garage. Originally, a monumental staircase at the northwest corner of the floor led to a mezzanine that served as an access point to the parking garage; this staircase along with the mezzanine elevator balcony was removed as part of the redevelopment of the north section as the connection to the former parking structure no longer served a purpose. A short flight of stairs south of the garage elevators lead down to an area formerly occupied by a mechanical equipment room and IT storage. The area within the connector first floor and lower level was improved as a common lounge in 2020 along with the north section redevelopment. Select finishes, including the antique walnut travertine marble columns and the concrete flooring in the lower level were maintained in this area. All finishes within the main footprint of the office tower are consistent with the historical finishes.

Public elevator lobbies at the connector's second through fifth floors are narrow and utilitarian in character, with drywall walls, vinyl composite tile flooring, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings with lay-in lighting.

The connector's utilitarian south egress stairwell connects the basement up to the 5th floor. The stairwell contains concrete stairs, painted metal railings and painted wall and ceiling surfaces.

The connector's basement houses highly utilitarian service and mechanical spaces with exposed concrete walls, expo.

Integrity

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building retains sufficient integrity – specifically integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – to convey its significance as an excellent example of a post-war modern bank building. ¹

Location: Integrity of location is defined by the National Park Service as the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred. The Marshall and Ilsley Bank Building retains excellent integrity of location as the property remains extant on the site on which it was constructed.

¹ The seven aspects of integrity and the definitions outlined in the following paragraphs are sourced from: National Park Services, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, 1997), 44-49.

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Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Design: Integrity of design is defined by the National Park Service as the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Marshall and Ilsley Bank building retains good integrity of design as the extant bank building tower retains its historic form, plan, fenestration, volume and circulation of interior spaces, and its overall International Style aesthetic. The integration of building technology and aesthetic is apparent on the building through its steel frame construction, cantilevered canopies, and projecting vertical concrete mullions. On the interior this integrity is strengthened by the preserved circulation and volume of spaces, and design aesthetic through intact materials. The loss of the secondary parking garage and the addition of adjacent new construction does impact the integrity of design as the parking garage was an original component to the 1968 Marshall & Ilsley property and its original design by Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley. However, despite the changes at the north end of the site, the intact design features at the much larger office tower still enable the building to communicate the historic functions, technologies, and aesthetics of the property as a post-war modern bank building.

Setting: Integrity of setting is defined by the National Park Service as the physical environment of the historic property. The building was constructed in the heart of the downtown financial and business district, adjacent to other financial, commercial, and municipal landmarks. This setting, though not unchanged by modern construction in the bank building's immediate vicinity, still retains its identity as an important commercial and financial corridor for the city of Milwaukee, thus contributing to good integrity of setting for the subject property.

While the demolition of the secondary parking garage and construction of a new office tower, which is much larger in scale than the parking garage that once stood in its place, do impact the integrity of setting, the relationship between the subject property and its surrounding environment is not unrecognizable from its original construction in 1968 in the heart of Milwaukee's financial and business district.

Materials: Integrity of materials is defined by the National Park Service as the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject property retains a good degree of integrity of materials through intact interior and exterior features. Interior features include antique walnut furnishings, travertine marble, walnut paneled walls, lighting, and aurora fiorita marble floors, all of which showcase the integrity of materials. Key exterior materials including steel frame construction, cantilevered canopies, windows, and projecting vertical concrete mullions all remain intact. While the changes at the north end of the site impact the integrity of the existing property through loss of historic material, intact materials associated with the bank

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tower on the exterior and interior still ground the building firmly as an example of the post-war modern bank building type.

Workmanship: Integrity of workmanship is defined by the National Park Service as the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. In the case of the subject property, workmanship is evident in the building technologies utilized to create the form and exterior face of the structure. Through the use of modern steel frame and concrete construction, the tall office tower exhibits a new kind of workmanship that emerged in this era of post-war American commercial architecture. On the interior, antique walnut furnishings, travertine marble, walnut paneled walls, lighting, all showcase the integrity of workmanship that transformed the materials into key elements for the functionality of the bank including teller counters as well as furnishings for public lobbies and private offices and employee areas.

Feeling: Integrity of feeling is defined by the National Park Service as a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The subject property has good integrity of feeling due to the combined impact of other aspects of integrity that make it identifiable as a post-war modern bank building. The loss of the parking garage and the addition of adjacent new construction do have an effect the integrity of feeling as the parking garage was part of the original 1968 plan. This impact, however, does not prevent the much larger extant and intact office tower from expressing the aesthetic and historic sense of the late 1960s and the evolution of modern bank buildings that were occurring in architecture at the time. Through the existing components of the other aspects of integrity, they combine to give the subject property a good sense of integrity of feeling.

Association: Integrity of association is defined by the National Park Service as the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Much like integrity of feeling, integrity of association is apparent through the subject property's combined integrities of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship. Through its intact key elements and character defining features, the building still demonstrates its association with the Marshall & Ilsley organization and the evolution of architecture of banking in the post-war era. Ultimately, the tall office tower is still identifiable as a post-war modern bank building located in the heart of Milwaukee's financial and business district.

As outlined above, integral features of the post-war modern bank are incorporated into the main office tower at the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building. In addition to the bank features, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building also retains spaces that were characteristic of the post-war corporate office building, including an executive office floor, employee cafeteria, and upper levels of offices for various banking

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departments.

While the 2018 demolition of Marshall & Ilsley Bank's ancillary parking structure and its ground floor drive-through teller area have impacted the building's historic integrity, the integrity of the exterior and interior of the main office building remains exceptionally intact. The original office tower – always the dominant programmatic and visual feature of the Marshall & Ilsley development – remains a distinct downtown Milwaukee visual feature and continues to convey the story of post-war Milwaukee commercial life and the post-war bank typology.

The new 25-story BMO Tower, constructed on the site of the former parking structure, does have an impact the integrity of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building in that it replaced a much smaller parking structure. However, the new tower clearly reads as a separate building, with a 35-foot gap between the new tower and the historic building. The glass curtain walls of the new building are distinct and differentiate the new building from the adjacent historic building. Both the historic M&I Bank Building and the new BMO Tower are tall office skyscrapers that are similar in height and massing and are compatible within the context of Milwaukee's downtown commercial district, which has eleven towers that are taller than the BMO Tower and the M&I Bank Building.

The building's interior retains a level of integrity that is unmatched by nearly every comparable post-war bank building in the city. The main lobby, banking hall, and lower-level vault are large, imposing spaces that retain their historic volumes, finishes, and character-defining features; these spaces in particular have not survived in comparable post-war office buildings in Milwaukee and Madison. A more detailed comparative analysis of post-war bank building and post-war office buildings is included in the as part of the significance statement. Additionally, a Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application (HPCA) for preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places was approved by the National Park Service on April 22, 2019.

As Anthony Rubano and Carol Dyson noted in "Banking on the Future; Modernism and the Local Bank," post-war bank buildings constructed by independent local banks are increasingly threatened historic resources. As global banking corporations take over these buildings, distinctive exterior features and interior spaces are removed or significantly altered so that they conform to a homogenized corporate identity. The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, because it remained under original ownership for 50 years, has largely retained the features that exemplify the post-war modern bank building.

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Summary Significance Statement

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for Building Type as a fine example of the Post-War Modern Bank. The years following World War II marked a dramatic shift in the design of bank buildings throughout the country. Led by a series of cultural, economic, regulatory and technological changes, this shift was part of a rebranding of the banking industry during the post-war era, with the staid, traditional, slightly cryptic image of the 19th and early 20th century bank giving way to a more open, welcoming, and customer-oriented model. This new building type, the Post-War Modern Bank Building, translated this updated image of banking through a combination of Modernist design, new technologies that offered convenience to customers, and a reorganization of public banking spaces for greater efficiency and improved service. The Marshall & Ilsley Bank building is an excellent representation of this post-war building type. The building's International-style design, with its exterior curtain wall divided by vertical concrete mullions and sleek, open bank lobby, clearly represents the progressive, transparent, and customer-oriented image that bankers in the post-war period strove to project. The building also expanded on and advertised the bank's use of new technologies to its customers and the city. The bank included drive-in and walk-up banking facilities that were serviced by state-of-the-art pneumatic tube and closed-circuit television systems; although the drive-in facilities were removed when the parking garage was demolished, the walk-in banking bay remains on the south side of the building. The bank vault in the basement of the bank lobby featured a fifteen-ton door controlled by electronic time locks and linked to a complex alarm system. Other modern systems used throughout the building include central air conditioning, double-glazed windows, and a computer-operated system of two elevators banks serving the bank floors and office floors separately.

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building served as the corporate headquarters and main branch for the Marshall & Ilsley Corporation from 1968 to 2011. Founded in 1847 as the Marshall Exchange Company, the firm was one of Milwaukee's earliest financial institutions, and was the state's oldest bank in continuous operation at the time of its purchase by Bank of Montreal in 2011. Reorganized in 1849 as Marshall & Ilsley, the firm evolved from a small exchange house to one of the largest financial institutions in the state in the mid-to-late 20th century. At the time of the building's completion in 1968, Marshall & Ilsley had entered an era of tremendous expansion through a series of acquisitions of banks that stretched from the 1960s through the 1990s. With its acquisition of Valley Bank corporation in 1993, M & I became the largest bank in Wisconsin, with a larger share of deposits and more bank offices than any other financial institution in the state. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, while the other large Milwaukee-based banks—Marine Bank, First Wisconsin Bank (Firststar), and Continental Bank and Trust—were absorbed by outside financial institutions, Marshall & Ilsley also remained locally owned and operated.

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The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building also represents a period of technological innovation within Marshall & Ilsley that began in the post-war period and continued to the end of the 20th century. The corporation pioneered the use of computers for high-speed check processing in the 1960s and became the first bank in Wisconsin to process all of its checks by computer. Because the IBM machines did not include software, M&I created a team within the company to develop its own banking software, which it later sold to client banks around the country. The firm's data processing department expanded exponentially in the 1960s and 1970s, and banks throughout the state contracted with M&I for data services. The bank opened several data processing centers in Wisconsin to handle this business, and eventually expanded service to banks across the country and internationally.² In 1976, Marshall & Ilsley partnered with the First Wisconsin Bank, the Midland Bank and the Marine Bank in Milwaukee to create "Take Your Money Anywhere" (TYME) cash terminal system. Although cash terminals tied to single banks were in operation at the time, the TYME system was the first shared cash terminal system in the nation. The first TYME machine placed in operation was located in the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building's lobby.³ The company remained on the cutting edge of banking technology through the turn of the 21st century with early forays into online banking in the late 1990s.

In an era during which it evolved from a local bank to a diversified financial institution with branches throughout Wisconsin and several other states, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building served as the corporate anchor for the company, providing a continued connection to the firm's history within the city of Milwaukee.

The period of significance for Criterion C is 1968, the year that the building was completed.

History of Marshall & Ilsley Bank

Marshall Exchange Company

The history of the Marshall & Ilsley Corporation can be traced back to 1847, when Samuel Marshall, a native of the Quaker community of Concordia in Pennsylvania, opened a small exchange brokerage on Water Street in Milwaukee. Marshall had first visited the city in 1844 and came again in July 1846 before moving permanently to the city. With \$2,000 borrowed from family friend C. G. Hussey, along with several letters of introduction to prominent citizens, Marshall opened Samuel Marshall & Co.

² Ellen D. Langill, *Powered by Our Past: 150 Years of Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 1847-1997* (Milwaukee: M & I Corporation, 1997), 134-5.

³ Ibid, 135.

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Exchange Brokers at 196 East Water Street in April 1847.⁴

At the time Marshall opened his brokerage, the city of Milwaukee, which had adopted its City Charter the previous year, was a rapidly-growing hub of trade and industry, attracting new residents from surrounding farms, as well as substantial numbers of Irish and German immigrants. Financial institutions to support burgeoning businesses were in short supply—Andrew Jackson’s “Bank War” against the Second Bank of the United States and the subsequent recession in the late 1830s and early 1840s had instilled a public distrust of banks throughout the country, and as a result, banking had been outlawed in Wisconsin Territory, and was prohibited in the state’s 1848 constitution. Before the establishment of Marshall & Co., only one institution in Milwaukee—the Marine and Fire Insurance Company—provided financial services. Founded in 1839 as an insurance company issuing coverage for buildings and ships, the company also provided several banking services, including issuing paper currency and accepting deposits.⁵ Marshall & Co. also skirted around the early prohibition against banks in the state by operating as an exchange brokerage, which exchanged out-of-state paper currency for specie (gold or silver) or local paper currency, and also accepted deposits.

Marshall & Co. quickly established itself within the city, and Samuel Marshall’s reputation continued to grow through the late 1840s. At the end of 1847, Marshall brought William Bell, who had been the firm’s first employee, into partnership. When Bell left the firm to establish the Exchange Bank in 1849, Samuel Marshall brought in a new partner, Charles F. Ilsley. A native of Maine, Ilsley had come to Milwaukee in 1847 to work for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The two men announced the creation of their partnership in October of 1848; by the spring of 1849, the firm had begun advertising as “Marshall & Ilsley.” The partnership also marked the expansion of Marshall’s firm from an exchange brokerage to a savings bank, where interest was paid on deposits over two months old. Marshall & Ilsley advertised the savings bank as a way to protect the earnings of “Mechanics, Seamen, Harborers, and others, who may wish to place their surplus means where they will be safe and at the same time draw interest.”⁶

In November 1852, a public referendum on the chartering of banks within the state passed by a wide margin, and the State Legislature subsequently legalized state banking, with the stipulation that these institutions bring a minimum of \$25,000 in capital in order to receive a state charter. The first charter issued in the state was to the State Bank of Madison, with Samuel Marshall and Charles Ilsley as sole shareholders contributing \$25,000 each in capital. Other early bank charters were issued to

⁴ Ibid, 11.

⁵ Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission, “First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building,” Permanent Historic Designation Study Report, June 2007, 5.

⁶ Langill, 23.

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Milwaukee's Farmers and Millers Bank (\$50,000 capital) and the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank (\$100,000 capital).⁷ The Marshall & Ilsley bank in Milwaukee continued operation as a private bank through the 1880s. Samuel Marshall moved to Madison to oversee the operation of the new bank, while Ilsley remained in Milwaukee to continue running the bank there.

The Bank Riot of 1861 and Federal Regulation

The legalization of banking created a flood of new banks within the state—in the first seven years after the passage of the banking law, over 300 new banks were chartered in the state. Many of these institutions proved fundamentally insecure, operating with little capital and no permanent places of business. This financial instability in the state only worsened as the country headed into the Civil War in 1861. By that time, nearly three-quarters of the collateral backing Wisconsin bank notes consisted of bonds from southern slave states, which became worthless when the first shots of the war were fired. Traveling through Europe in the 1850s, Samuel Marshall had foreseen the problem with southern securities, and instructed Ilsley and their other partner, J. Adler Ellis, not to accept or exchange currency from slave states or to invest in bonds or new business ventures there. This directive helped to keep the Marshall & Ilsley Bank and the State of Madison Bank financially sound.⁸ The crisis over worthless currency in the state came to a head in June 1861, when the Wisconsin Bankers Association announced that it would no longer accept currency issued by nearly 40 of the state's 111 banks. The ABA extended that list on June 21st to over 50 banks; on June 24, holders of these discredited notes formed a mob in Milwaukee that marched along Water Street from the Second Ward Bank to the Marine Bank and State Bank of Wisconsin, demanding that the banks exchange them. The mob broke into the Marine Bank and the State Bank of Wisconsin, dragging furniture from the buildings and setting them on fire in the middle of the street. The mob was subdued by the Zouave guard unit, and dispersed before reaching the Marshall and Ilsley Bank.⁹

The bank riot disrupted financial business in Milwaukee for weeks. The state bank comptroller ordered that all banks with southern bonds turn them over to his office for resale in New York, and a state bond was established from the collection of \$100,000 by Milwaukee merchants to back the state's securities. In order to curb "wildcat" banking, the federal government passed the National Banking Act in 1863, which created a single national currency backed by the United States Treasury and established national banks that could issue these notes. The first bank in Wisconsin to receive a national charter was the Farmers and Millers Bank, which became the First Wisconsin Bank in September 1863. Although Marshall & Ilsley banks in Milwaukee and Madison had enough combined capital for a national

⁷ Ibid, 27.

⁸ Langill, 32

⁹ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 5; Langill, 36-7.

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charter, the partners held off on applying for a national charter due to uncertainty surrounding the conversion to national currency.¹⁰

Marshall & Ilsley were closely involved in the financial activities of the war through the mid-1860s. Charles Ilsley was appointed a director of the Soldier's Aid Fund in 1862, which offered enlistment bonuses for Union soldiers. Marshall & Ilsley banks were selected to handle the state's first Civil War loan to help the Union pay for the costs of the war, and the bank was the first subscriber of Civil War bonds in the state. When the war ended, M&I was also selected by the state legislature to distribute extra pay to the soldiers returning home. Samuel Marshall, a lifelong Quaker, was an ardent supporter of Alexander Randall, a fellow abolitionist who served as governor during the outbreak of the war, and Abraham Lincoln. While attending a party at the mansion of Governor Edward Salomon Randall, Marshall, and his wife Emma were introduced to General William Tecumseh Sherman, who had just achieved a victory for the Union in Atlanta. Emma Marshall later sent the general flowers for their garden as a small tribute to his service.¹¹

Marshall & Ilsley in the Late 19th Century

In the decades following the Civil War, Marshall & Ilsley continued to play a significant role in the financial and commercial growth of Milwaukee. The firm expanded its investments throughout the city and the state, venturing into railroad companies, iron ore mines, meatpacking, and building materials (including several lumber companies and the Milwaukee Cement Company). The firm was also an early investor in the Milwaukee Railway Company, which provided the first form of mass transit within the city. The bank also responded to expanded demand for personal checking, which emerged as an alternative to paper currency in the 1870s. Samuel Marshall had been a pioneer of personal checking in the state, issuing checks to customers as early as 1848. In 1868, Marshall & Ilsley co-founded the Milwaukee Clearing House Association, which operated as a means for local banks to clear checks from inside and outside of the city. Banks delivered their checks daily to the Clearing House, where they were sorted for joint delivery to out-of-state banks. The Clearing House was led by partner Charles Ilsley for several years.¹²

When it became clear that Milwaukee would dominate the state's post-war economy, Samuel Marshall began to focus more of his energies to the company's Milwaukee bank, and moved back to the city in 1870. The Marshall & Ilsley Bank in Milwaukee had become the largest private bank in the state by

¹⁰ "National Bank Act of 1863." [Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. Economic History](#). . *Encyclopedia.com*. (October 15, 2018); Langill,40.

¹¹ Langill, 33, 39-40.

¹² Ibid, 18, 44, 53.

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the mid-1880s. The firm moved to larger quarters on Broadway in 1884 and remained at this location for nearly 30 years. With the two principal partners growing older, the firm began to expand its number of shareholders, and the bank finally applied for a state bank charter in 1888. In 1890, Samuel Marshall retired from the State Bank of Madison, turning over the presidency to his nephew Lucian Hanks.¹³

After over 20 years of relative calm, the Panic of 1893 led to the deepest crisis in Wisconsin banking in the state's history. Farm prices and railroad stocks fell steeply throughout the country, and the U. S. Treasury's gold reserves diminished as the public began to sell off assets and convert them to gold. A stock market crash followed the failure of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in February of 1893, and banks began to call in loans and withdraw deposits from New York banks. The panic made its way to Wisconsin, where over 400 banks close their doors; many never reopened. In Milwaukee, the Plankinton Bank, Commercial Bank, South Side Savings Bank, and Milwaukee National bank were all forced to cease operations. On July 26, the city's oldest and largest bank, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, was forced to close its doors after runs on the bank had removed over \$700,000 of its assets. Only after six months of reorganization was the bank able to reopen for business.¹⁴

Marshall & Ilsley, along with a handful of other Milwaukee banks including Wisconsin First National, remained open and in a relatively stable position during the panic. By 1895, while the country was still recovering from the depression sparked by the 1893 panic, M & I recorded deposits of over \$3 million. This stability stemmed in part from the bank's conservative reputation and the integrity of the founding partners. Five years before the crash, Marshall & Ilsley were quoted in an interview with a local newspaper urging financial institutions in the state to practice "conservation not speculation," and this position remained the cornerstone of the firm's banking practices through much of its history.¹⁵

The panic led to a period of banking reform at the state and federal levels, which continued into the early 20th century and provided a basis for modern banking practices. More power was delegated to the state to control local banks, and Wisconsin's state constitution was amended to allow for banking reform could be passed by a two-thirds majority within the legislature rather than by referendum.¹⁶

¹³ Ibid, 53.

¹⁴ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 6-7; "1878-1899: Business and the Economy: Topics in the News." *American Eras*. . *Encyclopedia.com*. (October 15, 2018). <http://www.encyclopedia.com/history/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/1878-1899-business-and-economy-topics-news>

¹⁵ Langill, 57.

¹⁶ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 7.

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank in the Early 20th Century

At the turn of the 20th century, Marshall & Ilsley entered a period of changing leadership, increasing specialization, and technological advances within the banking industry. Having sold their stock in the Madison State Bank in 1895, Samuel Marshall and Charles Ilsley's enterprise was now solely focused on the Milwaukee bank. In 1901, at the age of 81, Samuel Marshall announced his retirement, and Charles Ilsley took over as president. Working under Ilsley were Gustav Reuss, a prominent member of the city's German community who had first joined the firm in the 1860s; John Campbell, John H. Puelicher, who came to the bank when his employer, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, was forced to close during the Panic of 1893; and Charles Ilsley's eldest son James. Charles Ilsley's time as president was short lived—he died of a heart attack on December 4, 1904. With Samuel Marshall's death on September 1, 1907, the founding leadership of Marshall & Ilsley was gone.¹⁷

Gustav Reuss was elected to succeed Charles Ilsley in 1904 and shepherded the bank successfully through the Bank Panic of 1907 before deciding to retire from the business in 1908. Vice-president James K. Ilsley took over the leadership of Marshall & Ilsley, serving as president until 1915. During his presidency, Ilsley oversaw the physical expansion of the firm in Milwaukee. In 1906, M & I constructed its first branch bank building, the Southside Bank, at 374 National Avenue. The branch was designed in the Neo-Classical style popular for bank buildings at the time, with a stone exterior and classical façade marked by substantial square columns. The bank was located near the city's south central business district, and served the Czech, Polish, and Irish communities.¹⁸ In the early 1910s, Marshall & Ilsley began construction on its first purpose-built offices at 721 North Water Street. Designed by local architects Brust, Phillip and Heimerl, the building continued in the Neo-Classical tradition established by the Southside Bank. M & I Vice President John H. Puelicher and Richard Phillip visited several eastern cities to study the design of modern bank buildings there and modeled the new structures on these examples. The temple-front structure featured a limestone façade set slightly back from Ionic, double-height engaged columns and topped with a large classical pediment. The interior featured an impressive double-height lobby with marble floors and wood-paneled walls. Bank officers worked at desks set onto a raised platform separated by a brass railing; additional offices were located on the partial second and third floors. Flanking the lobby were two executive offices with marble fireplaces. The building also featured up-to date technology, including two fireproof vaults built by E. A. Strauss in Chicago. One of the vaults was built to contain the bank's first safe deposit boxes.¹⁹

¹⁷ Langill, 65.

¹⁸ Ibid, 61.

¹⁹ Ibid, 71.

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State and federal-level bank reform continued into the 20th century. Citing concern over poorly capitalized new banks in smaller communities throughout the state, the Wisconsin legislature adjusted its banking laws in 1913 to allow the banking commissioner to limit the number of new chartered banks. At the federal level, a reorganization of the national bank system followed the passage of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. The act established the Federal Reserve System, which was the central banking system of the United States and created the authority to issue Federal Reserve notes as legal tender throughout the country. Through this new system, twelve Federal Reserve district banks were also created to help control the flow of credit. The new system allowed local banks to lower their individual reserves to ten percent of deposits. Marshall & Ilsley were among the first Wisconsin state-chartered banks to join the Federal Reserve system. Vice President John Puelicher, in his position as chairman of the American Bankers' Association's State Bank Section, encouraged over 500 state banks across the nation to join the system by 1918. Puelicher was also involved in the Federal Reserve's push in the late 1910s to sell war bonds to finance America's role in World War I, traveling throughout the state encouraging the purchase of Liberty bonds to support the war effort.²⁰

In 1915, John Ilsley stepped down from the presidency of M & I, and John Campbell became the firm's new president. With vice-president John Puelicher's role within the firm becoming increasingly prominent in the late 1910s, Campbell chose to hand over leadership of the bank to Puelicher in 1920. Puelicher's reputation as a tireless worker and excellent leader helped to bring the bank national prominence during his tenure as president and brought new innovations within the firm through the 1920s. The growing popularity of the automobile during this period led Marshall & Ilsley to expand its investments into supporting industries, including the Bucyrus Erie Company, which manufactured road building machinery, and the A. O. Smith Company, which built chassis for auto makers.²¹

In addition to these new investments, Puelicher helped to lead M & I through a period of increased specialization and the expansion of financial services offered through the bank. He expanded the firm's trust department in 1924 and started a new program that involved encouraging clients to set up deposit accounts, the interest from which could then be used to pay a yearly life insurance program. Growing residential development in Milwaukee's suburbs also led the bank to expand their mortgage department as demand for new loans rose. Such programs anticipated the later evolution toward broader financial planning services within the banking industry.²² In 1924, in recognition of increasing financial independence of women in the city, Puelicher added a women's department to cater to female clients, complete with a ladies' lounge off the main lobby of the bank equipped with a telephone and

²⁰ Ibid, 79; "Federal Reserve Act" (accessed October 15, 2018 <https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/fract.htm>)

²¹ Langill, 85.

²² Ibid, 86.

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equipment for letter writing and financial work.²³

Puelicher remained focused throughout his time as president on the education and well-being of the bank's employees, establishing in-house education programs for staff, including English lessons for immigrants and classes on banking and current events. The bank also hosted social events and outings for employees. In the mid-1920s, Puelicher placed his executive secretary Gertrude Jacobs in charge of the bank's women's department. In 1926, he appointed her to the position of assistant cashier, and Jacobs became the first woman bank officer in the state.²⁴

As Samuel Marshall and Charles Ilsley did before him, John Puelicher took a strong stance against the speculation and credit expansion that floated the boom times of the 1920s, declaring "We ought not to look or hope for a boom, for booms always bring bad conclusions."²⁵ Puelicher also continued the philosophy of conservatism in banking set by the founders of the company, refusing an offer from First Wisconsin to join a proposed chain of state banks on the premise that a loss of independent control for the banks was not "consistent with the highest community interest."²⁶ This decision set M & I on a different course than First Wisconsin, which became the state's largest banking network in the early 1930s after a series of mergers.²⁷

The stock market crash late in 1929 ushered in another wave of bank failures in the state of Wisconsin in the early 1930s. By 1933, over 100 banks had failed in the state, and over 3,000 had failed throughout the country. In order to restore faith in the banking system, President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted a national bank holiday from March 6 to March 11 in 1933. All banks were required to close while bank examiners determined which were sound enough to reopen. At the end of the bank holiday, Marshall & Ilsley was declared sound and allowed to reopen immediately.²⁸ As a result of the holiday in Wisconsin, 48 banks liquidated, 88 developed stabilization plans and 30 were consolidated or absorbed into other banks.²⁹

In a further attempt to gain control over the crisis, the federal government created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, an independent agency that insured deposits in banks. All federal and state-chartered banks were required to join. The FDIC, along with the Glass-Steagall Act, which prohibited banks from using deposits to invest in stocks, helped to stabilize the financial industry in the 1930s.

²³ Ibid, 87.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid, 96.

²⁶ Ibid, 97.

²⁷ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 9.

²⁸ Langill, 98-99.

²⁹ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 7.

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While Marshall & Ilsley weathered the Depression without any major changes, the death of John Puelicher in January of 1935 did lead to a change in leadership, with Puelicher's son Albert named as president. Albert Puelicher shepherded the bank through the remainder of the Depression and helped to retain the bank's reputation of loyalty to its customers. The bank worked closely with small account holders and businesses to help them through the worst times, and often refrained from calling in loans on struggling clients, choosing instead to watch "the situation as carefully as it could, hoping they would pay back when collections came in."³⁰ The bank also showed an uncommon loyalty to its employees during this period—although they were required to cut expenses and lower salaries during the worst of the Depression, there were no layoffs, and the firm continued to pay sick employees and sponsor social functions for staff.³¹

Marshall & Ilsley Expands After World War II

The economic effects of the Depression in Wisconsin and the rest of the nation came to an end with the beginning of World War II in Europe in 1941. Orders for equipment and munitions reinvigorated Milwaukee's industrial economy, and by 1940, over 46 percent of the city's factories were involved in war-time production.³² With the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, America entered the conflict, and the war effort subsumed Milwaukee and the entire country. The war also provided investment opportunities to banks in the form of government contracts with various industries. At Marshall & Ilsley, and at banks throughout the country, capital was redirected from civilian industry to provide loans for war-related industries. The bank participated in the defense plant loan program, as well as in wartime shipbuilding. Banks also issued high-interest government war bonds to help finance defense spending—M & I bank invested \$50 million from its reserve fund in these bonds.³³

At the end of World War II, Albert Puelicher renewed efforts begun by his father in the 1920s to create a "full-service" bank of specialized departments, which he called a "department store of financial services," providing "loans of all kinds, deposits of all kinds, trust department work, safe deposit boxes, and general banking advice."³⁴ Post-war prosperity helped the bank to develop these new departments. The GI Bill and the post-war demand for housing led to a dramatic increase in mortgage lending at M & I and other banks in Milwaukee, leading to a significant expansion of its mortgage department. The bank also expanded its consumer loan department, which had first been established in 1939 but had seen very little activity in the war years. Several divisions of this department, including

³⁰ Langill, 105.

³¹ Ibid, 106.

³² Ibid, 110.

³³ Ibid, 111.

³⁴ Ibid, 113.

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the installment loan division, home-improvement-loan division, and automobile division, grew exponentially in the late 1940s and 1950s, as pent-up demand for household goods and automobiles, along with more living space needed by growing families, led customers to the bank. The installment loan division soon grew too large for the banks' Water Street building and moved to new quarters in the Bockle Building at 21st Street and Wisconsin Avenue. Due in large part to the success of these departments, the bank's total assets at the end of 1949 were almost triple the amount in 1939, and the number of bank employees had doubled.³⁵

In 1958, Albert Puelicher stepped aside as president, giving control of the bank over to his son John A. Puelicher; after Albert Puelicher's death in 1963, Jack Puelicher was also chosen as chairman of the board. Under Jack Puelicher's leadership, Marshall & Ilsley entered a new era marked by significant expansion and technological innovation that continued into the late 20th century.

In 1947, the Wisconsin legislature placed a freeze on the establishment of branch banks in the state, which curbed the growth of the state's financial institutions in the years after the war, including Marshall & Ilsley, which held only three branches in Milwaukee at that time. The spread of suburban development put increasing pressure on banks to provide branches outside of the city center, and geographic expansion had begun an imperative, even for conservative institutions like M & I. In 1956, the state's Bank Holding Act provided an alternate means of expansion, allowing for holding companies to provide the services of large urban banks to outlying areas as long as each facility maintained its own offices, directors, and bank examiners.³⁶ In 1958, Marshall & Ilsley took advantage of the new law to form its own holding company, called the Bank Stock Corporation (the name was later changed to the Marshall & Ilsley Corporation). Under the new holding company, M & I conducted a series of mergers in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The first, completed in January 1959, merged M & I with the Northern Bank, the city's fourth largest financial institution. Two months later, the Bank of Commerce approached M & I with an offer to sell their stock to the holding company; however, this second acquisition was delayed through anti-trust litigation begun by the United States Department of the Treasury. While awaiting the end of the litigation, Marshall & Ilsley continued to acquire new banks in towns where there were no competing financial institutions. Between 1960 and 1969, the holding company acquired nine banks throughout Wisconsin, including the Silver Spring Bank, the Bank of Greenfield, The Portage County State Bank, and the Peoples' State Bank of New Holstein.³⁷

In the post-war period, Marshall & Ilsley also pioneered the use of new computer technology for

³⁵ Ibid, 114-15.

³⁶ "First National Bank/First Wisconsin National Bank Building," 7.

³⁷ Langill, 130.

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banking in Wisconsin. The bank's move into computerized data processing was led by Jack Puelicher, who had been introduced to computers through his time in the military and pushed the firm to adapt the new technology to its business. In 1956, Puelicher hired Richard Buth to computerize the company's check processing department, which at the time were using National Cash Register sorting machines:

Pioneering in the creation of high-speed check processing, Buth worked with the bank's check-printing companies to utilize a special magnetic ink to encode checks so they could be read and processed automatically by a new generation of processors at the rate of 750 per minute [the rate with the previous technology was 900 check per hour]. In 1961 the new system was installed, making M & I the first bank in Wisconsin to announce that all its checks were processed by computer.³⁸

The following year, the bank installed an IBM 1401 computer to replace existing processing equipment, and in January 1963, the card reading system for the computer was replaced with a magnetic-tape system.

Other banks in Milwaukee also eager to modernize quickly realized that it would be more economical to subcontract with Marshall & Ilsley to conduct their data processing than to build their own departments, and the firm began offering data processing services to outside banks in 1963. By 1965, the bank's data processing department had grown too large for the building at 721 Water Street, and the department was moved to the former IBM building on East Wisconsin Avenue.³⁹ By the time that M & I moved its processing department onto the seventh and eighth floors of its new office at 770 N. Water Street in 1968, the firm had opened a second processing center in Appleton, Wisconsin to meet growing demand for its services from other banks.⁴⁰

Because the IBM computers used by Marshall & Ilsley's new data processing department did not include banking software, Richard Buth recruited several young employees from the firm to form its first processing team, which worked to create new computer programs that would meet the specific needs of the bank. The software proved so successful that M & I began selling it to other financial institutions for their own use.⁴¹

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³⁸ Ibid, 134.

³⁹ Ibid, 135.

⁴⁰ "First Moves to New Bank in Few Weeks," *M & I News*, May 1968, 1.

⁴¹ Langill, 135.

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With the firm expanding rapidly through its holding company, Marshall & Ilsley made plans for a new corporate headquarters and main banking branch in the heart of Milwaukee's financial district, near the bank's current office at 721 Water Street. Foreseeing the eventual need for a larger building, the firm had already purchased a lot at the northeast corner of Water Street and Mason Street in the early 1950s. M & I hired architects Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley to design the new 21-story office tower. Founded in 1935, the Milwaukee-based firm designed a number of buildings for the University of Wisconsin in the post-war period, including the Gym and Pool building, Performing Arts Center for the College of Creative Communications, the Earth & Space Science Building, and the Harry A. Waisman Research Center. Other notable designs include Trinity Memorial Hospital in Cudahy; the Allis Chalmers Research Center in Greendale, and the McMillan Memorial Library in Wisconsin Rapids.⁴²

The International-Style office tower and attached parking structure contained a generous ground-floor lobby for the bank's main branch, as well as drive-up banking facilities located within the parking structure and one-story walk-up banking bay on its south elevation. The building featured up-to-date technology, including computer-operated elevators which ran at 27-second intervals; a massive bank vault with electronic time locks linked to a complex alarm network, heated exterior sidewalks, and walk-up and drive-in teller stations complete with television monitors.⁴³ A cafeteria was also included on the third floor of the building for bank staff.

Under Jack Puelicher's direction, the architects designed the interior of the lobby to reflect the "woods and outdoor colors of Wisconsin." A color palate of "wheat gold, pine green, spruce (a bluish green) and spice (a rust shade)" was established for use throughout the building, and was most evident in the lobby, with its Italian antique walnut travertine and walnut-clad walls, and golden aurora fiorita marble floors.⁴⁴

Puelicher also commissioned 37 paintings by noted Wisconsin wildlife painter Owen J. Gromme to hang on the walls of the executive offices on the 6th floor.⁴⁵

At the ground-breaking ceremony in April 1966, Jack Puelicher framed the new building as a new chapter in the firm's long history in Milwaukee, as well as a new chapter for the city's downtown, saying "This new building is a testimonial to our commitment to Milwaukee and the revitalization of

⁴² *Johnson Wagner Isley Widen & Hipp*, promotional brochure [not dated].

⁴³ "First Moves to New Bank in Few Weeks," 1.

⁴⁴ Ross M. Dick, "M. & I. Basks in Warmth of Hues Common to the State," *Milwaukee Journal*, October 8, 1968, 2.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

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its downtown, in which we can all take pride.”⁴⁶

Marshall & Ilsley began the move into its newly completed building in the summer of 1968; currency reserves and IBM computers within the bank’s electronic data distribution department moved first. The bank officially opened for business in October of 1968.⁴⁷

Marshall & Ilsley in the Late 20th and Early 21st Century

In the decades following the opening of the new Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, the firm continued its program of acquisitions begun in the late 1950s through the turn of the 21st century, acquiring dozens of banks throughout the state. The company began to diversify its holdings, acquiring a commercial mortgage company and an equipment leasing company in the early 1970s. The firm also formed an international department in 1970, with relationships with more than 400 international banks. M & I later formed an Investment Management arm and Capital Markets arm to provide money for small businesses. With new interpretations of the Glass-Steagall Act in the early 1980s, M & I established a Brokerage Services Department to provide retail brokerage services. The corporation also established an Insurance Services Department to provide insurance and annuities in the early 80s.⁴⁸

In 1987, Marshall & Ilsley attempted to buy the Marine Bank of Milwaukee, the city’s oldest financial institution and its third-largest at the time. Although Puelicher received a verbal agreement to accept the company’s offer, Marine Bank instead accepted a buyout from Bank One. The transaction was the largest acquisition of a Wisconsin bank by an out-of-state holding company in the state’s history. In 1993, Marshall & Ilsley completed its largest acquisition to date, of the Valley Bank corporation. This transaction, which added \$4.6 billion dollars in assets and 160 banking offices throughout Wisconsin, made M & I the largest bank in Wisconsin, with more than 280 offices in the state and 17% of the state’s total deposits. Although its rival holding company Firststar (former the First Wisconsin National Bank) held more assets and boasted more branches in other states, its holdings in Wisconsin were well behind those of M & I. With its acquisition of \$1.5 billion Advantage Bank in Kenosha in 1997, M & I also overtook Firststar (albeit briefly) as the largest holding company based in the state.⁴⁹

The company’s data services department also continued to grow through this period. In 1976, Jack Puelicher hired Dennis J. Kuester, an IBM salesman, as a vice-president. Kuester later assumed

⁴⁶ Langill, 125.

⁴⁷ Ibid, 127.

⁴⁸ Ibid, 131-132.

⁴⁹ Ibid, 131; “M & I’s Million-Dollar Man,” *Milwaukee Business Journal*, March 22, 1998.

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responsibility of data services and continued to build the department until he was tapped to replace Jack Puelicher as president in 1987. Keuster oversaw the creation of a new data processing center on Brown Deer Road north of Milwaukee, which opened in 1981. This expanded center offered services to out-of-state banks for the first time in the department's history, beginning with Illinois and expanding nationally and internationally by the late 1980s. The department continued to grow through the 1990s, and by the end of the 20th century it had become the fourth largest bank processing center in the country, with processing centers, in Chicago, New York, Boston, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Phoenix, Madison, and Tampa.⁵⁰ Its 3,300 clients in 2000 included 19 of the top 20 largest banks in the country.⁵¹

In 1976, Marshall & Ilsley partnered with the First Wisconsin Bank, the Midland Bank and the Marine Bank in Milwaukee to create "Take Your Money Anywhere" (TYME) cash terminal system. Although cash terminals tied to single banks were in operation at the time, the TYME system was the first shared cash terminal system in the nation. The first TYME machine placed in operation was located in the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building's lobby.⁵²

In the late 1990s, Marshall & Ilsley ventured into on-line banking, first unveiling its mortgage website mortgagebot.com in October of 1998, and developing its first full-service on-line banking site in 1999. In its first six months, mortgagebot.com garnered the company over \$30 million dollars in mortgage loans. An article in the June 13, 1999 edition of the *Milwaukee Business Journal* noted, "Although M&I is known for being cautious when entering new lines of business, there has been no hesitation in moving forward with electronic banking." "Most banks have some electronic connection to customers, but what makes M & I's approach unique is that many of its Internet clients may never physically walk into an M&I branch"

Throughout its long history in Milwaukee, Marshall & Ilsley was known for its conservatism and stability. The bank had displayed caution during its expansion in the mid-late 20th century, keeping its bank holdings within Wisconsin. In the early-2000s, however, the company began to expand beyond the state, acquiring an increasing number of banks in Florida and Arizona, which were seen as growth markets at the time. During the 2008 financial crisis, the bank, which had substantial mortgage holdings in Arizona, recorded over \$2 billion in losses that year, and nearly \$1.3 billion the following two years. The company borrowed a total of \$21 billion dollars in loans under the federal governments Term Auction Facility (TAF) program (designed to reduce the financial strains in the inter-bank money

⁵⁰ Ibid, 136; "Marshall & Ilsley Corporation," Company-Histories.com (accessed October 15, 2018 <http://www.company-histories.com/Marshall-Ilsley-Corporation-Company-History.html>)

⁵¹ Company-Histories.com.

⁵² Langill, 135.

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market) between October 2008 and May 2009 and received an additional \$1.7 billion through the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).⁵³ These interventions could not stop the downward spiral, and the company was sold to Bank of Montreal (now BMO Harris) in 2011. Local newspapers called the “death of the M & I brand and the loss of corporate headquarters. . . nothing short of Milwaukee tragedies.”⁵⁴

The Post-War Modern Bank Building

The years following World War II marked a dramatic shift in the design of bank buildings throughout the country. Led by a series of cultural, economic, regulatory and technological changes, this shift was part of a rebranding of the banking industry during the post-war era, with the staid, traditional, slightly cryptic image of the 19th and early 20th century bank giving way to a more open, welcoming, and customer-oriented model. This new building type, the Post-War Modern Bank Building, translated this updated image of banking through a combination of Modernist design, new technologies that offered convenience to customers, and a reorganization of public banking spaces for greater efficiency and improved service.

The genesis of the Post-War Modern Bank Building began with the catastrophic failure of the banking system in America after the Stock Market Crash of 1929. Public trust in banks reached its nadir in the years following the crash, as over one-third of the country’s banks failed or were forced to close. In the years following the crash, traditionally-designed bank buildings, with their seemingly unassailable temple-front facades and fortress-like interiors, became reminders of this failure of public trust.

Nearly 20 years later, with economic boom that followed the end of World War II, the banking industry found itself in an entirely new landscape. “A new and fast-moving credit economy fueled by mortgages, automobile loans, and personal loans vastly increased banking profits. To capture the explosive growth, a bank had to be as appealing as possible to the largest number of people. Banks simply could not risk being perceived as stuffy and outdated”⁵⁵ At the same time, advances in technology within the industry—from computerized accounting and electronic vault-door design to drive-through and walk-up banking—transformed the way that banks conducted business, both internally and with their customers.

⁵³ “Harley, M & I Tapped Fed Loans,” *Milwaukee Business Journal*, December 6, 2010; “M&I Pays \$21.4 Million TARP Dividend,” *Milwaukee Business Journal*, October 21, 2010.

⁵⁴ Steve Jagler, “M & I Bank: The obituary,” *On Milwaukee*, May 17, 2011.

⁵⁵ Carol J. Dyson and Anthony Rubano, “Banking on the Future: Modernism and the Local Bank,” paper presented at the Preserving the Recent Past II Conference, October 11, 2000, 2-43.

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The Depression and World War II hampered new construction through the late 1940s, but by the end of the war, bankers were ready to build new structures that broke with the industry's tainted Depression-era past, showcased new technologies, and projected a progressive, transparent, and consumer-friendly image. During this post-war period, "Bank buildings were transformed from dark, ornate, awe inspiring temples guarded by the prestigious banker to open, glassy stores, incorporating the newest technologies, aesthetics, and materials, inviting to all, and staffed by merchandisers."⁵⁶

As early as 1945, architects had begun to formulate the necessary components of post-war bank buildings. In March of 1945, *Architectural Record* published a lengthy series of articles in collaboration with *Banking* magazine that explored the "new necessities" in bank building design. In the introduction to the series, *Architectural Record* stated, "Perhaps in no field of activity have changed methods of work caused such a striking change in building needs as in the old conservative field of banking."⁵⁷ Bankers wanted buildings that appealed to the general public, with spaces to accommodate the ever expanding banking products and services that were actively marketed to families in the post-war era. Emphasis was placed on service, functional arrangement, visual expression and merchandising. Architect Perry Coke Smith, in "What Bankers Want of Their Buildings," noted that new bank buildings should include:

1. Clear direction of the public
2. Ample public space to avoid congestion.
3. Special facilities for cashing payroll checks.
4. Drive-in teller facilities
5. Ladies' Retiring Rooms
6. Conference and meeting rooms for the public.
7. Carefully considered air condition, sound proofing, and lighting.⁵⁸

In addition, Coke stressed that the exterior of the banking facility must have large window openings for display and transparency, and that the interior spaces should be open, inviting, and carefully planned to allow for large groups of customers to interact personally with banking employees on "a wide variety of services involving relatively small transactions."⁵⁹

In "Fundamentals of Modern Bank Planning," consultant architect Aaron G. Alexander outlined "the

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ "Banks," *Architectural Record*, March 1945, 87.

⁵⁸ Perry Coke Smith, "What Bankers Want of Their Buildings," *Architectural Record*, March 1945, 88-89.

⁵⁹ Ibid, 89.

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minimal list of facilities for a small bank” as including public space, tellers’ wickets, bank work space, vault, officers’ platform, director’s room, storage vault, coupon rooms, men’s and women’s toilets, a furnace room, and janitors room. The biggest change in bank planning, according to Alexander, was the movement of banker work spaces away from the street side of the lobby, to allow “windows to be increased in size and public activity inside made into an attraction from the street, drawing in business.” In modern banks, “the public has to occupy the center and have a clear view of facilities surrounding it; moreover, the crowd has to have room to “mill around.”⁶⁰

In their treatise on Modernism and banking presented at the Preserving the Recent Past II Conference in 2000, Carol J. Dyson and Anthony Rubano described the development of the Modern Bank Building in the mid-20th century and outlined several distinguishing features of the building type. These features include:

- ***Transparency and Openness in Public Spaces***

Bank designers in the post-war era sought to create a customer experience that was closer to retail than the more traditional experience in the early 20th century, which had been defined by barriers between the bank and depositors. Uninterrupted floor plans within bank lobbies, usually enclosed by walls of glass that brought in natural light and blurred the boundary between exterior and interior, projected a feeling of openness and transparency. Open lobbies were also better able to handle the increasing number of customers visiting the bank. Bank officers, traditionally either sequestered within offices or placed above the lobby floor and separated from the customers by knee walls, were now placed directly within the lobby, either separated by an open railing or not at all. When offices were required off the bank lobby, they were enclosed with glass to minimize the sense of segregation from the customer. Individual teller booths, which had often featured bars between customer and teller, were replaced by simple, low counters open to the lobby. In some post-war banks, vaults that would previously have been hidden from site in the basement were now given a more prominent place within the public spaces of the bank, sometimes set directly in front of a large window in the lobby and easily viewed from the outside. These updates to the planning of the public bank spaces also dovetailed neatly with the tenets of Modern architecture.

- ***Modern Exterior and Interior Design***

Modern architecture—particularly International-style modernism, with its clean lines and generous use of glass—meshed well with the desire of banks to project an open and transparent image to its customers, and “passively advertised the advanced technology and new services of

⁶⁰ “Aaron G. Alexander, “Fundamentals in Modern Bank Planning,” *Architectural Record*, March 1945, 96-97.

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the facilities.”⁶¹ Viewed as more informal than the Classical or Colonial Revival designs that had been popular with banks in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Modern architectural styles were considered more in keeping with the relaxed lifestyles of post-war Americans. At the same time, Modernism’s use of luxurious materials—Italian marble, richly stained wood, brass or bronze metalwork—lent a subdued sense of grandeur. Grand staircases leading to departments on upper floors or the safe deposit rooms in the basement often featured sleek, geometric railings, brass railings, and marble steps.

- ***Focus on Efficiency and Technology***

The banking industry embraced new technologies in the post-war era, which allowed banks to conduct their business more efficiently and serve more customers effectively. Computerized data-processing, electronically-operated bank vaults, and pneumatic tubing systems and closed-circuit televisions for drive-in and walk-up banking were all features of the new modern bank. Wider availability of building technologies such as central air conditioning and fluorescent lighting also allowed banks provide a better experience for visiting customers.

- ***Drive-In and/or Walk-Up Facilities***

Increasing numbers of customers and new technologies led bankers to find ways of serving people outside of the banking lobby through drive-in and walk-up tellers. Drive-in banking became especially popular in suburban areas where the car was the primary method of transportation, while many banks in urban areas with more foot traffic also employed walk-up facilities, with bank tellers transacting with pedestrian customers through safety-glass windows. Walk-up windows were “perceived to be so convenient that people would stand in line in the rain to use them rather than go inside”⁶² Drive-in banking evolved through the 1940s and 1950s, beginning as little more than a glazed hole along an exterior wall to large glass windows set at an angle to improve automobile maneuverability. With the advent of pneumatic tubes, drive-in teller booths could be moved away from the façade of the bank.

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building is an excellent representative example of the Post-War Modern Bank Building within the city of Milwaukee. The building’s International-style design, with its exterior curtain wall divided by vertical concrete mullions, and its sleek, open bank lobby, clearly represents the progressive, transparent, and customer-oriented image that bankers in the post-war period strove to project. The open bank lobby features clean lines, glass walls, and luxury materials, and is organized to

⁶¹ Ibid, 2-45.

⁶² Ibid, 2-46.

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maximize efficiency and provide a retail-like experience for its clients. Teller stations are located behind a long, continuous counter along the east side that is open to the lobby, and desks for bank officers are set directly onto the lobby floor. The handful of private offices at the south end of the floor are separated from the lobby with glazed walls. The sleek monumental staircase leading to the basement vault and safety deposit rooms features an open metal railing and marble steps.

Marshall & Ilsley had already been experimenting with advanced technology to bring greater efficiency to its internal processes prior to the construction of the new headquarters building in 1968. In its new building, the bank could expand on and advertise its modern business model to customers and the city. The bank dedicated the seventh and eighth floors of the new office tower to its burgeoning data processing department, with spaces that were designed to accommodate massive IBM computers. The bank vault, located within the basement of the banking lobby, features a fifteen-ton door that was controlled by electronic time locks and linked to a complex network of alarms. The building also featured double-glazed windows, central air conditioning, and a computer-operated elevator system, with two elevator bays to service the bank departments on the first through 10th floors and the offices on the upper floors.

The building included both drive-in and walk-up facilities, both serviced by state-of-the-art closed-circuit television and pneumatic tube systems. Like many other post-war banks, these original systems have been replaced by ATM kiosks in recent decades. Although the drive-in window at the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, originally located on the south wall of the parking garage, is no longer extant, the walk-up banking bay—a critical feature in congested urban areas with high levels of pedestrian traffic—has been retained on the south elevation of the building. While the intact interior and exterior character defining features of the extant tower certainly do not compensate for the removal of the parking garage, the remaining essential features adequately enable the property to retain its identity as a Post-War Modern Bank Building and therefore serve as a significant example of this property type in Milwaukee.

Even as they embraced the Modernist design and technological updates of their new headquarters, Marshall & Ilsley also took special care in the development of the new building to incorporate design elements that represented the long tradition of the bank as an institution, as well as its continued connection to Wisconsin. This reference to tradition is most evident in the design of the executive office level on the sixth floor. In stark contrast to the Modern public spaces, the executive floor was designed in the “Colonial Williamsburg” style, with paneled woodwork and classical trim. This traditional design seemed to indicate that, although the public face of the bank had changed, the company would continue to uphold the same conservative approach to banking that had been the hallmark of its founders.

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Early in the design process, M & I president Jack Puelicher also determined that the design of the building's interior "would reflect as much as possible the woods and outdoor colors common to Wisconsin."⁶³ Puelicher developed a color scheme for the bank's part of the building that included wheat gold, pine green, spruce, and spice; these colors are evident in the walnut paneling, antique walnut travertine, and golden-hued aurora fiorita marble floors of the bank lobby, and were also used in the furniture in the bank lobby and the bank's office spaces above. Special care was also taken to use Wisconsin materials wherever possible—the trim used in the sixth-floor executive spaces is Wisconsin butternut, and the chairs on the floor were covered with Milwaukee-tanned leather. The wildlife paintings by Owen Gromme that hung on the walls of the executive floor were also a strong visual reminder of the natural beauty of the state.

These interior spaces—rare survivors in post-war office buildings—are largely intact and illustrate the balance that Puelicher sought to maintain between modern design that projected a progressive, transparent, and consumer-friendly image and more traditional elements that would reflect the company's long tradition as a Wisconsin institution with a solid financial standing.

The International Style

The M&I Bank Building is significant as an example of the Post-War Modern Bank Building type. One of the tenants of the type, as outlined in detail above, is the use of modern building styles. The M&I Bank Building exemplifies this tenant through the use of the popular International Style. International-style modernism is known for its implementation of clean lines and generous use of glass as seen in the subject property.

The style has its roots in western Europe in the 1920s and 1930s was dubbed the International Style by Philip Johnson and Henry Russel Hitchcock in their essay *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* and was a response to the rejection of traditional design and period revival styles that had previously dominated the architectural arena. Society in Europe and the United States were also rapidly industrializing with cities growing and a need for new building types and styles. New building technologies allowed architects to respond to changing sentiments with an unprecedented style utilizing reinforced concrete, glass and steel as these materials became mass produced and cost effective. From these outside influences, the International Style was born.⁶⁴

⁶³ "M. & I. Basks in Warmth of Hues Common to State," *Milwaukee Journal*, October 8, 1968, part 2, p.1.

⁶⁴ "International Style," Encyclopaedia Britannica, accessed July 23, 2021, website:
<https://www.britannica.com/art/International-Style-architecture>.

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This style eventually became a popular choice for prominent architects practicing in the mid-twentieth century. Relying on clean lines, a lack of applied ornamentation, and large spanning surfaces of unadorned materials ranging from glass to concrete, International Style buildings were introduced to cities across the country, including Milwaukee. Iconic International Style buildings including Philip Johnson's Glass House in New Canaan, Connecticut and Ludwig Mies van Der Rohe's and Philip Jonson's Seagram Building in Chicago, Illinois show the range of the style as applied to private residences and high-rise office towers. The subject property is easily identifiable as an International Style building through its use of clean lines, lack of ornamentation, and use of modern materials.

Comparable Post-War Modern Bank Buildings in Wisconsin

When viewed in relation to other urban, high-rise, post-war bank buildings, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building retains more character-defining exterior and interior features than many of the comparable buildings completed in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s in Wisconsin. Below is a summary of these comparable buildings that describes the extant exterior and interior features and alterations that affect their integrity. A search of Architecture and History Inventory of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) revealed a limited number comparable post-war bank buildings specifically in Milwaukee, so comparable properties throughout the state are also included in order to effectively assess the significance and integrity of the subject property in its context.

Marine Plaza Building (now Chase Bank Building)

111 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

Designed by Harrison & Abramovitz and completed in 1961 as the headquarters for the Marine Bank Company of Milwaukee, the Marine Plaza Building was the first glass curtain-wall skyscraper in the city. The main building is a 22-story rectangular block with a freestanding two-story lobby pavilion on its north end. A large, six-story concrete-frame parking structure is located south of Michigan Street and connected to the south end of the main building by an enclosed pedestrian walkway at the second floor. As one of the earliest and most intact local comparison properties, historic and existing conditions photographs have been added to the list of figures at the end of this document (Figures 17-24).

Although the exterior of the tower and parking garage are largely unchanged, the public lobby spaces, retail spaces, and the second-floor bank lobby have undergone substantial alterations. The ground-floor lobby space located within the projecting entry bay north of the main tower retains its original features, including terrazzo floors, escalators to the second-floor bank lobby and the basement-level safe deposit

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room, slender structural columns, and fan-vaulted ceiling. The second-floor bank lobby has been extensively renovated—the banking section of the floor is separated from the rest of the lobby by a non-historic glass enclosure, and the teller desk and other fixtures within the space are also non-historic. New carpeting covers the entire lobby. The only remaining historic elements in this space are the marble panels covering the walls, and a mural by Dallas artist Merritt Yearsley on the south wall of the lobby behind the new banking enclosure. An opening on the west wall of the lobby leads to a non-historic skyway that spans the river and allows direct access to 648 Plankinton Avenue.

The lower bank lobby, accessed from escalators at the ground-floor north-side entrance lobby, contains the safe deposit room and bank vault, and features original marble-clad walls and non-historic carpeted floors.

The east lobby of the building has been completely remodeled and retains no original fixtures or finishes. The space connecting the east lobby to the main north lobby has also been remodeled, with a Dunkin Donuts built within the space. Retail spaces at the south and west sides of the ground floor feature non-historic fixtures and finishes.

The bank retains its six-story parking structure, located south of the bank tower at the southwest corner of N. Water and E. Michigan streets. The parking structure is on an adjacent block and connected to the tower by a second-story skywalk. The original brick drive-up banking structure is located on the ground-floor of the garage at its northeast corner.

US Bank Center (First Wisconsin Center)
777 E. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI

First Wisconsin Center (Figures 25-26), a 42-story mixed-use development designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and completed in 1973, features a two-story base that originally housed First Wisconsin Bank's central branch on the first floor, and a galleria with multiple retail spaces and a cafeteria for office workers on its second floor. Offices were also located in an open mezzanine above the banking spaces. The first floor features two public lobbies on the east and west sides of the central banking space. These lobbies retain their original marble floors, multi-sided structural columns, and large planters (the lobby space originally contained planters of multiple sizes grouped together throughout the space; most of these planters have been removed). The banking space also retains original fixtures and finishes, including marble floors, marble-clad teller desk, and a marble-clad deposit station. Non-historic freestanding cubicles are located north and east of the teller desk. The second-floor offices above the banking space were originally open to the east and west lobbies, and were later enclosed with glass.

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Escalators at the south end of the east and west lobbies lead to the second-floor galleria. The north end of the galleria contains an information desk and elevator bays leading to the upper floors of the office tower. From this north end, the galleria stretches south, with a central corridor lined with retail spaces. The galleria retains the original marble flooring and marble-clad columns, although new wood panels and light fixtures have been added to the openings around the information desk and elevator bays. The information desk structure is not historic. The water fountain located at the center of the main corridor in the galleria is original to the space and was designed by SOM.

Retail spaces within the south end of the galleria feature non-historic fixtures and finishes. The northeast corner retail space, which now houses Downtown Kitchen, was originally used as a cafeteria for office workers in the building and featured a mural (no longer extant) by Milwaukee artist Edmund Lewandowski. The cafeteria space retains none of its historic fixtures or finishes.

South of the galleria is a small elevator bay and a short connector that leads into the Westin Hotel building south of the main tower. The east wall of this connector opens into a skywalk that leads to a mid-rise office tower also occupied by US Bank.

Drive-up banking facilities are located within the underground parking garage and are accessed through the garage entrance on the east side of the building. The existing primary parking structure, constructed in c.2011, is located on an adjacent lot and is not integrated into the main building structure. The original low-rise parking structure was attached to the south elevation of the building, extending the remainder of the block. The newer parking structure retains a smaller footprint but six stories in height, leaving room on the block for an adjacent modern hotel building completed in c.2016.

First Savings Plaza

250 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

250 E. Wisconsin Avenue (originally First Savings Plaza) is a 19-story office tower designed by Chicago architects Perkins & Will and completed in 1973. The building includes a five-story parking structure that is integrated within the office tower; additional retail space is located on the ground floor of the parking structure at its north end. The building has undergone a complete renovation since it was purchased in 2015. The central lobby is brand new and is flanked by retail space at the east and west ends of the floor; the east space is currently occupied by Associated Bank. No historic fixtures or finishes remain in any of the first-floor spaces.

Upper floors within the building were also completely renovated in the last several years. The building retains a drive-thru banking facility on the ground floor of the parking structure.

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Continental Bank & Trust Company
735 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

735 W. Wisconsin Avenue is a 12-story office tower built for the Continental Bank & Trust Company. The building was designed by Miller, Walz, Diedrich & Associates and completed in 1968. The Brutalist design features heavy, unfinished concrete vertical piers separating window bays. Spandrel panels below each bay are also unfinished concrete. The first floor of the building originally housed the bank lobby for Continental Bank & Trust. The space featured exposed concrete walls, columns, and ceilings, and terrazzo floors. Oversized rectangular hanging fixtures illuminated the space. A long teller counter was installed along the south wall of the space, with deposit stations at the center of the floor. A one-story enclosed bay at the southeast corner of the lobby contained the vault; the top of the bay was used as a small mezzanine office space.

Although the exposed concrete elements and light fixtures remain, all other elements of the bank lobby have been altered. The original floors have been replaced with square tile flooring and carpeting; the original teller counter and deposit stations were replaced; a new information desk was added to the space; and the walls of the vault bay were covered, and the upper mezzanine removed.

Upper office floors within the building were completely reconfigured as part of a conversion to multi-residential use in 2018, which also included window replacement on the upper floors. Exposed concrete ceilings on these floors were painted, and new fixtures and finishes installed in the corridors throughout and new units throughout.

Although the building was not constructed with a parking garage, a small drive-up banking structure is located south of the tower.

Anchor Building
25 West Main Street, Madison, WI

Outside of Milwaukee, the Anchor Building in Madison stands out as a comparable high-rise post-war bank building (Figures 27-28). The nine-story concrete and glass structure was designed by John J. Flad & Associates and completed in two phases between 1965 and 1975. The building served as the home of the Anchor Saving and Loan Association, which was founded in Madison in 1919.

In 2013, the building was expanded and renovated as an office building, with Anchor Bank retaining its corporate headquarters and ground floor banking facilities in the space. As part of the renovations, the original grid of distinctive projecting concrete panels and second floor projecting balconies were removed from the facades and new glass curtain walls installed. The interior spaces were completely

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renovated, with no historic fabric remaining.

First Wisconsin

Capitol Square, 1 South Pinckney, Madison, WI

Located on Madison's Capitol Square is the First Wisconsin Plaza, now known as US Bank Plaza (Figures 29-30). The Contemporary style building was designed Bruce Graham of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill in 1973 on the same site of the original First Wisconsin Bank. The building was controversial when constructed as Madison's first all-glass bank building. The bank consisted of 300,000 square feet with an expansive lobby that was filled with tropical plants imported from Florida. Artist Valerio Adami was also commissioned to create murals for the large interior lobby space which was still intact as of 2017.⁶⁵

The primary façade was altered in c.2010, significantly changing the appearance of the building. While glass curtain walls and metal mullions still predominate as the primary materials, the roof profile of the façade was altered from a shed roof to a box-like roof with modern additions and replacement glass.⁶⁶ The building was constructed with an underground parking garage which is still an integral part of the building.

First Bank Place

201 Main Street, La Crosse, WI

Completed in 1983, the building opened as First Bank and the surrounding complex was known as First Bank Place (Figure 31). It is currently known as US Bank. Designed by the Minneapolis-based firm, Korsunsky, Krank, Erickson, the 10-story office building was built for First Bank La Crosse, part of a larger regional banking network based out of Minneapolis. This building was built to contain 125,000 square feet of office space, in addition to six drive up teller lanes for the banking operation.⁶⁷

The building served as home to First Bank until 1998 when it was replaced U.S. Bank. The International Style building is comprised of a 10-story office tower and a low office block with an attached drive-in banking system to the northeast. A detached parking ramp with a retail component was constructed in 1985.⁶⁸ Based on a review of Google Streetview, storefront components including

⁶⁵ Lorna Whiffen, "Customers Bank in Tropical Atmosphere," *The Capital Times*, April 26, 1974: 33.

⁶⁶ "US Bank Plaza Renovation," Valerio Dewalt Train Associates, Inc., accessed July 19, 2021, website: <https://www.buildordie.com/us-bank-plaza>.

⁶⁷ Doug Rainey, "Tower project to start in September," *La Crosse Tribune*, July 2, 1982: 1.

⁶⁸ "Heileman to lease First Bank Space," *The La Crosse Tribune*, August 6, 1985: 6.

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exterior material and fenestration of the first story retail spaces appear to have been altered on the detached parking garage. The office tower and drive-in portions of the bank building appear to be fairly intact on the exterior.

Other Post-War “Office Tower with Low Block” Buildings in Milwaukee

The Wisconsin District State Office Building
819 North 6th Street in Milwaukee

The Wisconsin District State Office Building was designed by Grellinger, Rose, Jurener, Klunb, Rappl, Hass, Inc. and completed in 1961. While the building does have a main tower and low block, in contrast to the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, the low block is not an adjacent, compatibly designed structure minimally attached to the main tower with a hyphen connector but is a fully integrated extension of the base of the main building, housing the building’s main lobby. The design of the west wall of the base under the tower is carried seamlessly through the west wall of the one-story block, and the arched entrance canopy at the main entrance to the lobby is identical to the arched window canopies that extend along the entire first floor of the building’s south elevation. The north elevation of the one-story low block repeats the fenestration pattern of the first floor along the west and south elevations under the tower. As such, the building is not a good comparison for the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building.

Clark Building (Greyhound Terminal and Office Building)
633 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

The Clark Building at 633 West Wisconsin Avenue, designed by architect Robert Lee Hall and Associates and completed in 1965-66, is a more comparable example of a speculative office building designed with a high-rise office tower and connecting low block. The main building is a 22-story International Style rectangular office building with a concrete exterior frame housing a large entrance lobby and retail spaces on the first floor and office spaces above. A long, rectangular five-story concrete block extends from the south elevation of the office tower. The ground floor of the structure housed the main terminal for the Greyhound Bus Company from 1965-2007, and the upper levels served as parking for the terminal and office tower.

The exterior of the building is primarily intact, but some storefront windows and all the upper floor windows in the office tower have been replaced. The main entrance lobby and retail spaces on the ground floor retain no historic fabric, and the upper floor office spaces have been renovated with non-historic finishes. The Greyhound terminal area and waiting room spaces remain but have been altered—the tourist bureau area was converted to offices and the original ticket counter and snack bar

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have been removed.

In 2017, the SHPO determined that the Clark Building did not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the Wisconsin State Register and National Register of Historic Places.

MGIC Plaza

250 E. Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

The Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation (MGIC) building, originally known as MGIC Plaza, was constructed in 1973 by architects Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). This is an architecturally unique local example of Post War corporate modernism in Milwaukee and fits into the typology within which the M&I Bank Building is placed (Figures 32-33). The plaza building has an inverted pyramid shape headquarters building and a 10-story office building. The two buildings are connected by a skywalk. The interior architect was Warren Platner who also worked on notable projects including Eero Saarinen's TWA Terminal at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York.⁶⁹

This 10-story low rise office building was extensively renovated in 2019 increasing natural light within the buildings and creating "an open-office environment."⁷⁰ The improvements affected three floors on the four-story headquarters building in addition to eight of the ten floors in the office tower.⁷¹ Interiors originally consisted of "Walls of stucco, linen, and plaster alternate with travertine [marble]" which appear to have been removed or altered in a many spaces.⁷² Some exterior elements remain intact, including the travertine marble exterior and decorative waffle slab adorning the broad overhanging floors of the headquarters building.

The property record for this building in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database indicates that the property is not eligible for the National Register, though it is unclear when this determination was made or if it is due to recent interior alterations.

Comparable National Register Listed Properties

While the M&I Bank Building is significant as an example of a modern bank building in Milwaukee, it

⁶⁹ "\$10 Million MGIC Home is Opened," *Hartford Courant*, May 27, 1973: 89.

⁷⁰ Sari Lesk, "First look at renovated MGIC headquarters," *Milwaukee Business Journal*, April 6, 2019.

⁷¹ Sari Lesk, "First look at renovated MGIC headquarters," *Milwaukee Business Journal*, April 6, 2019.

⁷² Phyllis B. Schnur, "MGIC Plaza Introduced To Milwaukee This Week," *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, May 25, 1973: 1, 8.

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is also important to note that as an example of the International Style. There are few other examples of the style in Milwaukee or state-wide that have achieved National Register status. Examples in Milwaukee include Gimbel's Midwest Annex (555 North Plankinton Avenue, built 1947, NR #84003733), the Milwaukee Journal Building Addition (333 West State Street, 1962, NR #100006270), National Savings Loan Association (829 West Historic Mitchell Street, built 1961, NR #100003103). Outside of Milwaukee, the Racine County Courthouse (730 Wisconsin Avenue, built 1961, NR # 80000179) and the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison (1 Gifford Pinchot Drive, built 1932, NR # 95001037). These buildings show the range of the International Style as applied to civic and commercial architecture. The subject property adds to the narrative the application of the International Style in the state of Wisconsin.

As noted above, very few examples of this building type exist state-wide in Wisconsin, with even fewer listed in the National Register. For this reason, precedent for listing outside of Wisconsin was investigated. Numerous International Style, post-war, high rise bank buildings have been recognized for their individual significance and listed in the National Register throughout the country.

Other International Style Modern Bank Buildings listed in the National Register include:

- IBM Plaza - 330 North Wabash Avenue Chicago. Built 1972. Architect Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe. (NR #09000166)
- Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank - 88 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Built in 1942 with a 1966 contributing office tower. Architects McEnary & Krafft. (NR #06000094)
- BMA Tower - 700 West 31st Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Built 1963. Architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. (NR #02000886)
- Fidelity National Building - 200 North Harvey Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Built 1956. Architects Sorey, Hill & Sorey. (NR #08000151)
- First National Bank Tower - 1401 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Built 1965. Architects Dahl & Stanley. (NR #100001764)
- First Security Bank Building - 405 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Built 1955. Architects W.A. Sarmiento. (NR #05001107)

While not an International Style post-war bank Building, a comparable property of particular interest is the Armstrong Rubber Company Building (500 Sargent Drive) in New Haven Connecticut, particularly in relation to Marshall & Ilsley's demolished secondary parking garage structure. The Armstrong Rubber Company Building in New Haven, Connecticut was built in 1968-1969 as the headquarters of the Armstrong Rubber Company and was originally comprised of a 9-story office tower at the front of the site and a 2-story research and development wing located at the rear of the site. In 2003, the

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property was purchased by IKEA Property Inc., which demolished the research and development laboratories to accommodate surface parking, leaving the existing Brutalist-style office tower. Despite the loss of the research and development wing, the building was listed to the National Register earlier this year under Criterion C as a good example of a Brutalist-style office and industrial building designed by internationally-acclaimed architect Marcel Breuer. Despite the loss of a substantial wing, a successful argument for the integrity of the building was made in the building's National Register nomination, stating that key elements of the building design, including the overall form, massing, and interior ornament and materials, remained unchanged and the building was still able to demonstrate its significance. Just as at the National Register-listed Armstrong Rubber Company Building, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building tower retains sufficient integrity through its intact key elements to merit National Register listing despite the demolition of its much smaller secondary support structure.

Conclusion

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for Building Type, as a fine example of the Post-War Modern Bank, a building type that projected the dramatic shifts in the banking industry in the years following World War II through a combination of Modernist design, new technologies that offered convenience to customers, and a reorganization of public banking spaces for greater efficiency and improved service. The building's International-style design, with its exterior curtain wall divided by vertical concrete mullions and sleek, open bank lobby, clearly represents the progressive, transparent, and customer-oriented image that bankers in the post-war period strove to project. The building also expanded on and advertised the bank's use of new technology to its customers and the city, including drive-in and walk-up banking facilities serviced by pneumatic tube and closed-circuit TV systems and an electronically controlled vault. The bank also featured modern building systems, including central air conditioning, a computer-operated elevator system, and double-glazed windows.

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building served as the corporate headquarters and main branch for the Marshall & Ilsley Corporation from 1968 to 2011. At the time of the building's completion in 1968, Marshall & Ilsley had entered an era of tremendous expansion through a series of acquisitions of banks that stretched from the 1960s through the 1990s. The corporation pioneered the use of computers for data processing through the 1960s and early 1970s, and Marshall & Ilsley partnered with three Milwaukee banks in the mid-1970s to develop the "Take Your Money Anywhere" (TYME) cash terminal system, which was the first shared ATM system of its kind in the country.

In an era during which Marshall & Ilsley evolved from a local bank to a diversified financial institution with branches throughout Wisconsin and several other states, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building

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served as the corporate anchor for the company, providing a continued connection to the firm's history within the city of Milwaukee.

Preservation Activities

The Marshall & Ilesley Bank Building served as the main banking branch and Milwaukee offices for BMO Harris until 2020, when the bank moved its branch and offices to the new 25-story building constructed on the lot just north of the Marshall & Ilesley Bank Building, on the site of the previously demolished parking structure. The building is currently owned by WWB Development II LLC. WWB Development II LLC plans to rehabilitate the property for continued commercial use utilizing state and federal historic tax credits. A Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application (HPCA) for preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places was approved by the National Park Service on April 22, 2019.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building is situated on a .725-acre rectangular parcel that is defined by the legal parcel boundary as follows: Lot 1 of Block 10, Plat of Milwaukee, in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 and the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 in Town 7 North, Range 22 East in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

The boundary is shown on the accompanying Site Map in Figure 1.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary encompasses the extant tower building, north connector, loading dock, and walk-up banking plaza that were constructed in 1968 as the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building. The property north of the connector and new construction are a separate legal parcel and not included in the proposed National Register boundary.

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Marshall & Ilsley Building
City or Vicinity: Milwaukee
County: Milwaukee **State:** Wisconsin
Photographer: Emily Ramsey, Rachel Barnhart, John Cramer, Shannon Winterhalter
Date Photographed: May 2021, July 2021

Location of Original Digital Files: State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1: West and south elevations, looking northeast

Photo 2: West elevation, looking east

Photo 3: South and east elevations, looking north

Photo 4: South elevation, looking north

Photo 5: North elevation, looking southeast

Photo 6: North elevation, looking southeast

Photo 7: South and east elevations, looking northwest along East Mason Street

Photo 8: East elevation, looking west

Photo 9: East elevation, looking southwest

Photo 10: West elevation, looking east along ground floor

Photo 11: West elevation, looking south along ground floor

Photo 12: South elevation, looking northwest along ground floor at plaza

Photo 13: South elevation, looking east at walk-up banking enclosure

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Photo 14: West elevation, looking southeast

Photo 15: West elevation, façade detail

Photo 16: Basement, looking west through bank vault lobby

Photo 17: First floor, banking lobby, looking southeast from bank vault stair

Photo 18: First floor, banking lobby, looking north from south end

Photo 19: First floor, banking lobby, looking south along teller windows

Photo 20: First floor, banking lobby, looking north to elevator bank

Photo 21: Third floor cafeteria, looking south

Photo 22: Sixth floor executive offices, looking south

Photo 23: Sixth floor board room, looking south

Photo 24: Typical upper floor offices (seventh floor), looking west at elevator lobby

Photo 25: Typical upper floor offices (seventh floor), looking southwest

Photo 26: Typical upper floor offices (eleventh floor), looking east in elevator lobby

Photo 27: Typical upper floor offices (eleventh floor), looking south along office corridor

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Figure 14: Interior view of lobby, looking southeast from bank vault stair (Marketing Brochure for Johnson, Wagner, Ilsey, Widen & Hipp)

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Figure 18: Modern view of Marine Plaza Building with later connector walkway at right (Wikipedia)

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Figure 22: Marine Plaza Building, current view looking south from entrance pavilion at north end of building (Chase Tower Milwaukee Photo Gallery, <https://www.chasetowermilwaukee.com/gallery>)

Figure 23: Marine Plaza Building, current view of altered office lobby on east side of building (Chase Tower Milwaukee Photo Gallery, <https://www.chasetowermilwaukee.com/gallery>)

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Figure 27: Comparison Property, Anchor Building, Madison, WI, prior to remodel (Urban Land Interests, <https://www.uli.com/company/what-we-do>)

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Figure 29: Comparison Property, First Wisconsin, Madison, WI (now US Bank Plaza), showing original façade,
(Urban Land Interest, <https://www.uli.com/commercial/property/us-bank-plaza>)

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Figure 31: Comparison Property, Modern Photo First Bank Place (now US Bank) in La Crosse, WI, (La Crosse Downtown, <https://www.lacrossedowntown.com/business/us-bank/>)

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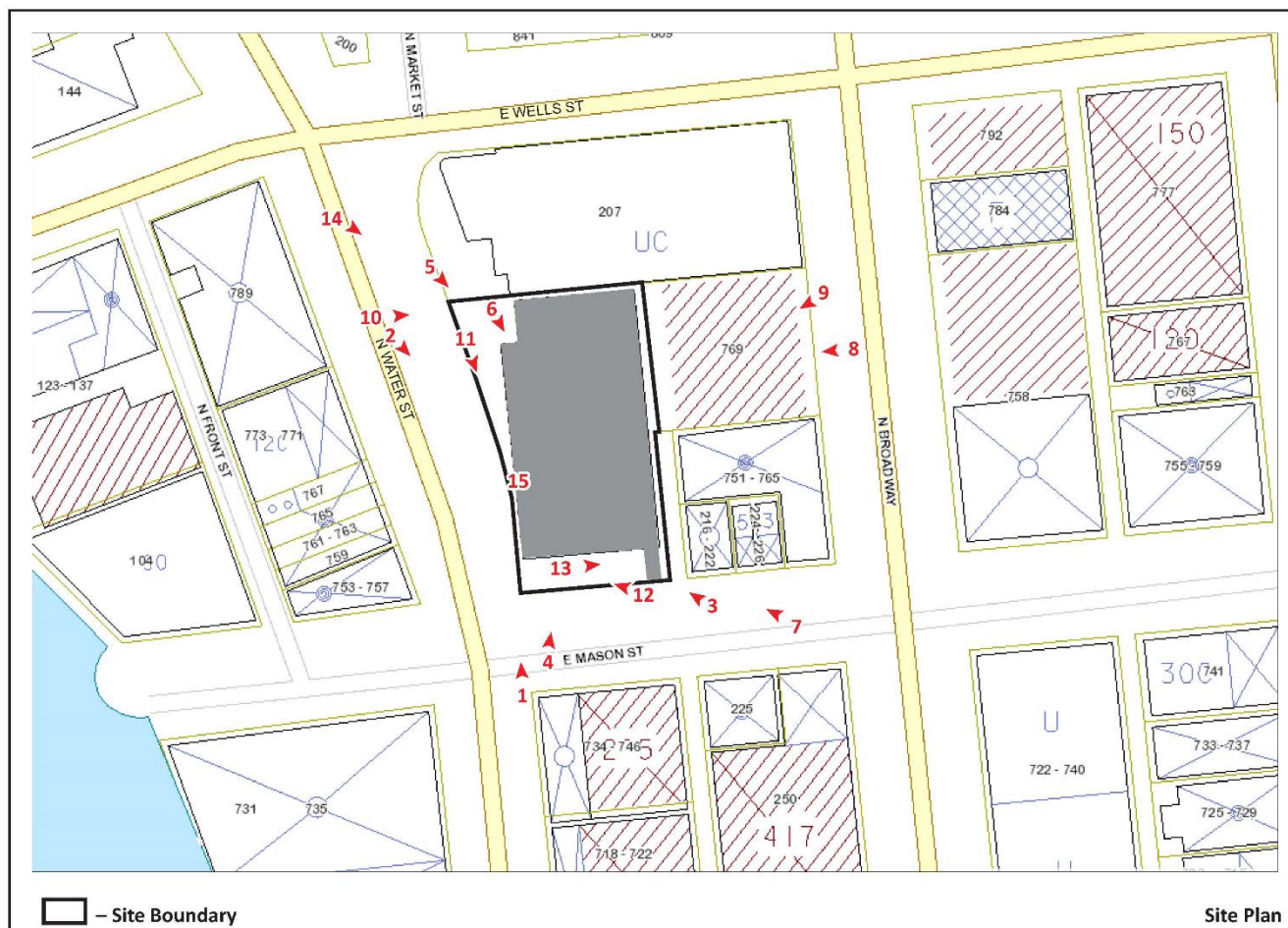
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Figure 1. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building Site Map and Exterior Photo Key



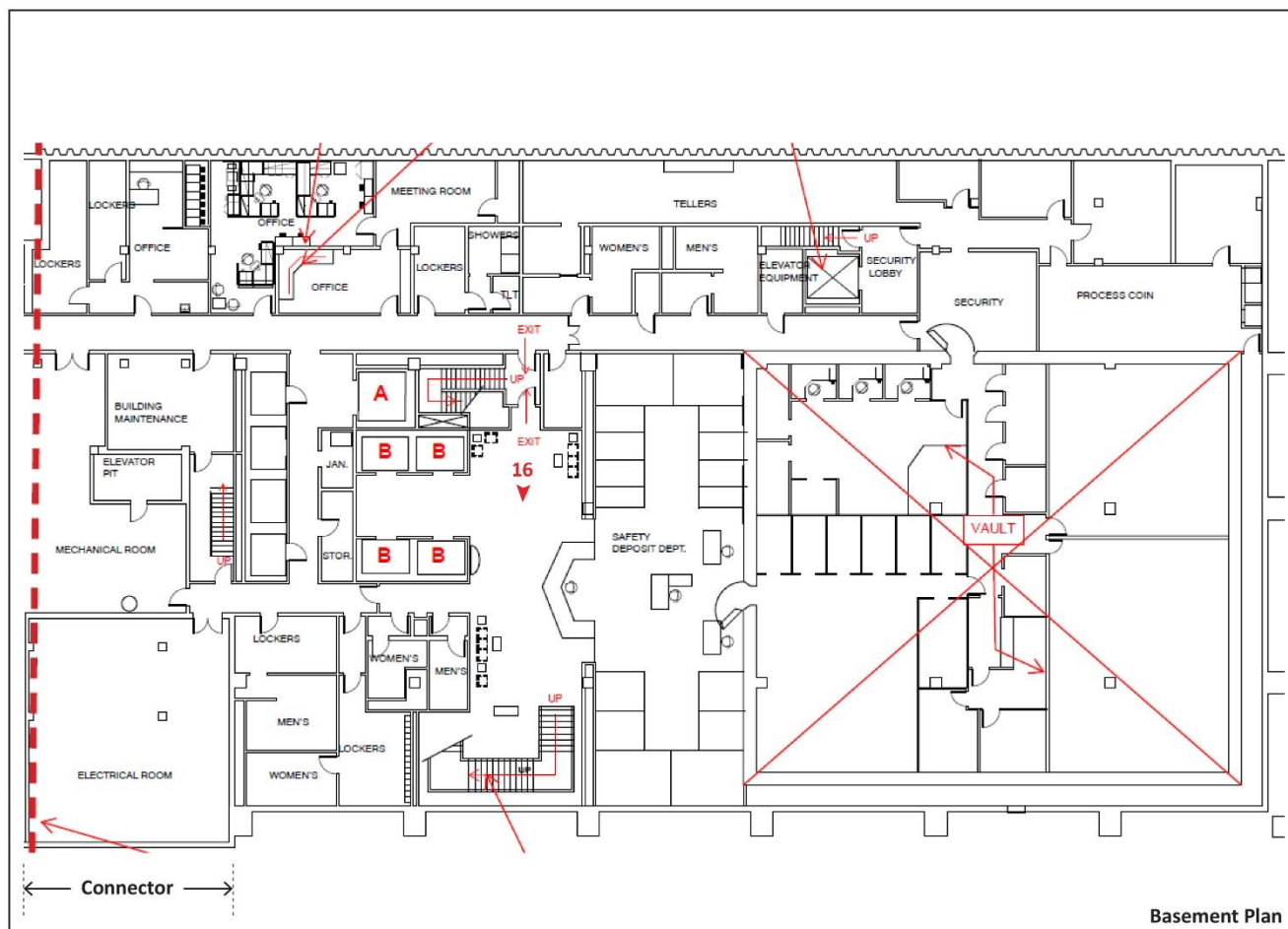
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Figure 2. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building – Current Basement Plan and Photo Key



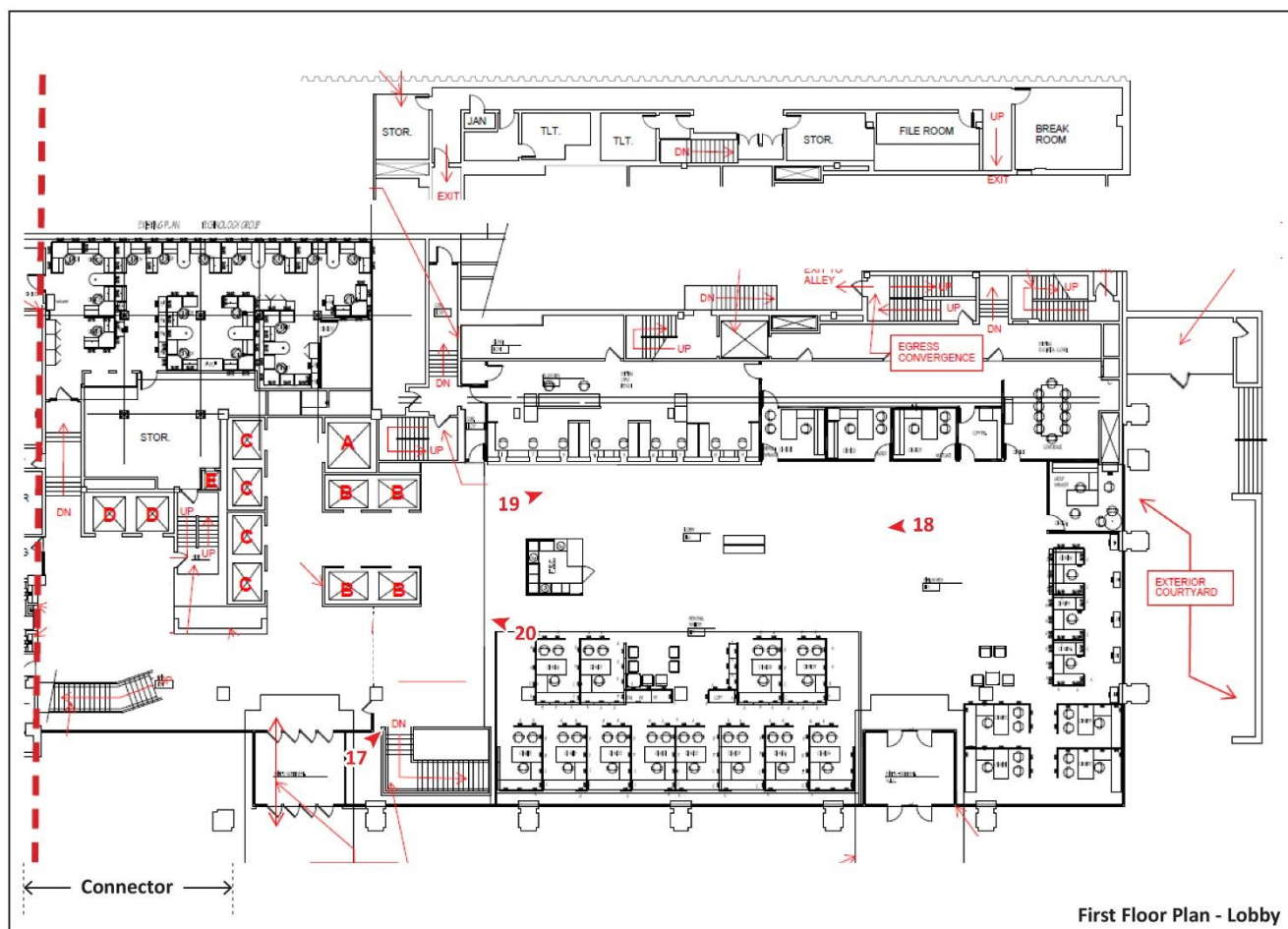
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Figure 3. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building– First Floor Plan and Photo Key

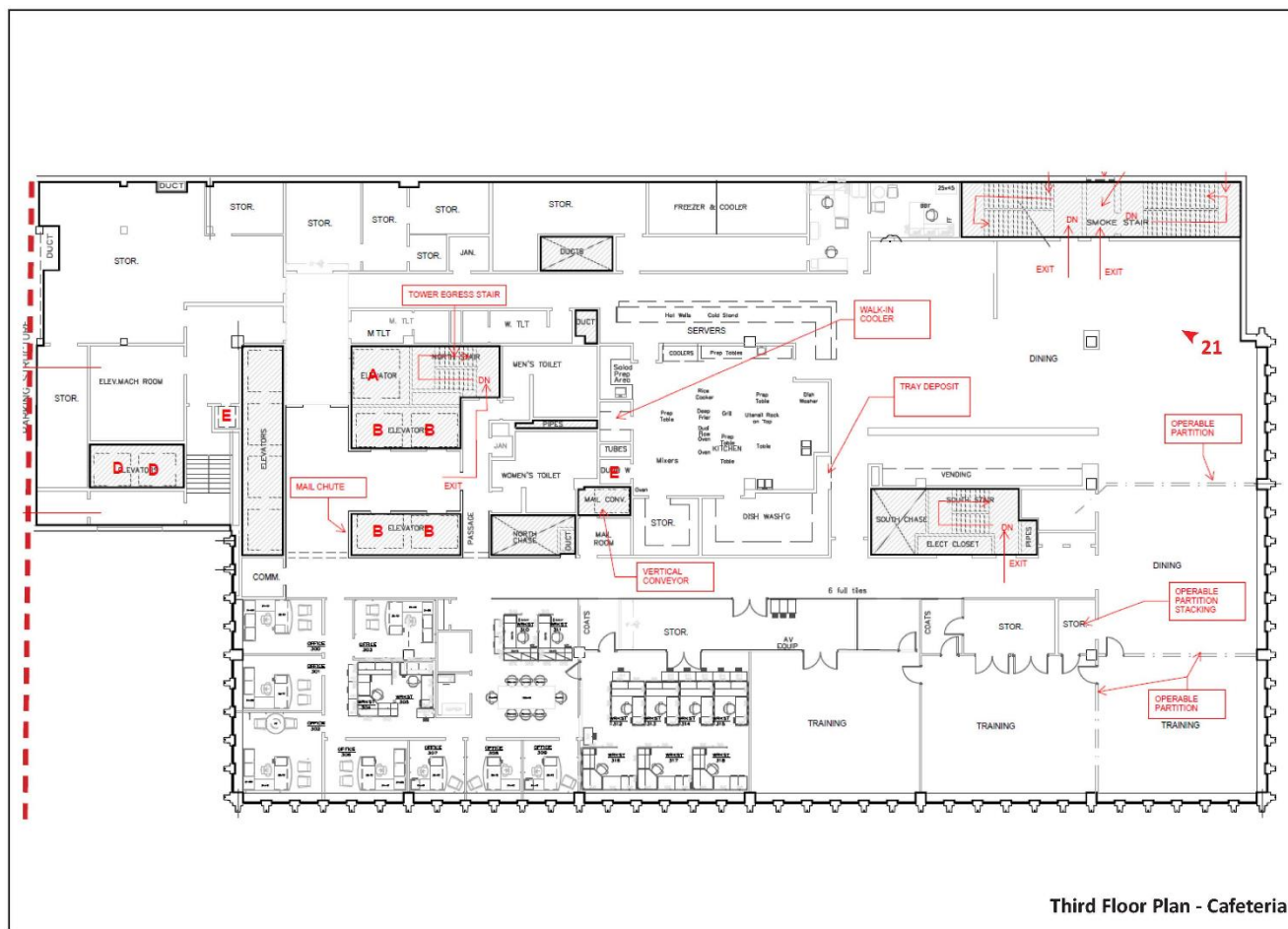


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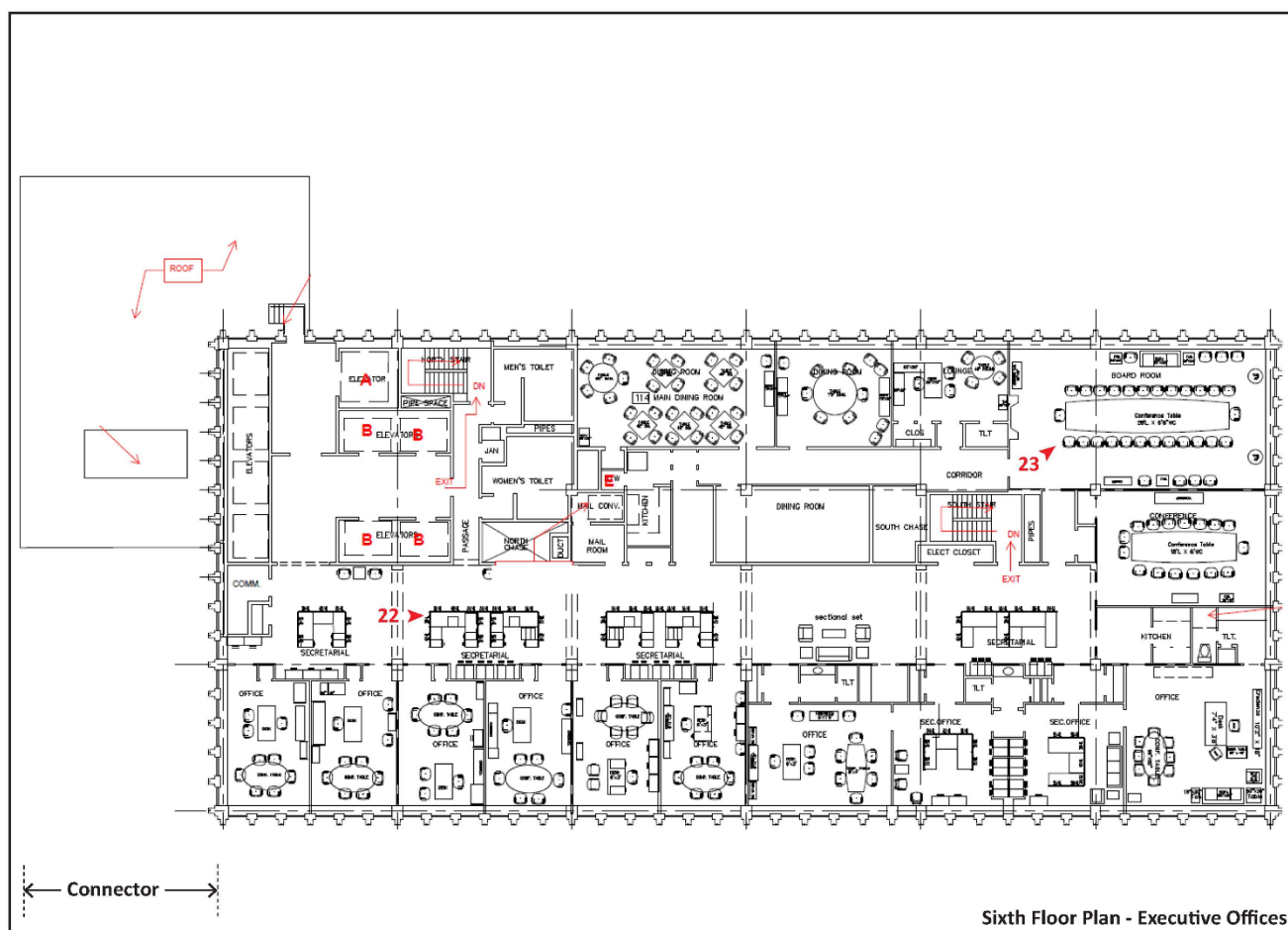
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Figure 5. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building – Typical Upper Floor Plan and Photo Key (Seventh Floor)



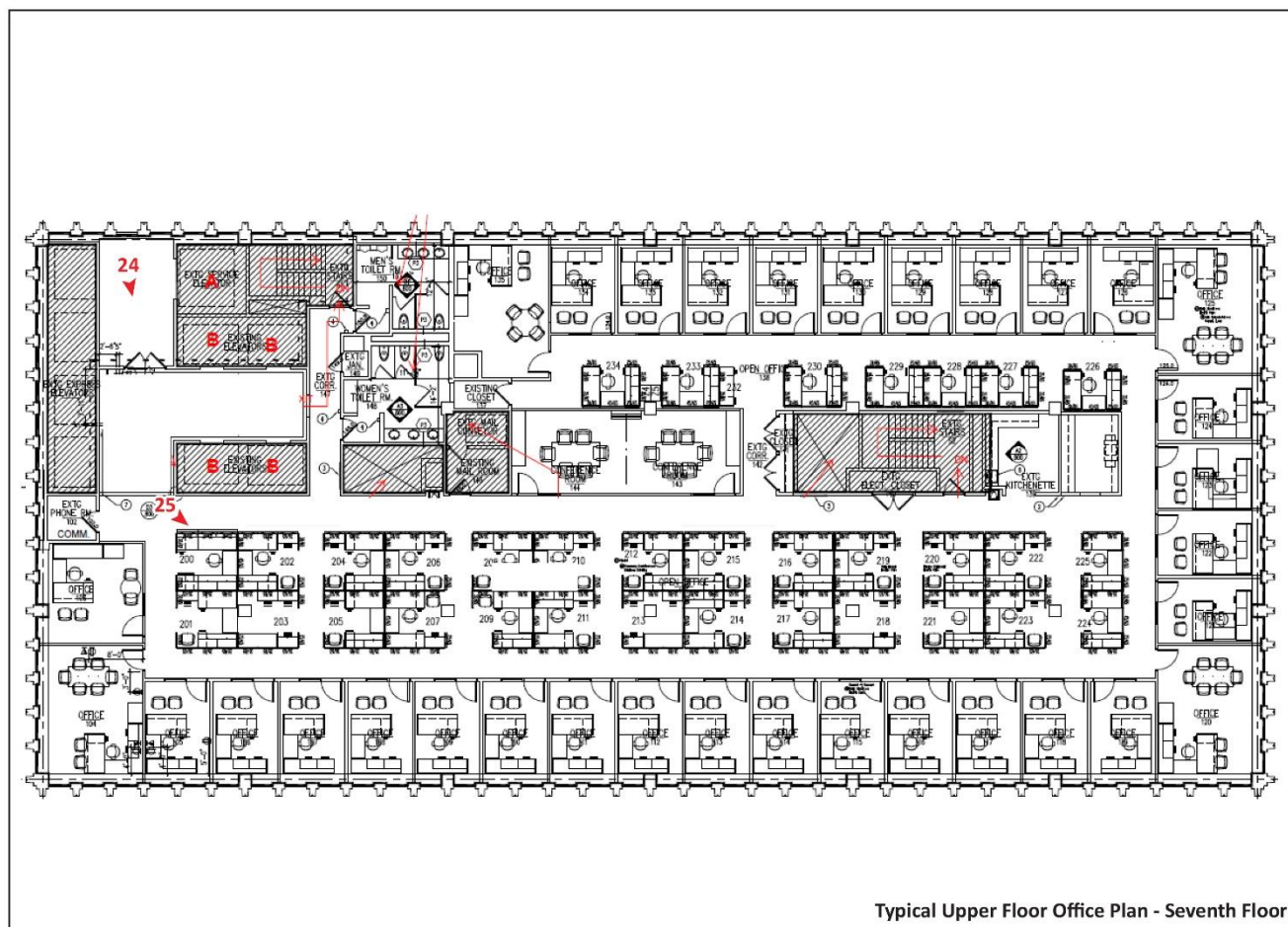
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Figure 6. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building – Typical Upper Floor Plan and Photo Key (Seventh Floor)



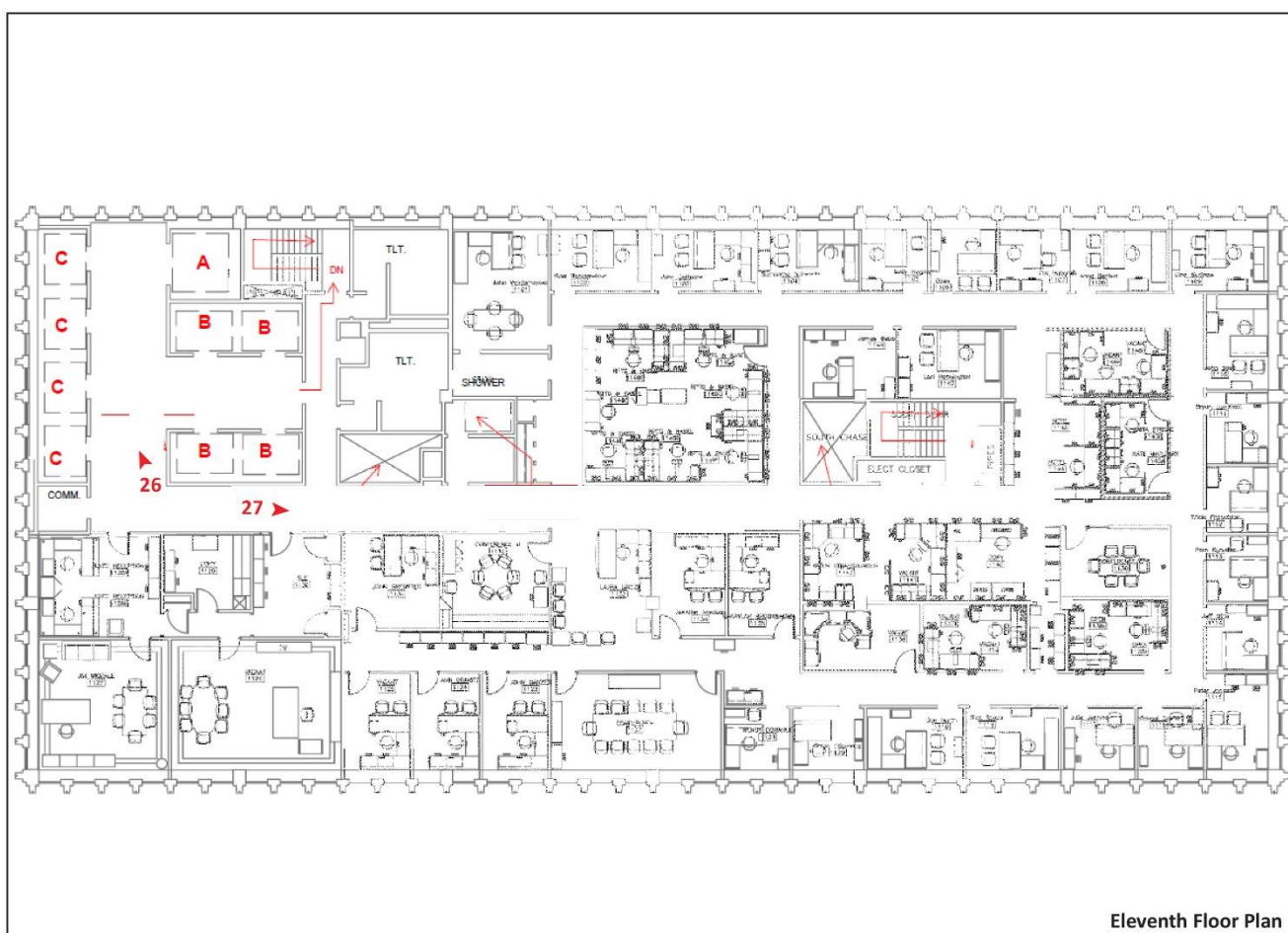
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Figure 7. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building – Typical Upper Floor Plan and Photo Key (Eleventh Floor)



Eleventh Floor Plan



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Figure 8. Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, USGS Map and UTM Coordinates
Zone: 16T, Easting: 425957.60, Northing:4765697.05

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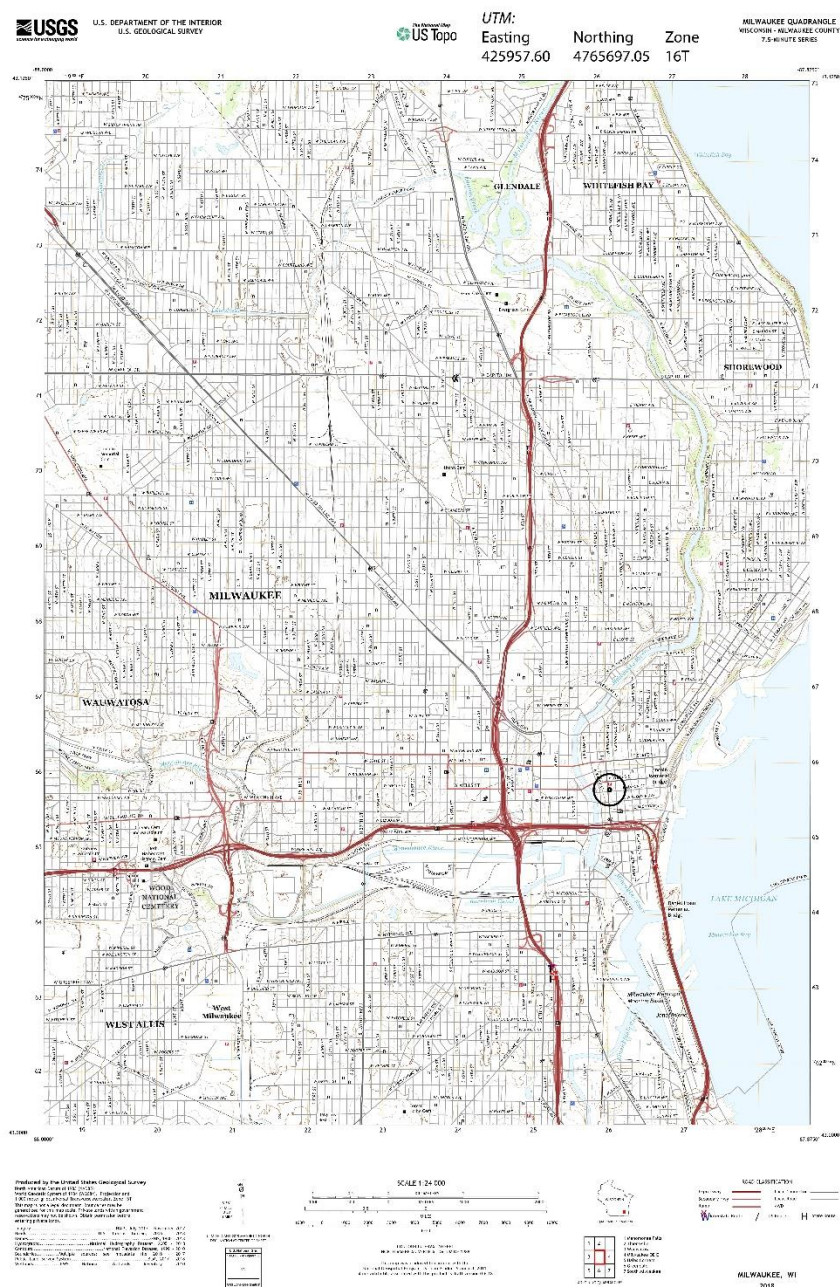


Figure 9. Rendering of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building (M & I Booklet, 1964)

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

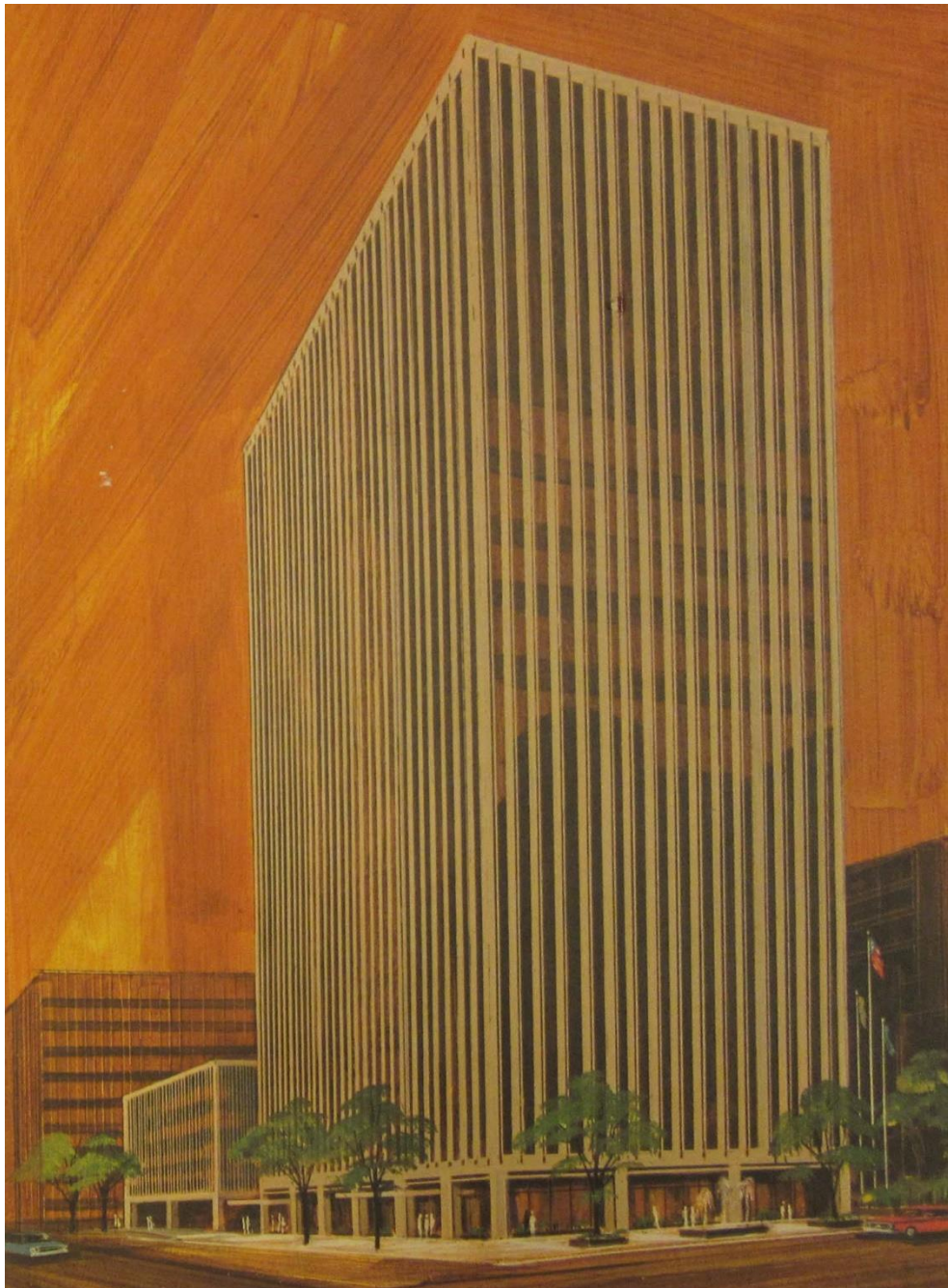


Figure 10.
showing

Rendering
Marshall

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

& Ilsley Bank Building at the center of Milwaukee's financial and business district (M&I Booklet, 1964)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 11. Marshall & Ilsley Bank President Jack A. Puelicher operates one of the new closed circuit tellers at the new bank building (Milwaukee Journal, October 8, 1968)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 12. Detail of the exterior of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, c. 1968 (Marketing Brochure for Johnson, Wagner, Ilsey, Widen & Hipp)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 13. Interior view of teller bank along east wall of lobby, c. 1968 (Marketing Brochure for Johnson, Wagner, Ilsey, Widen & Hipp)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 14: Interior view of lobby, looking southeast from bank vault stair (Marketing Brochure for Johnson, Wagner, Ilsey, Widen & Hipp)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 15: View of the Marshall & Ilsley sixth floor offices under construction (top) and third floor cafeteria (bottom) c. 1968 (M&I and You, published 1993)



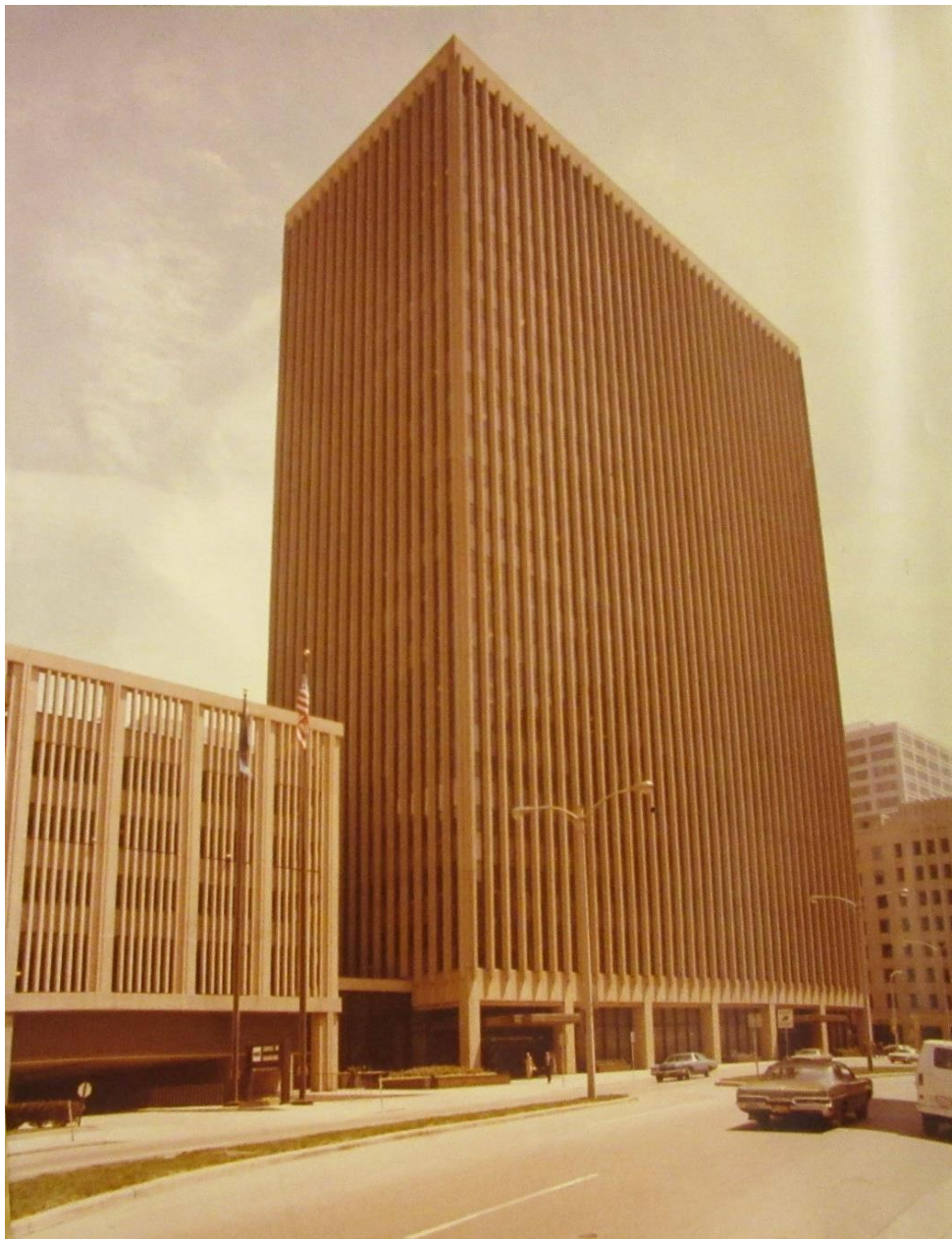
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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 16: Exterior of Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building, c. 1975, looking southeast



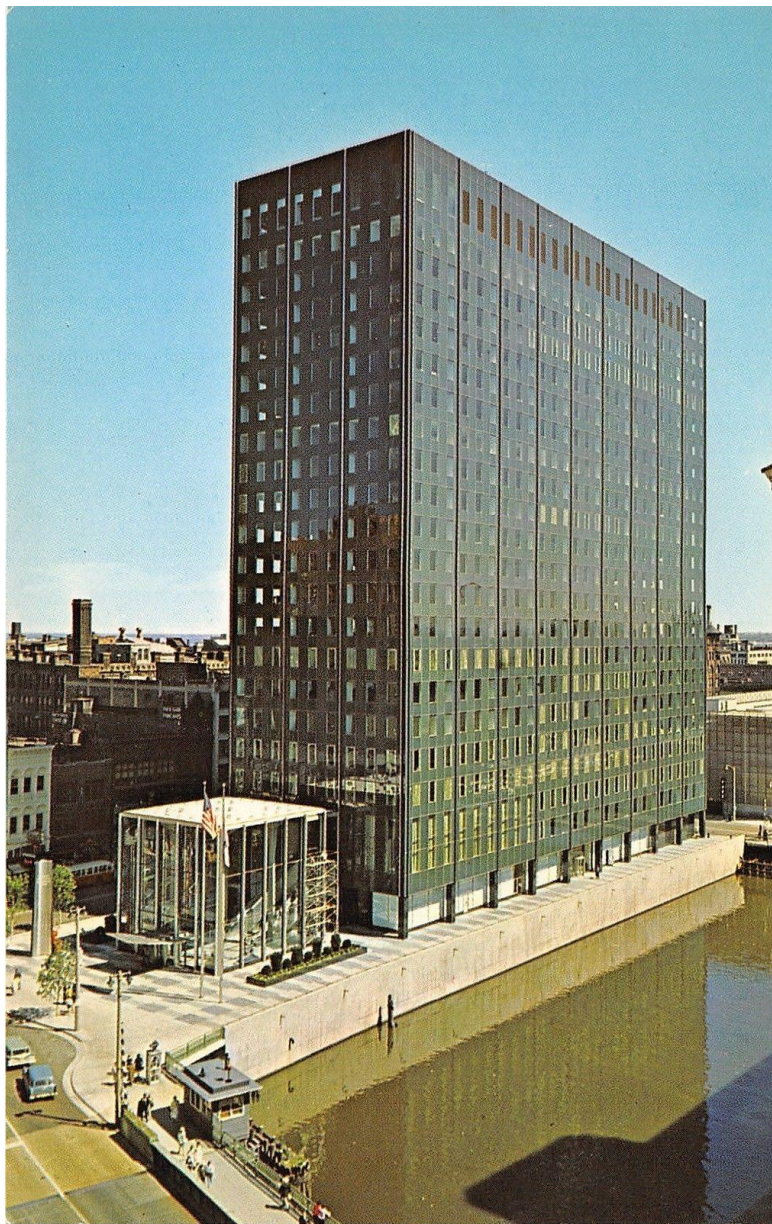
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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 17: View of Marine Plaza Building in 1963, Milwaukee, WI (Postcard), showing parking structure at far right and entrance pavilion at left



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 18: Modern view of Marine Plaza Building with later connector walkway at right



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 19: Current view of Marine Plaza Building, looking north along east side of parking structure.



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 20: Historic view of Marine Plaza Bank lobby, looking east



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 21: Historic view of Marine Plaza bank lobby, looking west (west wall and teller counter removed for skywalk across river)



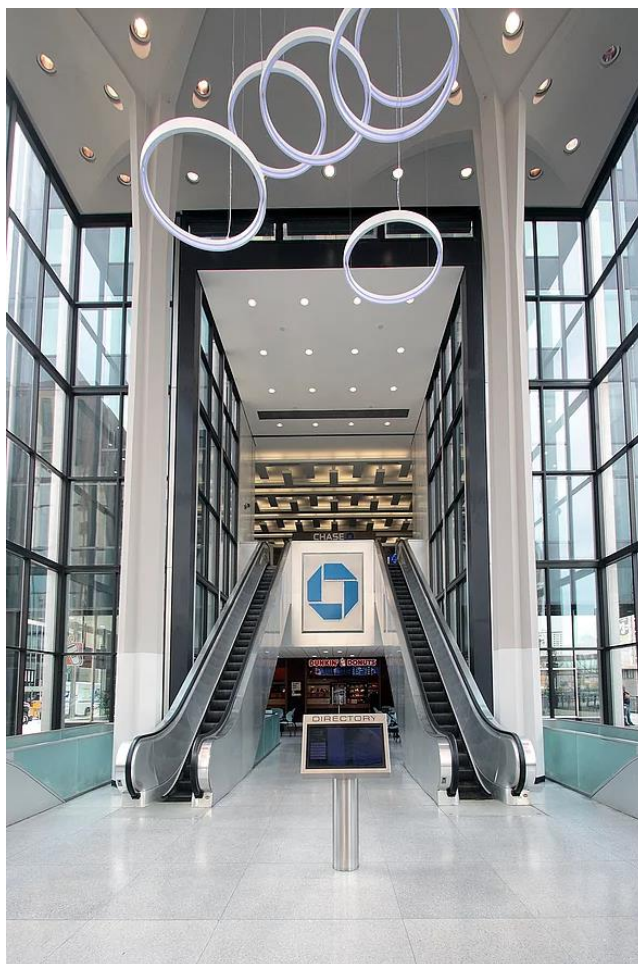
Figure 22: Marine Plaza Building, current view looking south from entrance pavilion at north end of building

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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 23: Marine Plaza Building, current view of altered office lobby on east side of building



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 24: Marine Plaza Building, current view looking east in bank lobby



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 25: Comparison Property, First Wisconsin Center, Milwaukee, WI (now US Bank), c.1985



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 26: Comparison Property, First Wisconsin Center, Milwaukee, WI (now US Bank)



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 27: Comparison Property, Anchor Building, Madison, WI, prior to 2013 remodel



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 28: Comparison Property, Anchor Building, Madison, WI, showing extensive remodel



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 29: Comparison Property, First Wisconsin, Madison, WI (now US Bank Plaza), showing original façade



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 30: Comparison Property, First Wisconsin, Madison, WI (now US Bank Plaza), showing altered façade



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 31: Comparison Property, Modern Photo First Bank Place (now US Bank) in La Crosse, WI



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
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Figure 32: Comparison Property, Contemporary rendering of MGIC Plaza, Milwaukee, WI



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Marshall & Ilsley Bank Building
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 33: Comparison Property, Interior of MGIC Plaza, Milwaukee, WI, showing updated interior

