The unusual monitor roof is a telltale sign that this house's Mission Revival character extends deeper than the southwestern style exterior details like the stucco walls, sharp parapet, and vigas extending out from the porte cochere. The interior, like its Spanish colonial antecedents in California and New Mexico, has rooms arranged around a spacious central tiled atrium with a fountain. The glass atrium is lit by the monitor on the roof. Designed for this neighborhooded site, the house was built by Dr. Lewis L. Bogk and occupied by him and his wife through 1934. Daniels was a successful physician who had offices at N. 46th St. and W. Junius Ave.


The Bogk House has the distinction of being the only residence in the City of Milwaukee that Wright designed for a specific client. Bogk was involved in the building of several large and prominent buildings and was president of the Richardson Paper Works as well as a city alderman. The Bogk family owned the house until 1934, and the interior contains some of its original furnishings. The strong horizontal lines, wide-overhanging eaves, deep rooflines, and big roof are hallmarks of Wright's urban Prairie style. The Bogk House also illustrates his interest in Pre-Columbian architecture as seen in the abstract geometric patterns in the present interior trim. Nearby local variations on the Prairie Style can be seen at 2822 N. Lake Dr. (1909); 2815 E. Newberry Blvd. (1909); 2775 E. Newberry Blvd. (1909); 2264 N. Terrace Ave. (1912); 2407 W. Newberry Blvd. (1912); 2415 W. Newberry Ave. (1912); and 2715 E. Newberry Blvd. (1912).

Albert C. Clae House, 2314 N. Terrace Ave. (1921 architect: Alfred C. Clae. HPC.

Clae oriented toward Ulice Faison Memorial Drive, which he helped design, is the house built by noted local architect Alfred C. Clae. Influential in residential and public architecture while he was in practice with his partner, George B. Terry, from 1889 to 1912, Clae devoted his later years primarily to city planning and park design. Built as a retirement home when he was 62, Clae’s Tudor Revival–style house incorporated an attached garage, an innovative feature for the time, and also included the custom cooks in a green building a bar on the front entrance and an outdoor kitchen, which also displays the dweller’s original number for 480.

Brochures in this series include:

- Avenues West
- Bay View
- Wauanda
- East Bradford Avenue
- Manor
- Mitchell Park
- Kilbourn Point
- Walker's Point: Residential Tour
- Walker's Point: Commercial and Industrial Buildings Tour
- West End

Key to symbols:

- HPC National Register of Historic Places
- Milwaukee Landmark
- Designated by the Historic Preservation Commission of Milwaukee, successor to the Milwaukee Landmarks Commission

The original printing of this tour (1982) was financed and produced with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and received assistance from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This printing was made possible by contributions from Walker-Tanier Landmark Trust, Inc. and the City of Milwaukee Community Development Block Grant Program.
This commanding site was chosen as the best location for the construction of the pumping station for the city. The pumping station was designed by Charles Gottschalk and built between 1857 and 1858. The original pumping station was designed by Charles Gottschalk and built between 1857 and 1858. The pumping station was the powerhouse for a water tower, which was also designed by Charles Gottschalk, and the water tower was located on the hill at the west end of North Avenue. The water tower was later remodeled and is now known as the Gottschalk Water Tower.


This French, Revival mansion is one of the most imposing in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik. The house was designed by Olof Strack, a Swedish architect, and the wrought ironwork was designed by Cyril Colnik. The house features a porte-cochere of his stone-clad Jacobean mansion. The house's uniqueness is seen in the picturesque house, one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik.


This unique concentration of carriage barns, stables and garages served a number of the neighborhood residents. The house was designed by Henry A. Bells, and the north addition was designed by Hermon W. Buemming. The house features a porte-cochere of his stone-clad Jacobean mansion. The house's uniqueness is seen in the picturesque house, one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik.


This house was the first company of its kind to manufacture brick ice cream by mechanical means. At the age of 51, Luick was ready to retire, and the company he founded is still in operation today. The house features a porte-cochere of his stone-clad Jacobean mansion. The house's uniqueness is seen in the picturesque house, one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik.


Liebert was a partner in the architectural firm of Temple, Philipp, and Thomas. The house features a porte-cochere of his stone-clad Jacobean mansion. The house's uniqueness is seen in the picturesque house, one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik.

The Alfred Lister Slocum House, 2675 N. Terrace Ave. (1931) Architect: Richard Philipp. HPC.

This house was built for Alfred Lister Slocum, one of the city's most successful grain brokers and business leaders. The house features a porte-cochere of his stone-clad Jacobean mansion. The house's uniqueness is seen in the picturesque house, one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and features costly wrought ironwork of Cyril Colnik.


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