

56-1724

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 Saint Anthony Hospital
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1004 North 10th Street N/A not for publication
city or town Milwaukee N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Milwaukee code 079 zip code 53233-1413

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.)

Dawn A. Teubner
Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

8/21/2017
Date

State 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

Saint Anthony Hospital

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

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:)

Edson H. Beall

10-6-17

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes 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)
HEALTH CARE: HOSPITAL

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof RUBBER
other LIMESTONE

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)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1931 - 1966

Significant Dates

1931

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

E. Brielmaier & Sons Co. (1931 hospital/1947 addition)
Brielmaier, Sherer & Sherer (1966 bathroom towers)
Mark F. Pfaller & Associates and Wenzel, Zoller, Gunn & Associates (1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Saint Anthony Hospital
Name of Property

Milwaukee
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Milwaukee Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.63 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 424722 4765850
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Michael T. McQuillen	date	July 2017
organization	Heritage Research, Ltd.	telephone	(262) 251-7792
street & number	N91 W17194 Appleton Avenue, Suite 203	zip code	53051-2083
city or town	Menomonee Falls	state	WI

Saint Anthony Hospital
Name of Property

Milwaukee
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Teig Whaley-Smith, Director Department of Administrative Services			date	July 2017
organization	Milwaukee County			telephone	(414) 278-4808
street & number	901 North 9 th Street, Courthouse Room 308			zip code	53233
city or town	Milwaukee	state	WI		

name/title	Brother Rob Roemer			date	July 2017
organization	St. Ben's Community Meal			telephone	(414) 271-0135
street & number	1015 North 9 th Street			zip code	53233
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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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Start description on line below

General Description

Saint Anthony Hospital is located on the northeast corner of North 10th and West State streets in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County. Designed by the Milwaukee architectural firm, Erhard Brielmaier & Sons, the 42-bed hospital was dedicated in 1931. A seamless addition also executed by the Brielmaier firm extends from the south elevation of the original building. Completed in 1947, this addition increased hospital capacity to 135-beds. As well, it featured a three-story wing on its east elevation that connects the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church. The 1931 hospital and its 1947 addition exhibit modest Period Revival elements taken from both the Classical and Mediterranean Revival styles. Examples of the former include the columns with Corinthian capitals framing the primary elevation entrance and the slender columns defining the south elevation bay. Elements of the latter consist of small tile insets within blind arches over select fifth floor windows and the arcade and red tile roof on the wing connecting the hospital with the church. In overall composition, however, the brick-veneered hospital presents a restrained stylistic appearance. Finally, in 1974, a one-story, Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center was built onto the north and east elevations of the original 1931 building. Designed in collaboration between Mark F. Pfaller & Associates and Wenzel, Zoller, Gunn & Associates, this addition is largely situated behind the five-story hospital and does not affect the interpretation of the 1931 building and its 1947 addition when viewed from North 10th and West State streets. On each floor of the historic hospital building, the interior is defined by former patient and procedure rooms located on either side of a long central corridor. Finishes predominantly consist of modern vinyl tile or carpet flooring, modern acoustical tile suspended ceilings and either plaster or gypsum board walls. Similar to the exterior, interior decorative features are modest consisting of colored-tile drinking fountain backsplashes within the corridors and a brick (faux) fireplace flanked by built-in bookcases within the former third floor sun parlor. As well, wall tile is found in areas on the fifth floor, which historically was the location of the hospital's surgical and laboratory departments. This portion of Saint Anthony Hospital is currently vacant and retains excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and location.

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Description

Setting:

A narrow strip of grass is found between Saint Anthony Hospital's primary (west) façade and North 10th Street and, similarly, between its south elevation and West State Street. Small asphalt parking lots are located to the north and northeast, while St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church occupies the lot directly to the east fronting West State Street. A small courtyard is contained within the space framed by the east elevation of Saint Anthony Hospital, west elevation of St. Benedict the Moor Church and the wing connecting the two buildings. This courtyard is modestly landscaped and features the tomb of, and a statue dedicated to, Capuchin Father Stephen Eckert. Situated in downtown Milwaukee, the setting is urban. The former Pabst Brewing Company bottling plant is located across West Highland Avenue to the north. Governmental buildings, specifically, the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility and the Milwaukee County Jail are found across the street to the west and south, respectively. St. Benedict the Moor Church, an asphalt parking lot, and three, two-and-one-half-story, late-nineteenth-century residences now associated with St. Benedict's ministries are located to the east within the city block framed by North 9th Street on the east, North 10th Street on the west, West State Street on the south and West Highland Avenue on the north.

1931/1947 Hospital Building

Exterior:

Built in 1931, Saint Anthony Hospital is a five-story, brick-veneered building with parapet walls at the roof level that feature limestone coping. The foundation is concrete. The parapet is accented with modest brickwork in the form of stepped courses. Behind the parapet, the roof is flat. The hospital features a large addition constructed in 1947, which extends from the south elevation of the original building. Designed by the same architectural firm, this seamless addition is twice the size of the original hospital. Another addition, one-story in height and featuring a large footprint, was constructed in 1974 projecting from the north and rear (east) elevations of the 1931 hospital building. The 1931 hospital and its 1947 addition exhibit modest Period Revival elements taken from both the Classical and Mediterranean Revival styles.

The primary (west) façade faces North 10th Street and is characterized by its regularly spaced, single window openings containing limestone sills. A brick belt course is found above its second level. The 1931 hospital is discernable from the 1947 addition due to its slightly darker shade of brown brick. It

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

has a slightly projecting, entrance bay with a raised parapet. This entrance bay features the building's modest decorative elements in the form of blind-arches containing small tile insets above its fifth floor windows and a carved limestone cartouche within the raised parapet. This parapet is framed by simple, scrolled, limestone brackets. The original hospital entrance is obscured having been encapsulated within a one-story, brick-veneered wing built circa 1966. The northernmost bay of the 1931 hospital is only four-stories in height. Indeed, originally constructed at three stories, the additional level was added later; however, given that its brick closely matches the rest of the façade, it likely was sometime shortly after original construction. As the 1947 addition extends to the south, it maintains the same form as the original hospital, as well as similarly featuring a datestone on its southwest corner. The southernmost four-bays of the addition project beyond the façade and exhibit the same blind-arches containing small tiles insets above fifth floor windows and same scrolled limestone bracket seen on the 1931 building. Projecting slightly beyond this section is the one-story hospital entrance wing. The recessed entrance is contained within a round-arched limestone surround. The surround features paired columns with Corinthian capitals and relief carving within the tympanum that includes the Franciscan motto, "Deus Meus Et Omnia" (My God And My All). Later additions on the primary elevation include the two, four-story, brick-veneered towers built in 1966.¹ Composed of a lighter shade of brick, each is two-bays wide and, on the interior, contain bathroom facilities for patient rooms. Fenestration consists of modern, double-hung, aluminum windows, which are obscured by exterior security screens installed during the Milwaukee County Community Work Release Center occupancy.

The side (south) elevation faces West State Street and features a stepped parapet framed by scrolled, limestone brackets. A five-story, center bay projects from the façade. Topped with a red tile roof, the bay is sheathed with limestone-veneer on its first level and its slightly recessed fifth level. Its middle three levels are accented with tall, slender limestone columns featuring Corinthian capitals. Examples of original, one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows are found on the first, third and fifth floors of this elevation; however, they are obscured by the exterior security screens.

The side (north) elevation has two door openings containing modern metal doors on the first level. Second level window openings have been infilled with brick and/or glass block, while modern casement windows are located on the third level. The eastern portion of the elevation exhibits red tile

¹ Building Permits, 1004 N. 10th Street, On file at the Department of City Development, City of Milwaukee, 809 N. Broadway (First Floor), Milwaukee, WI. The building permit for the bathroom towers is dated 15 November 1966; construction was completed in June 1967.

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

roofing. A large, one-story vehicular canopy built as part of the 1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center extends from this elevation. This vehicular canopy is supported by concrete posts.

On the rear (east) elevation, the three-story wing built as part of the 1947 addition connects the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Church. This wing has a red tile, gabled roof and a one-story arcade, which features inset circular medallions on its face. This wing divides the rear elevation. That portion of the rear elevation to the south features an additional entrance containing a modern door topped with a limestone blind arch. Simple relief in the shape of a diamond is found within the arch. To the north of this entrance is a four-story tower like those on the west elevation. The rear elevation north of the connector wing is characterized by its regularly spaced, single window openings containing limestone sills. A few window openings have been infilled with brick. Fenestration on the rear elevation is an assortment of original, one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows and modern, double-hung aluminum windows. Window openings feature the same exterior security screens seen on the rest of the building.

Interior:

The interior of the historic hospital building is characterized by its long central corridor featuring multiple door openings accessing patient and procedure rooms. The 1931 hospital contained kitchen, laundry, sisters' and nurses dining rooms, an emergency operating room, and children's day room on the first floor. The second floor featured space for the Franciscan Sisters who administered the hospital – including their residential rooms, a community room, chapel, and an office – in addition to patient rooms. The majority of patient rooms and wards were located on the third and fourth floors. The fifth floor was evenly divided with the surgical, x-ray and laboratory departments occupying the northern half of the floor, while the maternity area, consisting of four patient rooms and the nursery, was located within the south half. The surgical area contained two operating rooms. The basement is composed of a double-loaded corridor with mechanical and building maintenance rooms with utilitarian finishes. Finishes include concrete floor, plaster walls and ceiling and wood framed doors.

When the 1947 addition was built, the entrance lobby, consultation rooms, additional offices and a secretarial work room occupied the southern portion of the addition's first floor. A refectory, additional private dining rooms and a new kitchen and dishwashing room also were located on this floor. The second floor continued to contain space for the sisters, including a new community room at the southern end of the floor, while also featuring additional offices and a ward for patients. The chapel was moved to the third floor and situated within the wing that connects the hospital with St.

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Benedict the Moor Church (the chapel sanctuary was actually placed within the church). Interestingly, the rooms closest to the chapel were designated “child’s room[s].” The nursery was moved to the fourth floor and operating rooms were located at the southern end of the fifth floor, as were laboratory facilities. Uses of interior spaces likely changed throughout the hospital’s history and, certainly, during its subsequent use by Milwaukee County as the Community Work Release Center. (Historic hospital architectural plans and existing floor plans are included in this nomination).²

Interior circulation is provided by four stairways and two elevators. Stairs within the 1931 hospital feature metal railings with wooden handrails, ceramic tile treads and landings between floors, and terrazzo landings on each floor. In the 1947 addition, stairs also exhibit metal railings with wooden handrails. Treads and landings feature modern manufactured resilient flooring.

First floor

The original central corridor on the first floor has been modified with the removal of sections of corridor wall creating open areas lacking partitioning. Ceiling and flooring finishes are modern. Specifically, ceilings are suspended, acoustical tile, while flooring consists of either carpeting or vinyl tile. Where ceiling tiles have been removed reveals areas of historic plaster ceilings and areas of exposed concrete framing where the plaster ceiling has been removed. Also revealed are examples of historic-period acoustical ceiling tiles directly adhered to the plaster ceiling, which was the original condition within the corridors of the 1947 addition. Since the first level has had the most alteration to its historic floor plan and long central corridor arrangement, its walls are predominantly modern gypsum board. Lighting fixtures are modern fluorescent ceiling units. Institutional kitchen and dishwashing facilities remain; however, similar to the rest of the first floor, they exhibit modern tile and other finishes. The primary elevation entrance of the 1947 addition remains accessible but the entrance to the 1931 hospital has been walled-over on the interior.

Second floor

The hospital’s long central corridor is intact on the upper levels. Within the 1947 addition, door openings accessing the corridor feature transoms, while those in the 1931 building do not. Most door openings lack doors. Drinking fountain backsplashes composed of colored and decorative tile remain in the corridor within the 1931 hospital building on the second-thru-fifth floors, although the drinking

² Architectural drawings of Saint Anthony Hospital, On file at City Records Center, Frank P. Ziedler Municipal Building, 841 N. Broadway Street, Milwaukee, WI; Sister M. Philomena and Leo A. Brielmaier, AIA, “A Problem in Integration: The New Addition to St. Anthony’s Hospital, Milwaukee,” *Hospital Progress* 29, no. 2 (February 1948): 43.

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fountains have been removed. Small security stations are located mid-corridor on the upper levels and consist of a modern, built-in desk projecting into the corridor (presumably, these were added when the building served as the Milwaukee County Community Work Release Center although, conceivably, they could be later iterations of hospital nurse stations). Similar to the first floor, modern finishes in the form of vinyl tile flooring and suspended, acoustical tile ceilings are found on the second level, although most walls appear to be plaster. Examples of bathrooms from each period of the building remain; those dating to 1931 feature plaster walls and honeycomb tile floors, while those from 1947 have colored tile walls and ceramic tile flooring. Bathrooms added within the 1966 additions also feature tile walls and ceramic flooring. Group showers found on the upper levels likely were added during the Community Work Release Center period.

Third & Fourth floors

The third and fourth floors are similar to the second in form and finishes, although the fourth floor also has modern carpeting in areas in addition to vinyl tile flooring. Sun parlors occupied the southern end of each of these floors. The example on the third floor retains its original decorative brick fireplace with wooden mantel flanked by built-in wooden bookcases, while this element has been removed from the fourth floor. On the third floor, the chapel is located within the wing that connects the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Church. Featuring decorative colored-glass windows, plaster walls and modern floor and ceiling finishes, the chapel sanctuary is situated within the church. Originally, a large opening existed between the sanctuary and chapel seating area; however, this opening has been significantly obscured with the installation of walls blocking most of the opening.

Fifth floor

The fifth floor is similar to the second-thru-fourth floors and additionally features colored wall tile in the 1931 hospital operating room area and, within the 1947 addition, in the operating rooms, sterile supply and instrument supply rooms, and within the corridor at the southern end of the floor. The majority of wall tile has been painted, although some unpainted tile also remains. Also notable on the fifth floor is the additional drinking fountain tiled backsplash, which is understandable considering a doorway originally bisected the corridor within the 1931 building physically separating the surgical/x-ray/laboratory department from the maternity area, therefore, each had its own drinking fountain. Water infiltration from the roof is evident toward the southern end of the fifth floor.

Historic photographs reveal exterior alterations made to Saint Anthony Hospital, most of which occurred after the period of significance. Most notable is the construction of the four-story, brick-

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

veneered bathroom towers; two of which are located on the west elevation, while one is found on the east elevation. Built in 1966, they added bathroom facilities to patient rooms on the interior. Presumably at this same time, the one-story, brick-veneered wing enclosing the original 1931 hospital entrance also was constructed. Exterior security screens were installed on window openings during the Milwaukee County Community Work Release Center occupancy of the building. Finally, the cross that rested atop the limestone cartouche on the 1931 hospital has been removed.

1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center

The 1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center is a one-story, brick-veneered structure with canted corners and a flat roof. Primarily situated along the rear (east) elevation of the historic hospital building, it features a one-story vehicular canopy built across the historic hospital's north elevation. Supported by concrete posts, this canopy shelters two, aluminum-frame entrance doors. An additional entrance located on the north elevation is similarly sheltered by a smaller, one-story, vehicular canopy. Fenestration on the north and east elevations of this addition consists of slightly recessed, fixed sash windows. On the basement level, loading docks set within a concrete-framed opening are visible from North 9th Street. Built as its own structure, the Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center has two connection points with the historic hospital on the first floor.

On the interior, this addition features modern finishes in the form of suspended, acoustical tile ceilings, carpeting and gypsum board walls. Metal-frame interior door openings contain sidelights. Originally built containing multiple exam and treatment rooms, office space, an outpatient medical records room, and a laboratory, the interior arrangement featured a lobby and waiting area inside the doors sheltered by the large canopy and a north-south oriented corridor that bisected the entire addition. In the late 1980s, the interior was remodeled for its subsequent occupancy by the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner.

Integrity

Saint Anthony Hospital retains a high degree of integrity on both the interior and exterior. While there have been some modifications to room partitioning and the first floor corridor, the building retains its historic institutional character with its long central corridor featuring multiple door openings that accessed patient and procedure rooms on all upper level floors. Additionally, elements reflecting its hospital use remain, including wall tile in the former surgical and laboratory department areas on the

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

fifth floor. As well, colored-tile drinking fountain backsplashes are located within the corridors and the third floor sun parlor retains its decorative fireplace with built-in bookcases. Stair locations and railings also are original. Stairs in the 1931 hospital continue to exhibit their ceramic tile treads and landings between floors with terrazzo landings on each floor. Indeed, the original terrazzo flooring remains underneath the vinyl tile in the 1931 building and will be re-exposed and restored during the planned rehabilitation project.

On the exterior, the 1931 hospital and its 1947 addition retain their modest stylistic decorative elements including areas of red tile roofing, columns with Corinthian capitals framing the primary elevation entrance, slender columns defining the south elevation bay, and small tile insets within blind arches over select windows. The historic hospital continues to possess its characteristic regularly spaced, single window openings; some of which continue to feature original wooden sash fenestration. Modern intrusions consisting of security screens and aluminum windows will be removed during the rehabilitation project with new fenestration modeled on the original windows. Bathroom towers fall within the period of significance and occupy only a small portion of the exterior elevations.

Constructed less than fifty years ago, the 1974 addition falls outside the period of significance of Saint Anthony Hospital. Primarily situated along the rear (east) elevation and discernable as later construction, this addition does not diminish the integrity of the historic hospital building. It is not visible viewing the hospital from West State Street. Furthermore, when viewing the hospital's primary facade from any vantage point along North 10th Street, this one-story addition is minimally visible and does not affect the visual understanding of the five-story 1931 hospital and its 1947 addition as a singular unit. On the interior, there are only two points of connection on the first floor between the 1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center and the historic hospital building.

Saint Anthony Hospital possesses a high degree of integrity to the period of significance: 1931-1966. Currently vacant, the 1931 hospital and its 1947 addition will be rehabilitated under the federal historic preservation tax credit program; a *Part 1 Historic Preservation Certification Application* (NPS Project #32,717) was approved by the National Park Service on August 18, 2015.

___End of Description of Physical Appearance

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Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

___ Insert Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

Saint Anthony Hospital is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine and Social History for its pioneering role in the integration of healthcare within the City of Milwaukee. The hospital had its origins in the missionary work of the Capuchin Order who established St. Benedict the Moor Church, which was built to serve Milwaukee's African-American community. Initially establishing an infirmary for black children, the Capuchins secured financing for construction of a 42-bed hospital next door to the church with medical, surgical and maternity facilities. Dedicated in 1931 and administered by the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, the hospital's mission from the start was to serve all creeds and races at a time when racial discrimination limited medical care options for many African-Americans. This mission came to fruition and Saint Anthony Hospital's patient population into the 1960s was approximately thirty-five percent black and sixty-five percent white. Mirroring its patient population, Saint Anthony also had an integrated professional staff featuring multiple African-American doctors and nurses when their ability to practice medicine elsewhere was restricted. This was highlighted with the election of Dr. John W. Maxwell, Sr. to the position of Chief of Staff by his fellow physicians in 1954. Dr. Maxwell was the first African-American chief of staff of any hospital in Wisconsin and amongst very few nationally. As an integrated facility, Saint Anthony Hospital improved the health outcomes for Milwaukee's black population, while also aiding the professional development of its black medical practitioners. As stated by Dr. George H. Lane, another of Saint Anthony's prominent African-American physicians, "anyone – from the North or South – can come here. They will see integration at its best."³

Period of Significance

The period of significance is 1931-1966; the starting date representing the subject building's initial date of construction, while the end date represents the year that the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception terminated their administration of Saint Anthony Hospital. This historical association was critical in the history of Saint Anthony and its mission as an integrated hospital; the Franciscan Sisters had successfully operated the hospital since its opening and, due to an inability to raise money for needed expansion or relocation, had planned to close the facility in 1966. The

³ Marc Lee, "An 'A' for St. Anthony," *Let's See Milwaukee* 9, no. 11 (November 1964): 25.

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Saint Anthony Hospital
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Archdiocese of Milwaukee arranged to lease the hospital, which continued in existence for another twenty years, although much of that was a long period of decline. Additionally, considering that the hospital is significant for its pioneering integration role, the 1966 end date is appropriate as it is generally reflective of Milwaukee's civil rights movement and its many gains addressing racial discrimination, such as the marches protesting housing discrimination in 1967-68 and passage of open-housing laws within the city that latter year. Within this period of significance, 1931 and 1947 are significant dates representing the construction of the hospital and its addition, respectively.⁴

Segregation within Medical Institutions and Hospital Staffing

Historically, segregation limited the opportunities for medical training, as well as healthcare treatment options, for African-Americans. In 1891, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams opened Provident Hospital, which was the first black-operated hospital in the United States. Dr. Williams, an African-American who graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1883, also was a pioneer in developing medical training programs for blacks. He established the nation's first training program for black nurses (who were barred from attending other nursing schools) and founded the National Medical Association (NMA), an organization of black physicians excluded from membership in the American Medical Association.⁵

Indeed, the *Journal of the National Medical Association* is a valuable resource in understanding historical national trends in racial discrimination within the medical profession and hospital admissions. In its 1930 edition related to hospitals, the NMA noted racial discrimination often confined black patients to municipal, charity or, often underfunded, black hospitals, leaving them unable to access medical care in most private hospitals even in emergencies (this situation prompted the State of Illinois to pass legislation compelling hospitals to provide care in emergency cases, regardless of race). As a result, mortality rates of blacks were far greater than the white population at that time. A second issue identified by the NMA was the lack of opportunities for African-American doctors and nurses to

⁴ John Gurda, *The Making of Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1999), 370-71, 376.

⁵ Henry Louis Gates, Jr., *Life Upon These Shores: Looking at African American History, 1513-2008* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2011), 192-193. Dr. Williams was introduced to his vocation in Janesville, Wisconsin having developed a relationship with Civil War veteran and Surgeon-General Henry Palmer who provided Dr. Williams early medical training ["Williams, Dr. Daniel Hale, Obituary," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 23, no. 4 (October-December 1931): 173-175].

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continue their medical training through staff positions at first-rate hospitals:⁶

Medicine recognizes the hospital as its chief handmaid; for a great deal of the progress, which has been achieved in medicine, has been made possible within the hospital itself... without the opportunities of the hospital, both in the laboratories and in the wards, this progress could not have been accomplished.⁷

The NMA identified that doctors and nurses who did not have contact with a hospital were handicapped compared to their peers with access to these institutions. Specifically, it noted that, while the two prominent black medical schools in the South – Meharry Medical College and Howard University – had 444 students and 101 graduates in 1928, the number of internships in hospitals to continue their medical training were insufficient compared to the number of graduates.⁸

Into the 1950 and 1960s, the *Journal of the National Medical Association* recorded successes in the integration of hospital staffs and medical societies, while at the same time reporting numerous instances of continued segregation in hospital admissions and staff privileges. This sentiment of progress, with continued work to be done, was well summarized following the 63rd Annual Convention of the National Medical Association held in Milwaukee in 1958:

The future of Negro medical organizations has been discussed in this *Journal* at some length. In this earlier presentation it was pointed out that although many significant developments in medical integration have occurred, the walls of racial discrimination have only been breached, not levelled. In many localities even today, almost no progress has been made.⁹

In Milwaukee, access to healthcare reflected national segregationist trends. In his book, *Black Milwaukee*, author Joe William Trotter, Jr. noted that treatment of black patients at hospitals other than Milwaukee County General Hospital was rare and, when it did occur, elicited enthusiastic commentary

⁶ Carl Glennis Roberts, M.D., "Hospitals in Chicago," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 22, no. 3 (July-September 1930): 122-124; B. C. H. Harvey, M.D., "Provision for Training Colored Medical Students," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 22, no. 4 (October-December 1930): 186-189.

⁷ "Editorial, Our Hospital Number," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 22, no. 3 (July-September 1930): 165.

⁸ "Provision for Training Colored Medical Students," 186-189.

⁹ "The Milwaukee Convention and the Future," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 50, no. 6 (November 1958): 465-466.

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in the city's black press. A further indictment of the lack of access to healthcare for African-Americans was the letter written in 1931 from Mayor Daniel Hoan to the Julius Rosenwald Fund supporting the establishment of a separate hospital for Milwaukee's blacks stating, "we feel that this is a most worthy and opportune work for our Colored people. An up-to-date hospital where these people are made to feel welcome is no doubt a project which deserves our warmest consideration."¹⁰ Additional evidence of these restrictions is seen in the establishment of Capitol Hospital. This integrated hospital was founded by Dr. Milton Margoles who had previously organized a clinic-hospital on the island of San Clemente in 1945 during his military service. Returning to civilian life in Milwaukee in 1946, Dr. Margoles found that he was "frozen out" of city hospitals and unable to get enough beds for his patients. When Capitol Hospital opened in 1951, Dr. Margoles was joined by other African-American doctors in private practice that were unable to get hospital affiliations in Milwaukee. It is notable that the combined staffs of Saint Anthony Hospital and Capitol Hospital featured the majority of African-American doctors practicing medicine in Milwaukee.¹¹

In general, blacks entering professional fields in the city lagged until the mid-twentieth-century when some advancement was made. For context, the first African-American graduate of any Milwaukee school of nursing occurred in 1950 and the first to complete the nurse training program at Milwaukee County General Hospital graduated in 1957. The first African-American high school faculty member and the first school principal in the city were hired in 1951 and 1960, respectively. In 1956, Mrs. Vel Phillips, the first black alderman in Milwaukee was elected and the first black architect, Alonzo Robinson, was licensed by the State of Wisconsin that same year. Some of these advancements likely are reflective of Milwaukee's growing African-American population and its influence. The number of blacks residents in the city increased from 7,773 in 1930 to 13,000 in 1945, 62,548 in 1960 and 105,088 in 1970. As a percentage of the city's total population, this represented an increase from two percent in 1945 to almost fifteen percent in 1970.¹²

¹⁰ Joe William Trotter, Jr., *Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-45*, 2nd ed. (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2007), 118, 140.

¹¹ Lucy Freeman, "Small Hospital Saga of Integration," *Hospital Management* (September 1957): 50-51.

¹² "Negroes Launch Attack on Civic Conscience," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 13 November 1967; Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), Blacks, unpaginated; Gurda, *The Making of Milwaukee*, 361.

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Saint Anthony Hospital

Saint Anthony Hospital drew most of its patients from an area roughly bounded by the Milwaukee River on the east, Clybourn Street on the south, 60th Street on the west and Capitol Drive on the north; these boundaries included the core of Milwaukee's African-American district in 1932. The hospital was an outgrowth of the healthcare provided at the St. Benedict the Moor school infirmary, which had its origins in the Roman Catholic missionary work to the city's black community begun in 1886. In the early twentieth century, the Capuchin Order attended to the spiritual needs of this African-American Catholic congregation that had established a chapel dedicated to St. Benedict the Moor, a black Franciscan friar who lived in Sicily during the 16th century. Initially worshipping in a leased building, this community built a permanent church in 1923 – St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church. Black churches have been characterized as the oldest and most stable black institutions in pre-World War I Milwaukee and St. Benedict the Moor, along with St. Mark African Methodist Episcopal and Calvary Baptist, were the most prominent in the city. Located next to St. Benedict the Moor Church, Saint Anthony Hospital was constructed by this religious community in 1931 and has been cited as the first Catholic hospital in the United States to be organized to serve an African-American community.¹³

Although built to serve the St. Benedict the Moor and surrounding African-American community, Saint Anthony Hospital was open to all as described in a *Milwaukee Journal* newspaper article noting the hospital's 25th anniversary:

The Capuchin fathers, Father Walker said, originally planned to establish the hospital only for Negroes. But the Negroes wanted a hospital for all races and their wishes were granted. Thus, St. Anthony pioneered as an institution accepting patients of all races... It is a tribute, Father Walker said, that the St. Benedict the Moor mission, named in honor of the 16th century Negro who was beatified by Pope Benedict XIV in 1743, established a hospital which has "promoted racial understanding."¹⁴

¹³ Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Blacks, unpaginated; Dan Patrinos, "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel* 26 November 1965; "St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church," Historic Preservation Study Report, Prepared by City of Milwaukee, Department of City Development, Historic Preservation Office (Fall 1997), 2-3; Trotter, *Black Milwaukee*, 31; Philomena and Brielmaier, "A Problem in Integration," 42.

¹⁴ "Note 25 Years at St. Anthony," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 5 November 1956.

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Dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua and administered by the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, the 42-bed hospital contained medical, surgical and maternity facilities serving all “creeds and races.”¹⁵ The Most Reverend Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi (papal delegate to the United States), Milwaukee Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch and Natchez (Mississippi) Archbishop Richard Gerow presided over the dedication of Saint Anthony Hospital on 10 May 1931. By 1936, Saint Anthony’s annually treated 1,697 patients and, within ten years, this number had increased to 3,731 patients.¹⁶

A large addition, increasing hospital capacity to 135-beds, was dedicated 10 May 1947, exactly sixteen years after the hospital’s opening. The architectural firm, Erhard Brielmaier & Sons, designers of the original hospital, also executed plans for the addition. Additional surgical suites were included in the expanded hospital where common operations involving the bladder, appendix, hernia and some chest surgeries were performed (more specialized surgical cases were transferred to larger area hospitals). Radio speakers were included in the addition’s patient rooms allowing patients to listen to Mass said in the chapel and live music from the hospital’s music therapy program.¹⁷

A notable event in Saint Anthony Hospital’s history occurred in 1954 when Dr. John W. Maxwell, Sr. was elected Chief of Staff by his fellow physicians. At the time, he was one of two black doctors on Saint Anthony’s staff of forty physicians that served a patient population which was thirty percent black. Dr. Maxwell was the first African-American chief of staff in any Wisconsin hospital and among only a few nationally, excepting hospitals in southern states that treated only African-American patients and had entirely African-American staffs. By 1965, Saint Anthony’s patient population remained consistent featuring thirty-five percent black and sixty-five percent white patients; however, its staff of eighty doctors included more African-American physicians featuring six of the twenty black doctors practicing medicine in Milwaukee, as well as four black registered nurses and five black

¹⁵ “Papal Official at Dedication,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 11 May 1931.

¹⁶ Steven McEleney, *Saint Anthony Hospital: 50 Year Anniversary, 1931-1981* (Milwaukee: The Office of Volunteers [St. Anthony Hospital], 1981), 6-7; “Note 25 Years at St. Anthony,” *The Milwaukee Journal*; Philomena and Brielmaier, “A Problem in Integration,” 42. It is interesting that this marked the first time the United States papal delegate officiated at a dedication in Milwaukee. Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi was visiting the city at the time (“Papal Official at Dedication,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*).

¹⁷ “St. Anthony Cherishes Integration,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*; Lee, “An ‘A’ for St. Anthony,” 36; Philomena and Brielmaier, “A Problem in Integration,” 42-44.

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practical nurses. Its tradition of integration continued unabated and was thus described in a local newspaper article:¹⁸

The success of integration at St. Anthony is also evident in the hospital's coffee shop, the doctors' conference room and in the wards. In the nursery, proud parents – white and black – stand side by side ogling their infants. In the wards, Negro and white work together.¹⁹

Saint Anthony Hospital's pioneering role as an integrated hospital is further exemplified by the fact that the following anti-discrimination resolution was passed by the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada in 1963; thirty-two years into Saint Anthony Hospital's integrationist history:

Be It Resolved that the Catholic Hospital Association in conformance with the 1958 pronouncement of the Bishops of the United States, relative to the dignity of men regardless of race, creed and color, re-emphasize the Philosophy for Catholic Hospitals as passed by the delegates to the 47th annual convention, namely "as Christ's love for man impelled the Church to establish hospitals, so they in turn must serve all men in charity, regardless of race, creed, or financial status," and, therefore, strongly urge all member hospitals to apply these principles in the operation and services of their institutions.

At that time, the National Medical Association noted that it was the first such resolution passed by any hospital organization, Catholic or Protestant, of which they were aware.²⁰

At the same time its integrationist history was being cited, Saint Anthony Hospital was contending with changes to the neighborhood it served. When it opened in 1931, the hospital drew patients from the surrounding residential area that was populated with Jews, Greeks, Germans and African-Americans; however, by the 1960s, freeway development and urban renewal had razed many of these residences. These changes, coupled with an inability to raise money for expansion or relocation,

¹⁸ "Negro Heads Hospital Here," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 3 December 1954; "Maxwell Heads Milwaukee Hospital Staff," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 47, no. 2 (March 1955): 132; "Note 25 Years at St. Anthony," *The Milwaukee Journal*; Lee, "An 'A' for St. Anthony," 24-25; "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

¹⁹ "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

²⁰ "Catholic Hospital Association Passes Anti-Discrimination Resolution," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 55, no. 5 (September 1963): 440.

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resulted in the Franciscan Sisters and Capuchin Fathers decision to close the hospital in 1966. Recognizing its value to the community, the Archdiocese of Milwaukee arranged to lease the property from the Capuchins in order to keep it open. Although this had some outward appearances of vitality, including the construction of a federally funded Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center on the hospital's north and east elevations in 1974, Saint Anthony Hospital was in a period of decline. By the late 1970s, the hospital was losing money and facing pressure to close from local and state health planners who cited a surplus of acute-care hospital beds in the city.²¹ Indeed, Saint Anthony would become part of a broader trend of hospital closings occurring within the central city of Milwaukee during the late twentieth century. In 1987, when hospital capacity was 104 beds with fifty percent occupancy, Saint Anthony Hospital merged with Family Hospital (2711 W. Wells Street) to become St. Anthony's Family Medical Center located within the Family Hospital facility. This union was short-lived and the merged entity closed a year later. Saint Anthony Hospital was subsequently used by Milwaukee County as the Community Work Release Center, while the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner occupied the 1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center. The Medical Examiner continues to utilize that building, while the historic Saint Anthony Hospital building is currently vacant.²²

African-American Medical Professionals at Saint Anthony Hospital

By 1965, Saint Anthony Hospital featured six of the twenty black doctors practicing medicine in Milwaukee on its staff, as well as four black registered nurses and five black practical nurses. For

²¹ Indicative of the hospital's troubles, when the Saint Anthony Administrator requested a rate increase from the Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Committee, one of the committee members was quoted as stating, "At some point, the question has to be addressed, how long additional funds get tossed down this rathole." ("St. Anthony Hospital Granted Half of Requested Rate Increase," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 25 July 1979).

²² *Saint Anthony Hospital: 50 Year Anniversary, 1931-1981*, 18-21; "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*; "New Order of Nuns Will Run St. Anthony Hospital," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 20 June 1966; "Hospital Modernization Needed," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 19 April 1973; "St. Anthony Hospital Granted Half of Requested Rate Increase," *The Milwaukee Journal*; Dan Patrinos, "St. Anthony Hospital to Seek Affiliation with Religious Order," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 6 November 1980; Neil D. Rosenberg, "St. Anthony's Family Medical Center to shut down," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 15 September 1988, Page 1B; Rick Romell, "Hospital Losses Hit City Heart," *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, 15 May 2006; "St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church," Historic Preservation Study Report, 4. A total of nine hospitals, consisting of over 1,000 beds, closed within Milwaukee beginning with Misericordia Community Hospital in 1977 and continuing with the closure of St. Michael Hospital in 2006 ("Hospital Losses Hit City Heart," *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*).

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context, during the period 1920-1940, the number of African-American physicians in Milwaukee was five in 1920, six in 1930 and six in 1940, while the number of black nurses was zero in 1920, two in 1930 and two in 1940.²³

The first African-American chief of staff in any Wisconsin hospital, Dr. John Wesley Maxwell, Sr. was born in Evergreen, Alabama on 4 March 1897. Dr. Maxwell completed high school in Selma, Alabama, graduated from Morehouse College in 1923 and Meharry Medical College in 1928. Initially engaging in private practice in Winchester and surrounding communities in Tennessee, he later settled in Nashville where he was a physician in the city school system. During World War II he was commissioned a Captain in the United States Army serving as a regimental surgeon in England, France and Belgium and ultimately attained the rank of Major. In 1946, he relocated to Milwaukee joining the staff of Saint Anthony Hospital. In addition to being elected chief of staff, he later was chairman of Saint Anthony's Executive Committee. Dr. Maxwell was elected first vice-president of the National Medical Association in 1958 and was named *General Practitioner of the Year* by the NMA in 1961. He was a founding member of the Cream City Medical Society, which is the local chapter of the National Medical Association. Dr. Maxwell also was a member of the County Medical Association, State Medical Society, and the Alpha Beta Chapter of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity. Becoming a member of Calvary Baptist Church when he moved to Milwaukee, his funeral services were held there following his death on 18 March 1976.²⁴

Another prominent black doctor on Saint Anthony's staff in the 1950s and 1960s was Dr. George H. Lane. A native of Mississippi, Dr. Lane was a graduate of Alcorn College (Alcorn State University) and, like Dr. Maxwell, received his training at Meharry Medical College, graduating in 1931. He initially practiced medicine for twenty-four years in Greenwood, Mississippi before relocating to Milwaukee in 1956. While at Saint Anthony Hospital, Dr. Lane stated "anyone – from the North or South – can come here. They will see integration at its best."²⁵ He later served as director of the sickle

²³ "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*; Trotter, *Black Milwaukee*, 245-261.

²⁴ "Negro Heads Hospital Here," *The Milwaukee Journal*; "Note 25 Years at St. Anthony," *The Milwaukee Journal*; "Maxwell Heads Milwaukee Hospital Staff," 132; "Hospital Race Bias Attacked by Doctor," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 14 August 1958; "Professional News, Deaths, Dr. John Wesley Maxwell, Sr.," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 68, no. 3 (May 1976): 258-259; Dr. John Maxwell, Biographical File, Meharry Medical College Library Archives, Nashville, TN.

²⁵ Lee, "An 'A' for St. Anthony," 25.

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cell anemia screening and treatment center at Deaconess Hospital (620 North 19th Street, Milwaukee). In 1980, Dr. Lane was honored by the Medical Society of Milwaukee County as a pioneer in efforts to control and screen for sickle cell anemia. Following his death in 1982, there was an effort to establish a medical center bearing his name within inner city Milwaukee; however, it did not come to fruition.²⁶

Another doctor of note who served at Saint Anthony Hospital was urologist, Dr. Randle E. Pollard. Serving as a combat medic during World War II while stationed in Italy, Dr. Pollard graduated from Meharry Medical School and trained during his residency at Marquette Medical College. In 1971, he co-founded North Milwaukee State Bank, which was one of only twenty-two banks nationally owned by African-Americans. (Demonstrating the close-knit nature of this community of African-American physicians, both Dr. Pollard and Dr. Lane were honorary pallbearers at Dr. Maxwell's funeral service).²⁷

Also practicing medicine at Saint Anthony Hospital was Dr. Cyril F. Turney. Born in Barbados, he was the other black doctor on Saint Anthony's staff at the time of Dr. Maxwell's election as Chief of Staff. Older than both Dr. Maxwell and Dr. Lane, he similarly received his training at Meharry Medical College. Dr. Turney is also notable for helping found the People's Cooperative Store. After holding meetings and encouraging black families to save their pennies, this cooperative grocery store was opened in 1937.²⁸

A graduate of Provident Hospital in Chicago, Mrs. Camille Bryant was a registered nurse in Saint Anthony Hospital's maternity department for twenty years. She joined the staff in 1946, the same year as Dr. John Maxwell. One newspaper account identifies her as the first African-American nurse on a hospital staff in Milwaukee.²⁹

²⁶ "Service Saturday for Lane; Physician," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 29 January 1982; "County Medical Society Honors 8 Doctors," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 14 December 1980; M. Blackwell, "Shaky economy puts Inner City medical center on hold," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 25 November 1982.

²⁷ "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*; "Cream City Medical Society (CCMS): The history of African Americans in medicine in Milwaukee (Part 2)," *The Milwaukee Times Weekly*, 27 February 2014 – 5 March, 2014; Paul Gores, "Regulators shut down North Milwaukee State Bank," *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, 11 March 2016.

²⁸ "Maxwell Heads Milwaukee Hospital Staff," 132; Trotter, *Black Milwaukee*, 204-205.

²⁹ "St. Anthony Cherishes Integration," *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

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Conclusion

Saint Anthony Hospital is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its pioneering role in the integration of healthcare within the City of Milwaukee. Dedicated in 1931 and administered by the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, the hospital's mission from the start was to serve all creeds and races at a time when racial discrimination limited medical care options for many African-Americans. In Milwaukee, this often regulated black patients to Milwaukee County General Hospital and the situation prompted calls supporting the establishment of a separate hospital for the city's blacks. Serving an area that included the core of Milwaukee's African-American district, as well as Jewish, Greek and German residents, Saint Anthony Hospital lived up to its mission with a patient population that was consistently around thirty-five percent black and sixty-five percent white into the 1960s. Mirroring its patient population, Saint Anthony also had an integrated professional staff featuring multiple African-American doctors and nurses at a time when their ability to practice medicine elsewhere was similarly restricted. This was highlighted with the election of Dr. John W. Maxwell, Sr. to the position of Chief of Staff by his fellow physicians in 1954. Dr. Maxwell was the first African-American chief of staff of any hospital in Wisconsin and amongst very few nationally. As an integrated facility, Saint Anthony Hospital is also significant in the area of Health/Medicine for improving the health outcomes for Milwaukee's African-American community, while also aiding the professional development of its black medical practitioners. The period of significance is 1931-1966 featuring an end date representing the year that the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception terminated their historic association and administration of Saint Anthony Hospital. Additionally, the end date is reflective of Milwaukee's civil rights movement and its gains addressing racial discrimination, such as the marches protesting housing discrimination in 1967-68 and passage of open-housing laws within the city that latter year. Indeed, by the mid-1970s, other medical institutions had followed Saint Anthony Hospital's lead and integrated their facilities and staffs with the *Journal of the National Medical Association* noting that the previous decades of pressure from physicians and groups attempting to rout discrimination from medicine had resulted in more black patients admitted to white institutions and more black doctors appointed to staff positions. Finally, Saint Anthony Hospital retains a high degree of integrity and conveys its historic role as a hospital on both the interior and exterior. A one-story addition situated along the hospital's rear elevation falls outside the period of significance. Constructed less than fifty years ago, this addition does not diminish the integrity of the historic hospital building as it is minimally visible from either street to which the hospital is oriented. At the

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celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, Saint Anthony Hospital was cited for its role in promoting racial understanding and, as such, its history is significant and worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁰

Preservation Activities

A *Part 1 Historic Preservation Certification Application* (NPS Project #32,717) was approved by the National Park Service on August 18, 2015. Subsequently, a *Part 2 Historic Preservation Certification Application* was approved by NPS on March 2, 2017.

___End of Statement of Significance

³⁰ "Death of the Black Community Hospital: Fact or Fiction," *Journal of the National Medical Association* 66, no. 2 (March 1974): 165; "Note 25 Years at St. Anthony," *The Milwaukee Journal*.

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Insert Boundary Descriptions

Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic boundary reflects the current lot lines of the former Saint Anthony Hospital and additionally includes the wing connecting the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Church. Regarding the former, the parcels of which are otherwise known as: Lots 1 & 2 of Certified Survey Map No. 8872, being all of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15 and 16, and part of Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 in Block 198 of Survey and Subdivision into City Lots of the North 30 Acres of the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 29, in Township 7 North, Range 22 East, in the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County on December 5, 2016 as Document No. 10628846. In terms of the wing, the boundary proceeds along the lot line located behind the hospital within the courtyard area and continues north along the eastern edge of the sidewalk to the concrete base of the open arcaded walkway, and then proceeds east along the edge of this concrete base to the west elevation of St. Benedict the Moor Church, and then proceeds north along the west elevation of the church until it rejoins the lot line.

Boundary Justification:

The historic boundary of Saint Anthony Hospital incorporates the original 1931 hospital, 1947 addition and 1974 Outpatient Diagnostic Treatment Center. It coincides with the existing legal parcel boundary that includes both the vacant hospital property (Lot 1) and Milwaukee County Medical Examiner property (Lot 2) of Certified Survey Map No. 8872, while also including the wing connecting the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Church that was built as part of the 1947 addition. When this addition was constructed, the hospital chapel was located on the third floor of the wing with the chapel sanctuary situated within St. Benedict the Moor Church. The opening between the chapel seating area and the sanctuary is now mostly infilled with an enclosure for a modern chair lift. Given this physical barrier between the chapel seating area and its sanctuary, the loss of the chapel's function, and the clear distinction between the hospital addition and the church proper as seen on the historic floor plans, the historic boundary has been drawn along the exterior west elevation of St. Benedict the Moor Church. As well, the historic boundary omits most of the courtyard area located between the hospital and church since this courtyard was historically and currently associated with St. Benedict the Moor Church.

End of Boundary Descriptions

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

___Insert Photo Descriptions

Saint Anthony Hospital

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Photo by Michael T. McQuillen, July 2017

Location of Original Photos: State Historic Preservation Office, Madison, WI

Photo 1 of 19

Context view on North 10th Street, view looking north

The information for the following photographs is the same as above, except as noted:

Photo 2 of 19

Primary (west) and south elevations, view looking northeast

Photo 3 of 19

Primary (west) elevation entrance, view looking east

Photo 4 of 19

Primary (west) and north elevations, view looking southeast

Photo 5 of 19

Rear (east) and north elevations, view looking south

Photo 6 of 19

North elevation, area under canopy, view looking south

Photo 7 of 19

Rear (east) and north elevations, view looking southwest

Photo 8 of 19

Rear (east) elevation, view looking west

Photo 9 of 19

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 2

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Rear (east) elevation, view of 1974 addition loading docks from North 9th Street, view looking west

Photo 10 of 19

Rear (east) and south elevations, view looking northwest

Photo 11 of 19

Rear (east) elevation within courtyard, view looking northwest

Photo 12 of 19

View of courtyard and wing connecting the hospital with St. Benedict the Moor Church, view looking north

Photo 13 of 19

Interior, hospital corridor, view looking north

Photo 14 of 19

Interior, stairs, 1931 hospital, view looking east

Photo 15 of 19

Interior, sun parlor, 1947 addition 3rd floor, view looking northwest

Photo 16 of 19

Interior, operating room, 1947 addition 5th floor, view looking west

Photo 17 of 19

Interior, drinking fountain backsplash, 1931 hospital, view looking east

Photo 18 of 19

Interior, hospital chapel, 1947 addition 3rd floor of the wing, view looking northeast

Photo 19 of 19

Interior, lobby area, 1974 addition

___End of Photo Descriptions

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 3

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

___Insert Figures

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Circa 1935 photograph of primary (North 10th Street) and north elevations
- Figure 2: 1947 photograph of primary (North 10th Street) and south elevations
- Figure 3: Original hospital first floor plan
- Figure 4: Original hospital second floor plan
- Figure 5: Original hospital third & fourth floor plans
- Figure 6: Original hospital fifth floor plan
- Figure 7: 1947 hospital addition third, fourth & fifth floor plans
- Figure 8: Existing first floor plan
- Figure 9: Existing second floor plan
- Figure 10: Existing third floor plan
- Figure 11: Existing fourth floor plan
- Figure 12: Existing fifth floor plan
- Figure 13: Labeled aerial view
- Figure 14: Sketch map with historic boundary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 4

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 1:



Saint Anthony Hospital circa 1935 photograph (note, 1947 addition not yet built). [Photograph property of the Milwaukee Public Library, Historic Photograph Collection, Milwaukee, Wisconsin]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 5

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 2:



Saint Anthony Hospital 1947 photograph (Photograph located in Sister M. Philomena and Leo A. Brielmaier, AIA, "A Problem in Integration: The New Addition to St. Anthony's Hospital, Milwaukee," *Hospital Progress* 29, no. 2 (February 1948): 42).

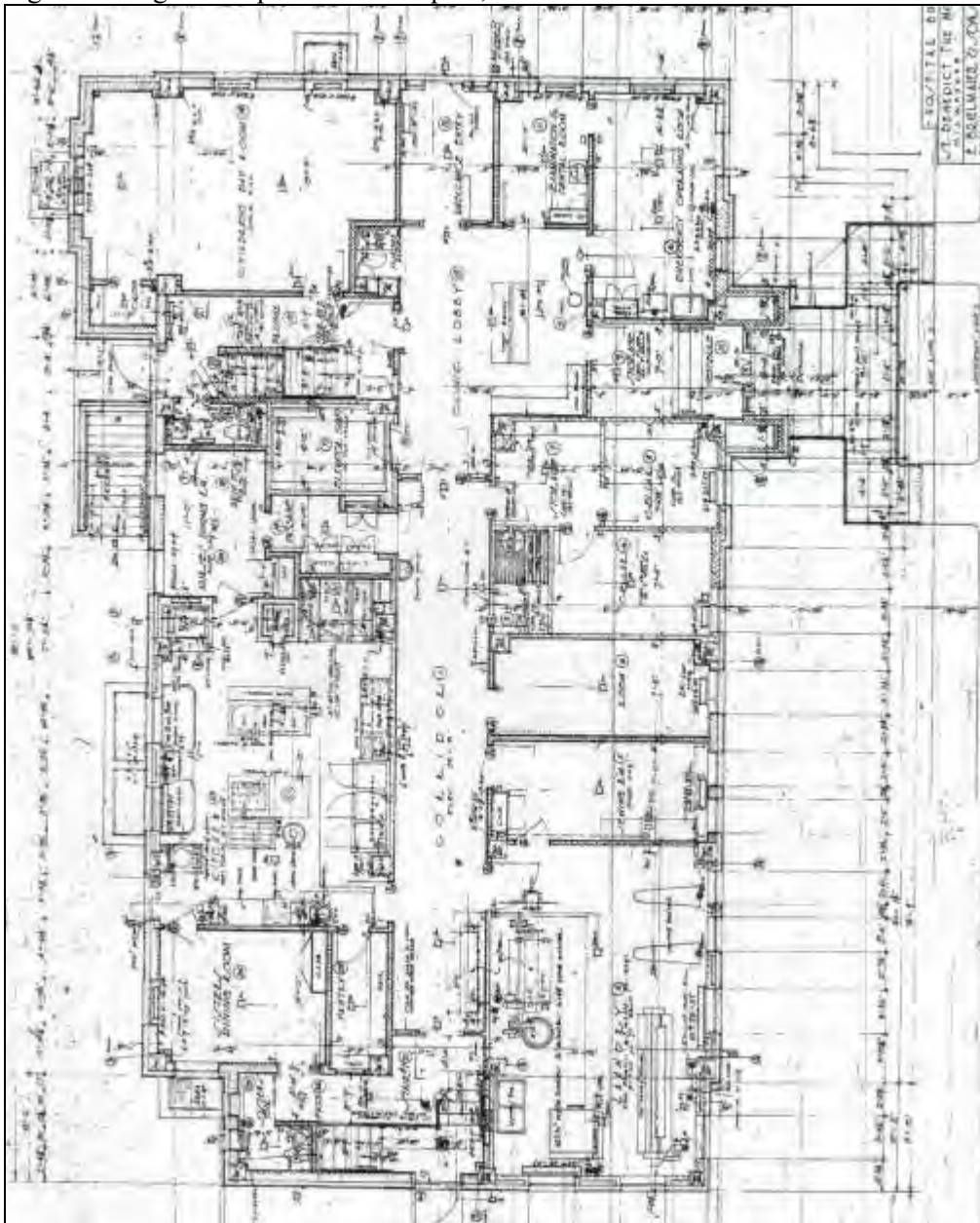
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section figures Page 6

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 3: Original hospital first floor plan, not to scale



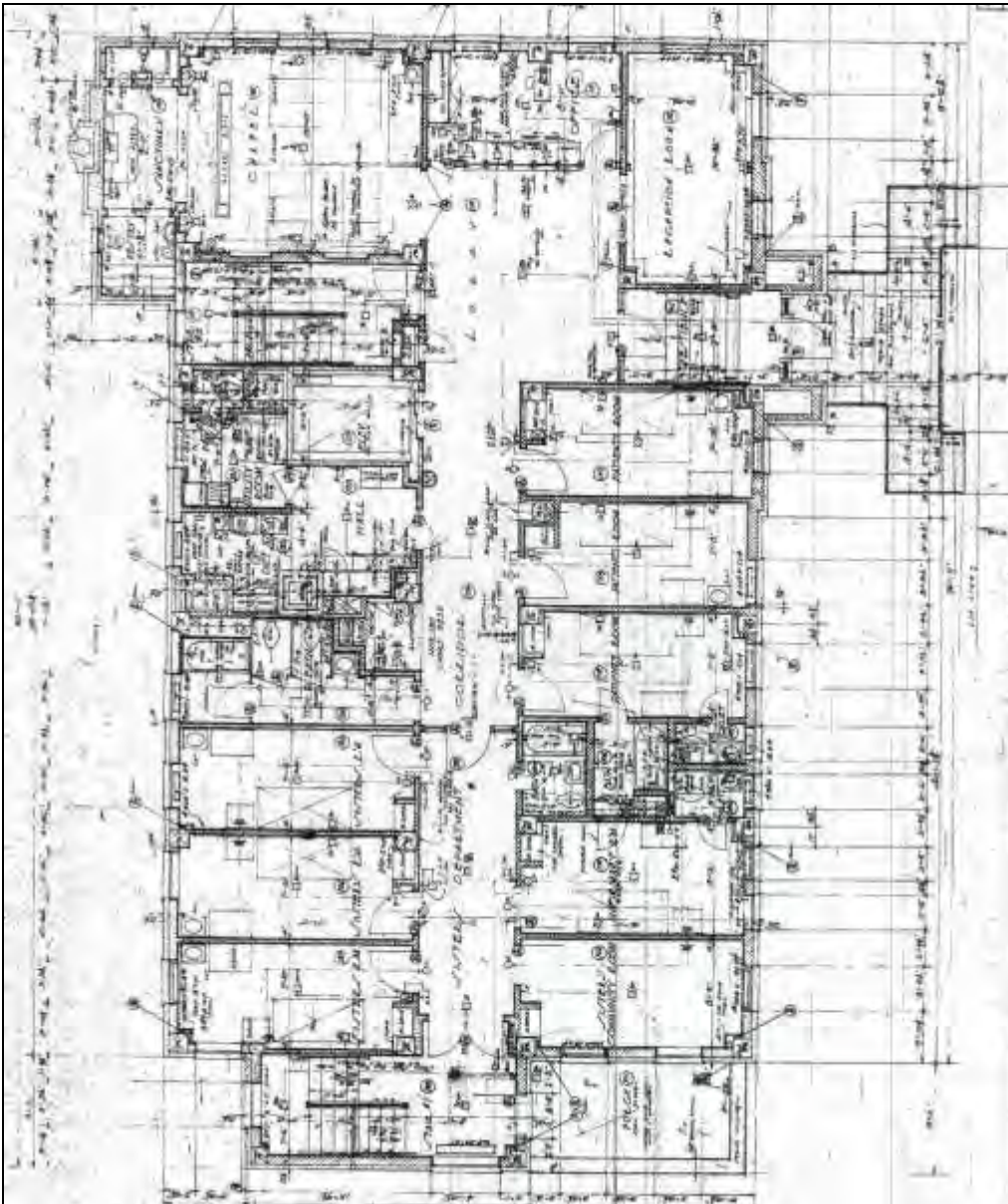
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section figures Page 7

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 4: Original hospital second floor plan, not to scale



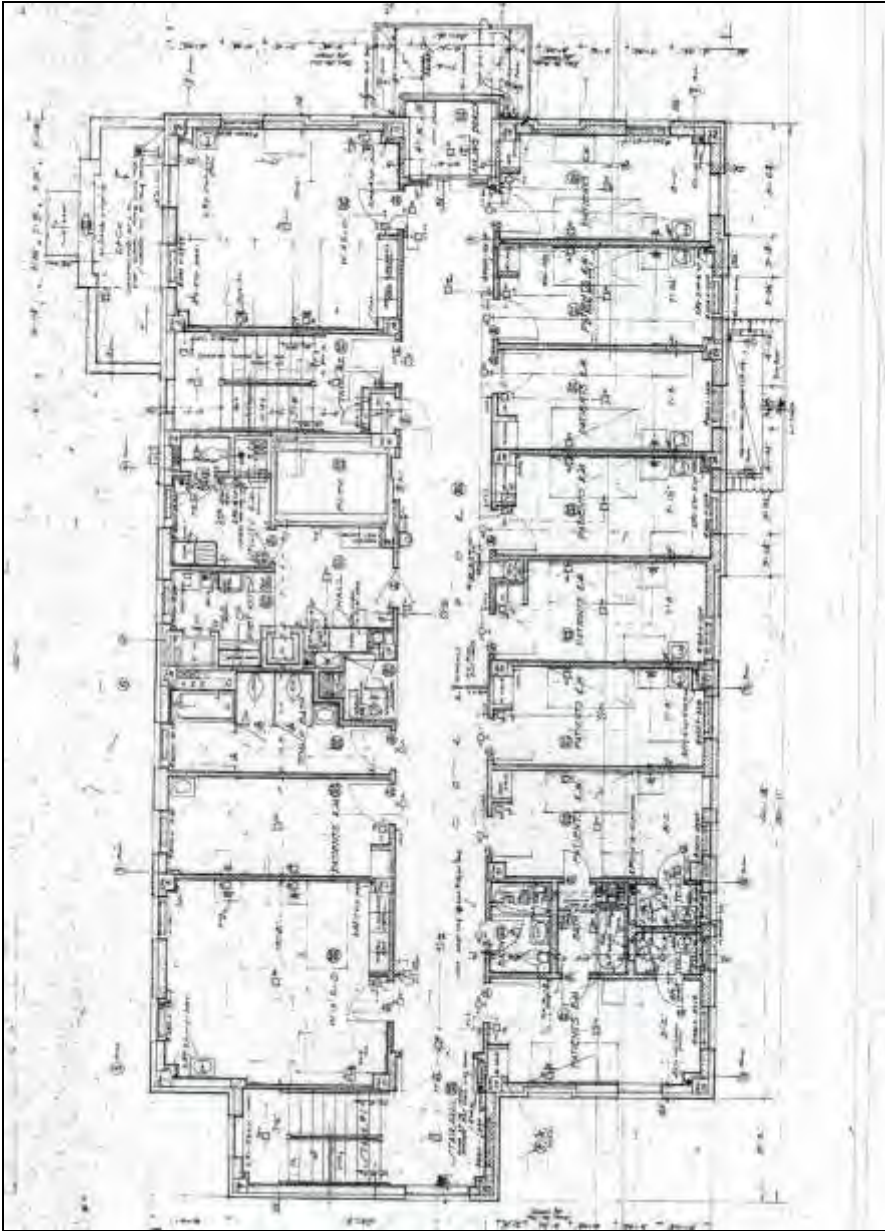
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 8

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: Original hospital third & fourth floor plans, not to scale



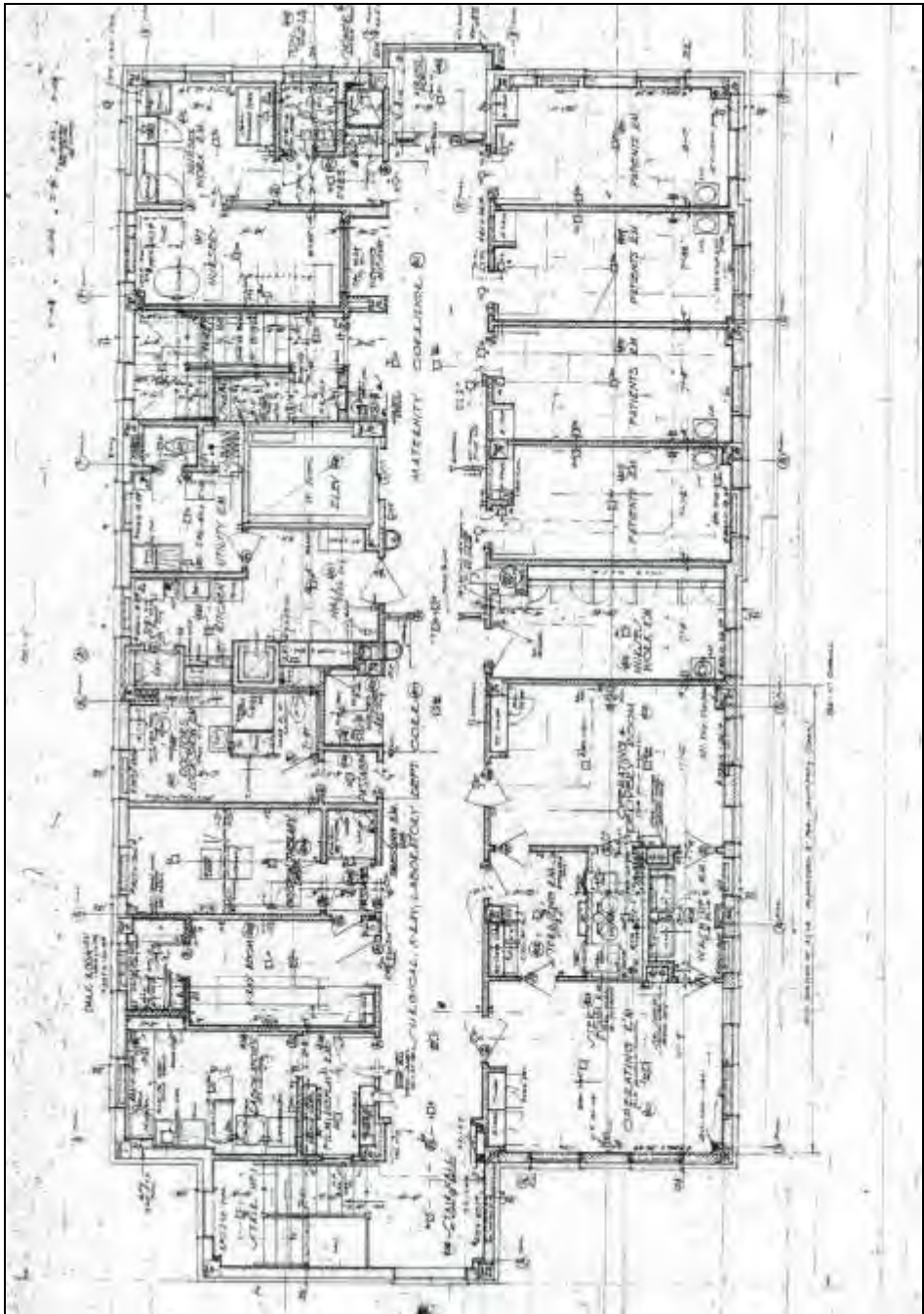
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 9

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 6: Original hospital fifth floor plan, not to scale



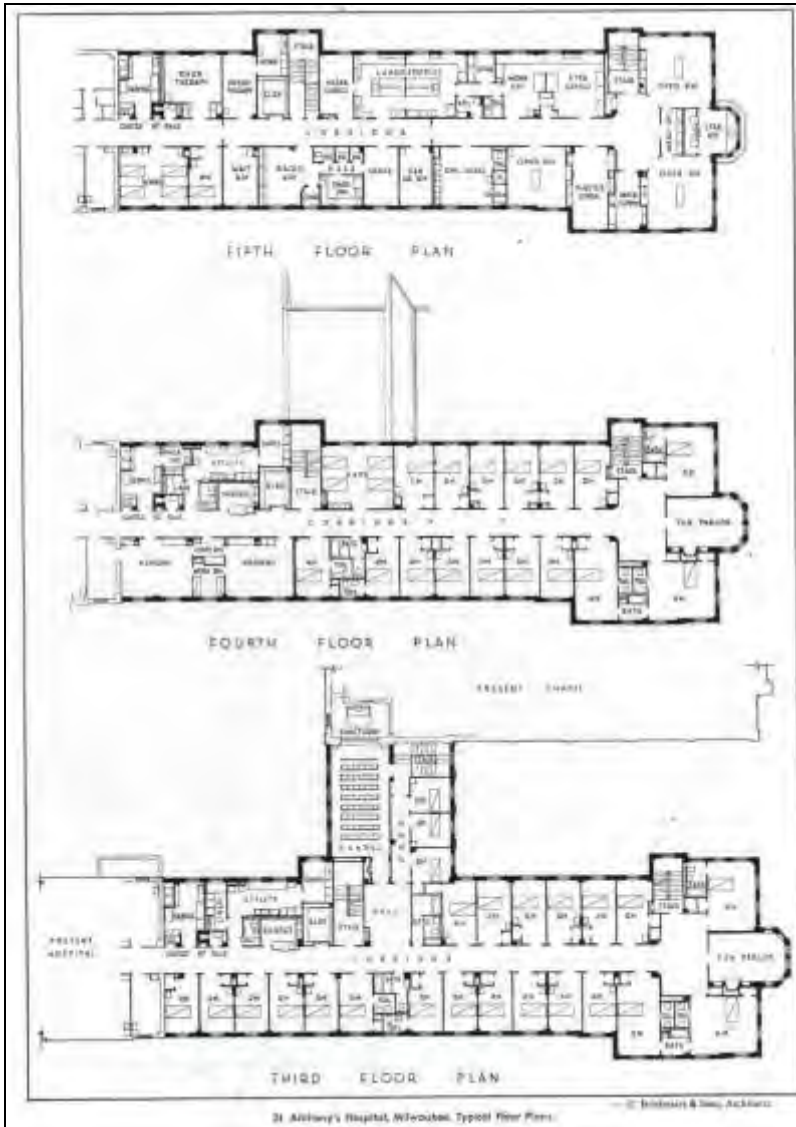
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 10

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 7:



Saint Anthony Hospital 1947 addition (Philomena and Brielmaier, AIA, "A Problem in Integration: The New Addition to St. Anthony's Hospital, Milwaukee," *Hospital Progress* 29, no. 2 (February 1948): 43).

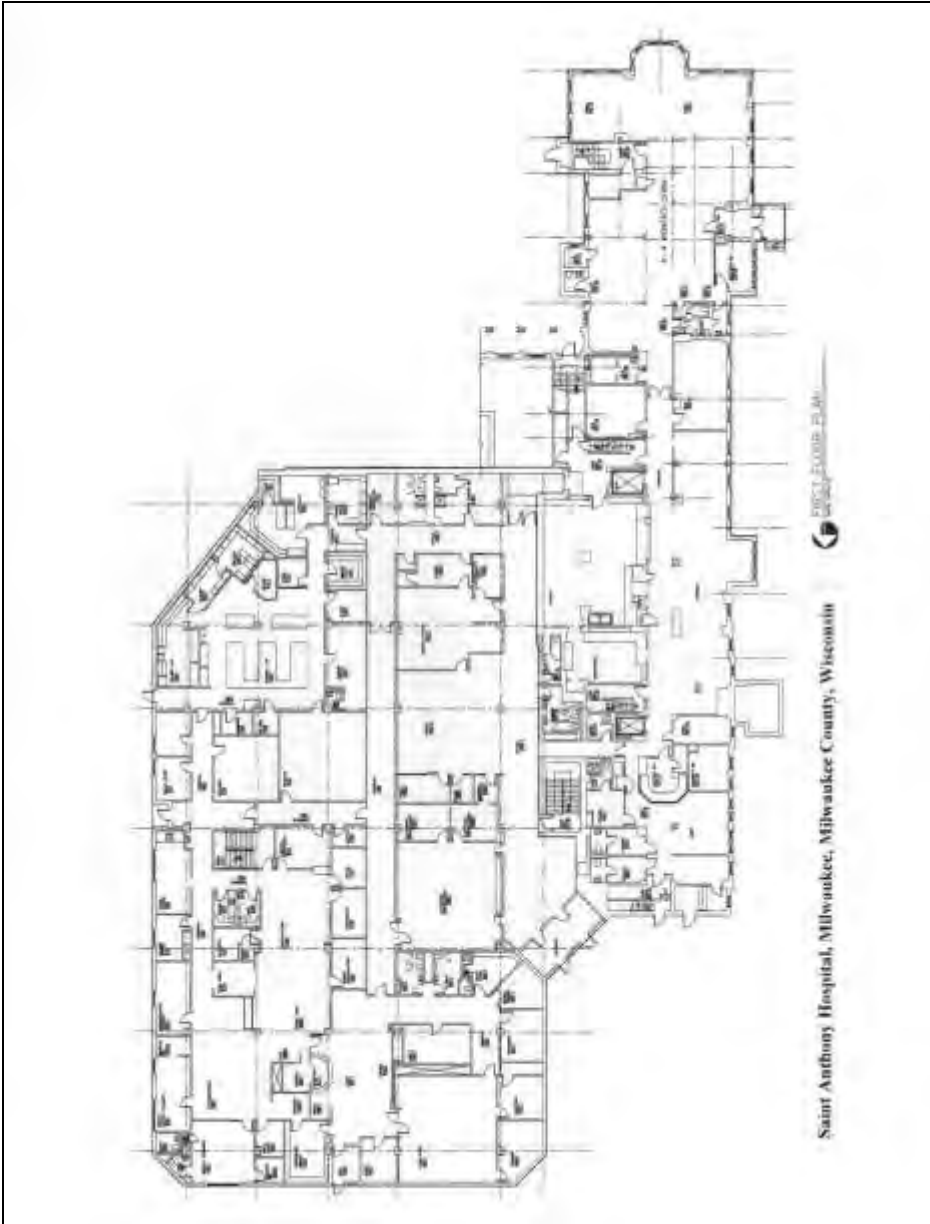
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 11

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 8: Existing first floor plan, not to scale



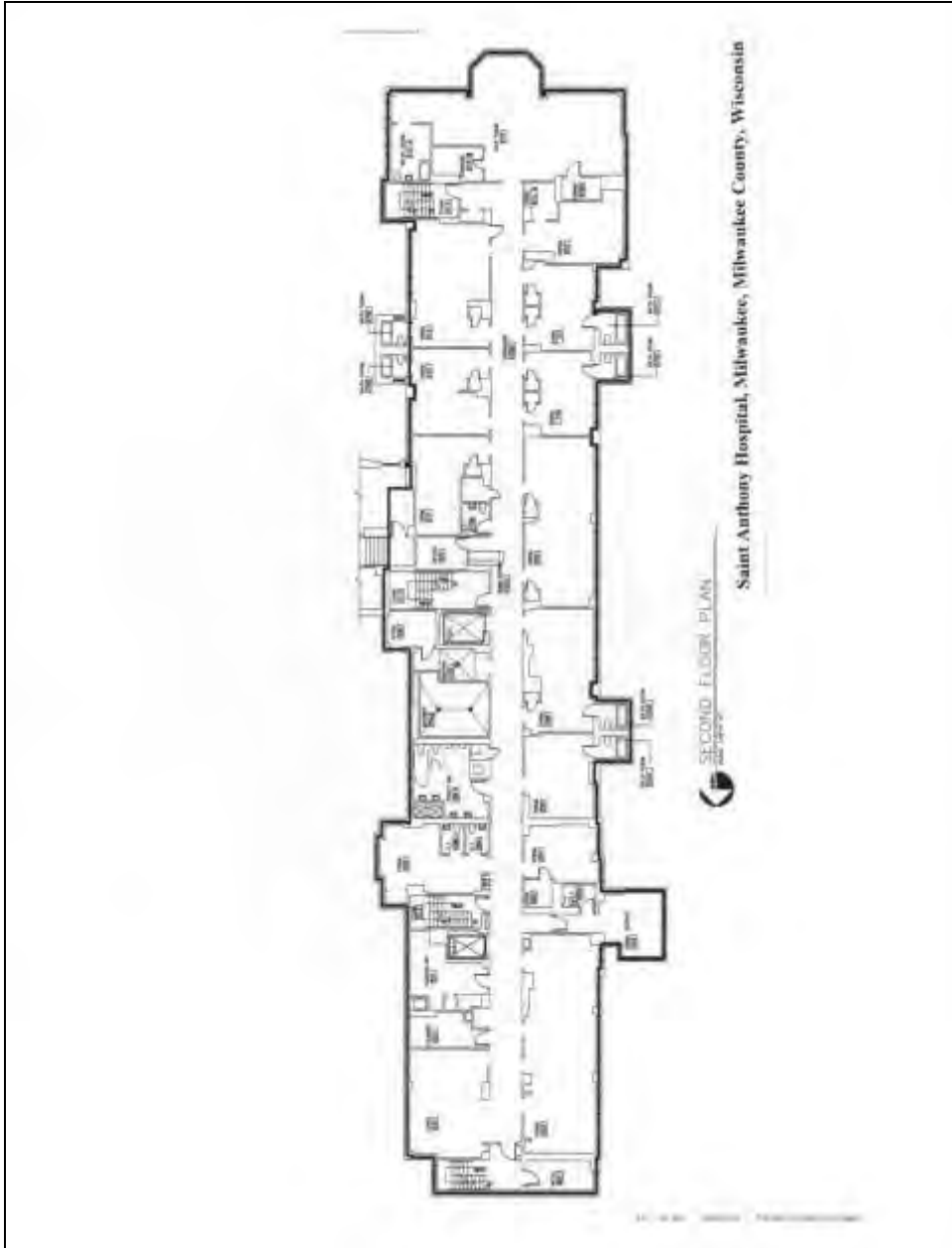
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 12

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 9: Existing second floor plan, not to scale



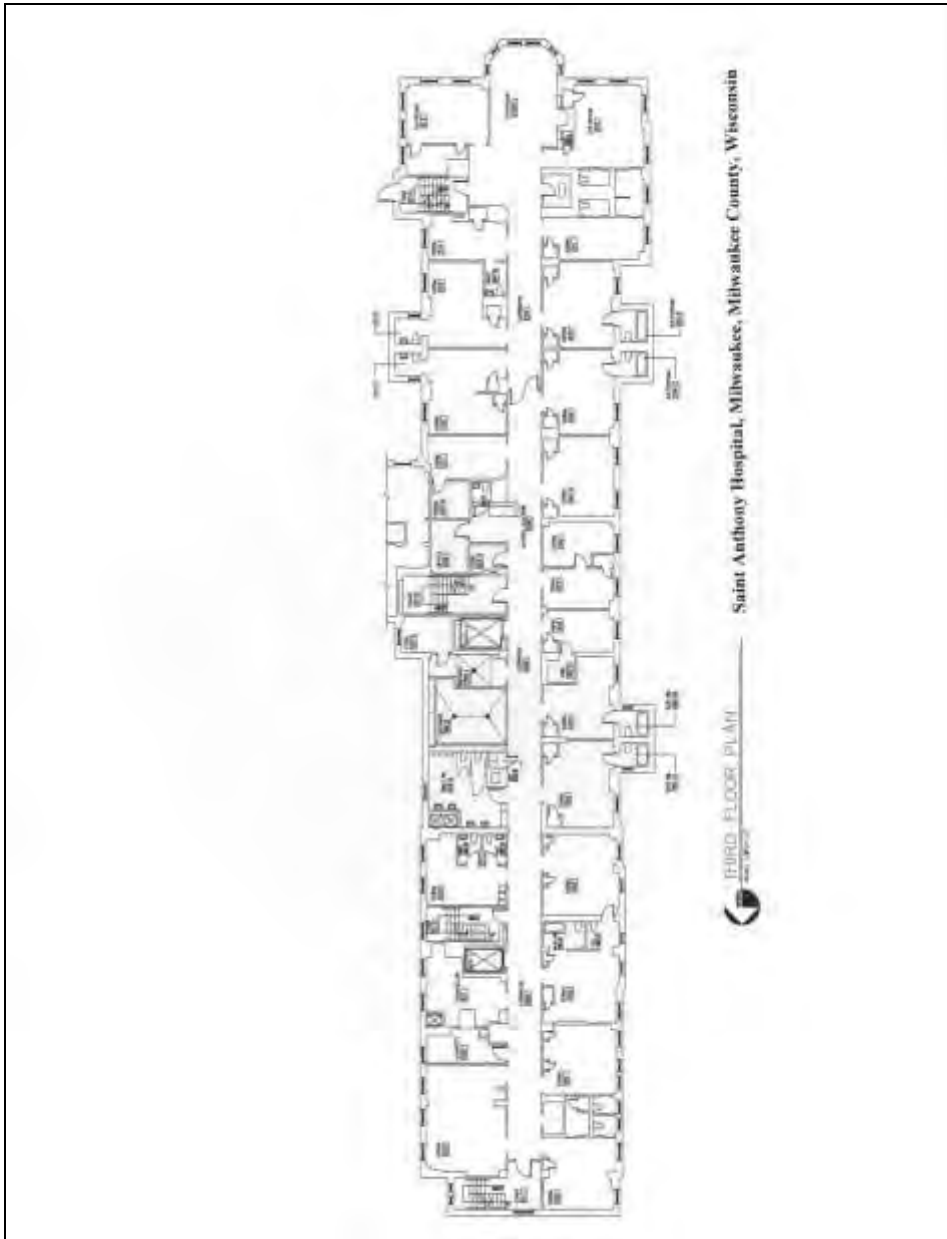
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 13

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 10: Existing third floor plan, not to scale



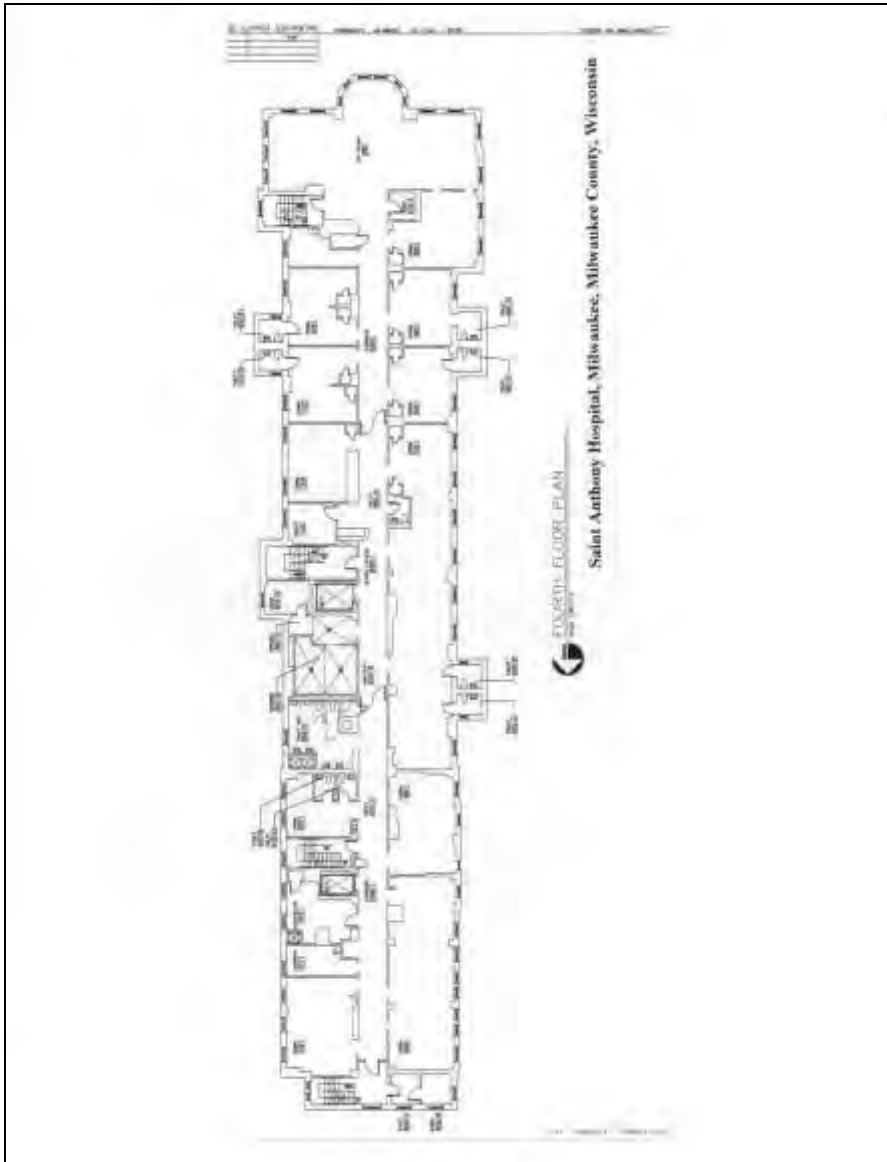
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 14

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 11: Existing fourth floor plan, not to scale



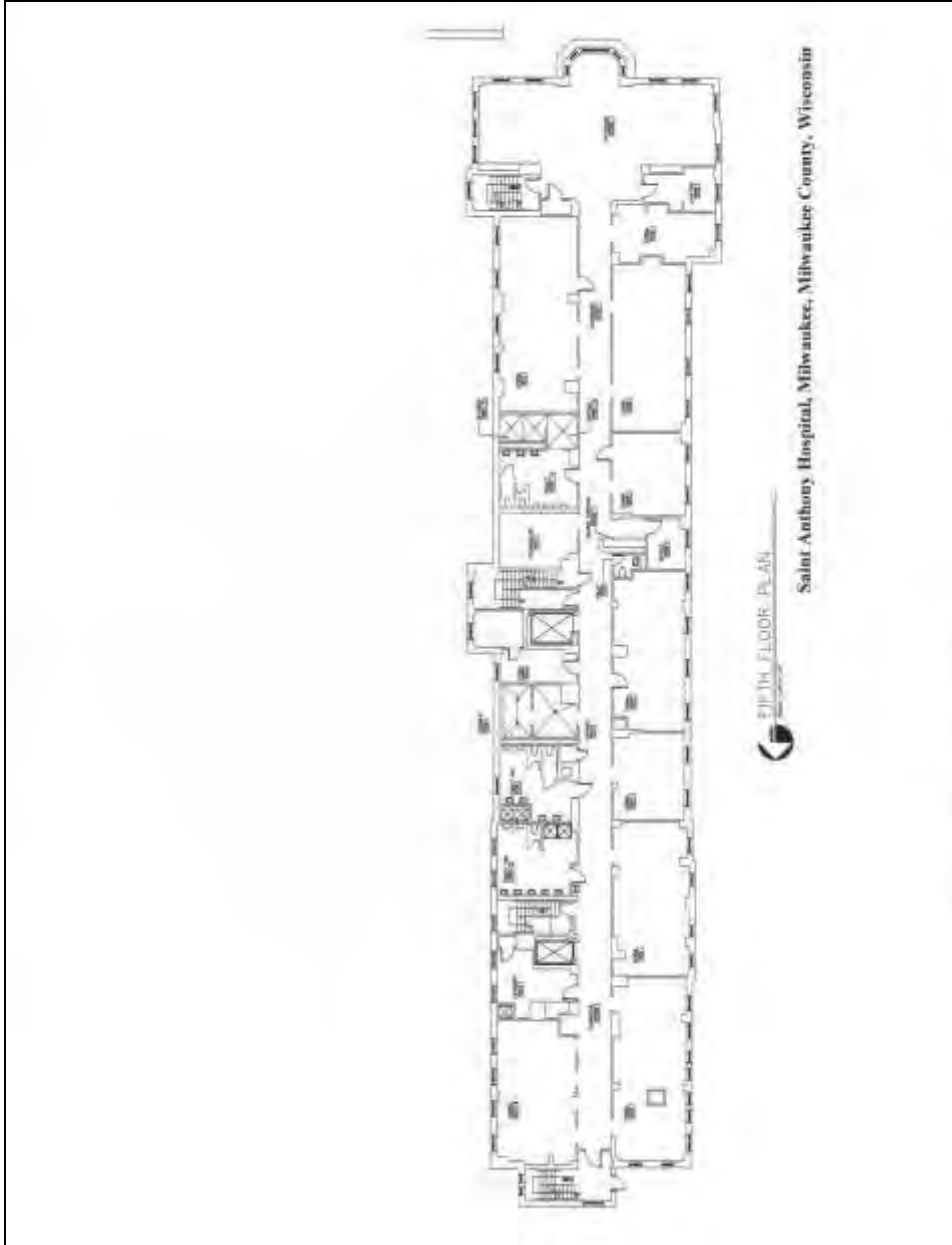
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 15

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 12: Existing fifth floor plan, not to scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 16

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 13: Labeled aerial view



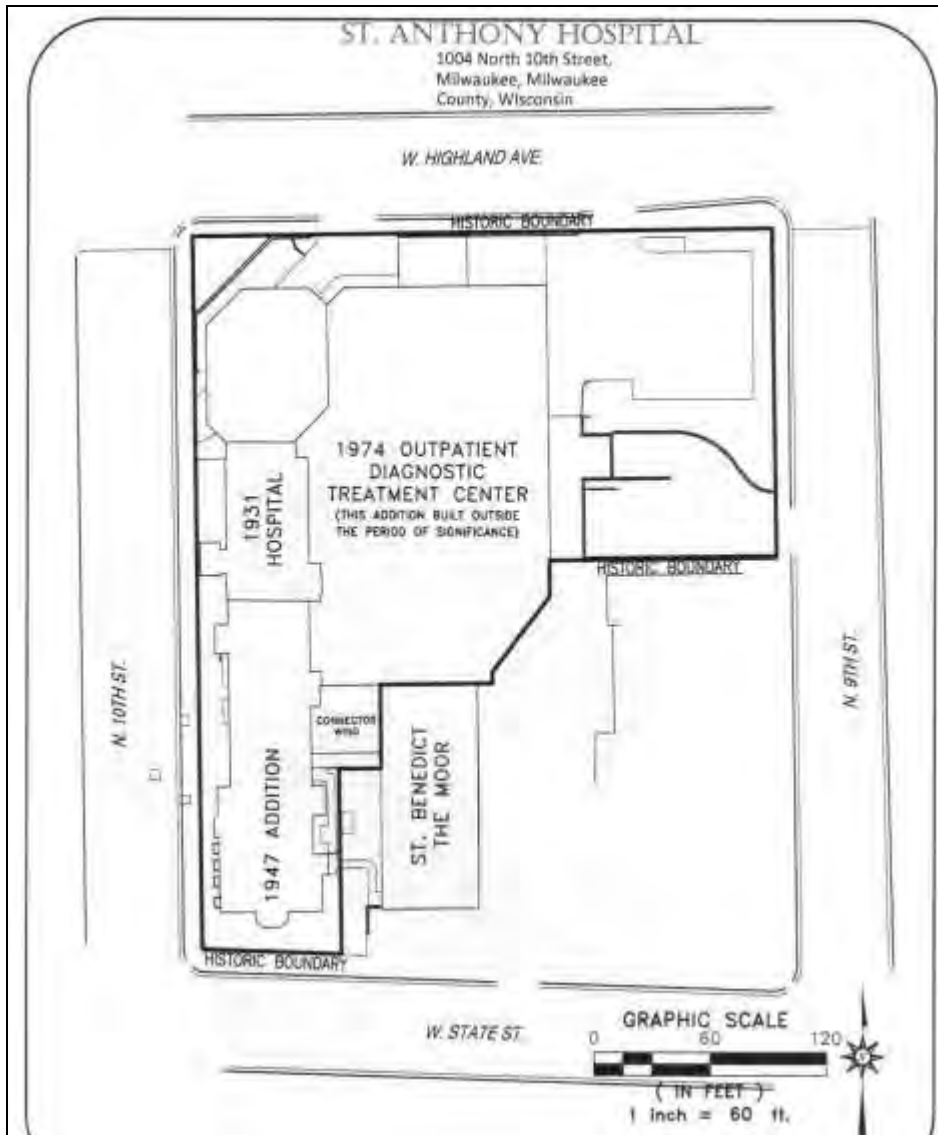
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

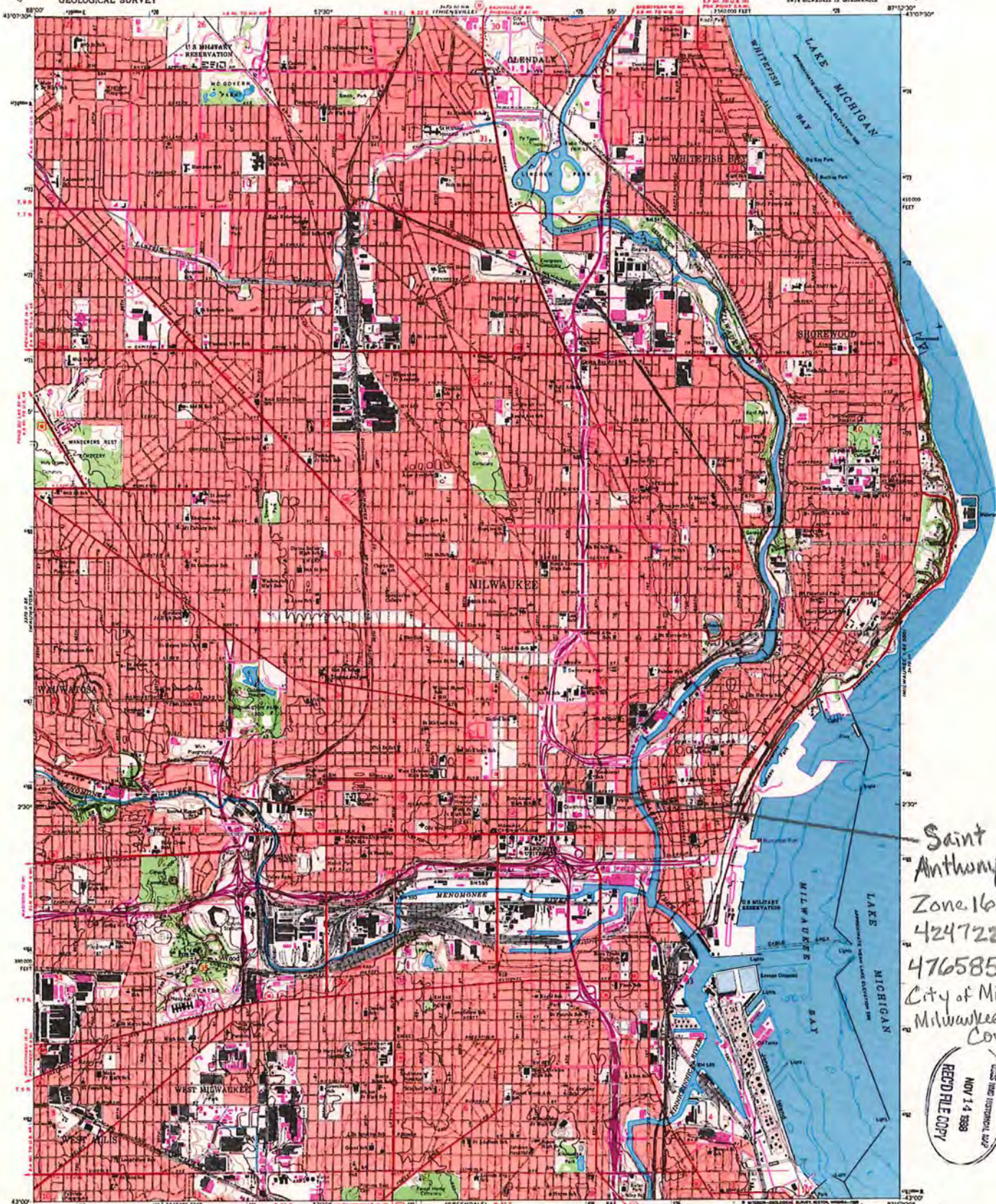
Section figures Page 17

Saint Anthony Hospital
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Figure 14: Sketch map with historic boundary



___End Figures



Saint
Anthony Hospital
Zone 161
424722E
4765850N
City of Milwaukee
Milwaukee
County
WI

NOV 14 1988
REC'D FILE COPY

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and City of Milwaukee
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954-1955. Field check 1958
Hydrography compiled from U. S. Lake Survey charts 74
and 743 (1957)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone
zone 16, shown in blue
Red lines indicate areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Red lines shown in purple compare from aerial photographs
taken 1971. This information was field checked

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM 1929 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty Light-duty
Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route State Route
Interstate Route

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80262, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53708
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SW1/4 MILWAUKEE 1° QUADRANGLE
43087 AS 1° 024
1958
PUBLISHED 1971
DMA 3475 1:24,000 SERIES 1941



ONLY



END ONE WAY

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NO PARKING

St. Gabriel
Lutheran Church



H
HOSPITAL

TATER

WEST

12



DANGER
HIGH VOLTAGE

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MEVS

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OMNIA









Milwaukee County
MEDICAL EXAMINER







NO SOLI
1923

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PARKING

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/22/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/19/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/4/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/6/2017 Date of Weekly List: 10/12/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 10/6/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Office of the City Clerk

Jim Owczarski
City Clerk
jowcza@milwaukee.gov

Richard G. Pfaff
Deputy City Clerk
rpfaff@milwaukee.gov

July 17, 2017

Daina Penkiunas
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1482

Re: Waiver of Milwaukee Certified Local Government Review
Of the National Register Nomination for St. Anthony Hospital
1004 North 10th Street

An adequately documented National Register Nomination for St. Anthony Hospital is being completed for the State Historic Preservation Office in Madison.

In accordance with the "Procedures for the Certification of Local Government in Wisconsin", the Certified Local Government, in this case, the City of Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission, has 60 days to review and comment on the eligibility of this property.

Due to the accelerated scheduling of the St. Anthony Hospital National Register nomination for the August 18, 2017 State Review Board meeting, the Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission waives its 60 day review period to accommodate the scheduling.

The rehabilitation project at the former St. Anthony Hospital is a worthy one and we hope this waiver can expedite the process to National Register listing so that construction can begin.



Matt Jarosz, Chair
Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission





Tom Barrett
Mayor, City of Milwaukee

July 21, 2017

Daina Penkiunas
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1482

Re: Waiver of Milwaukee Certified Local Government Review Of the National Register Nomination for St. Anthony Hospital 1004 North 10th Street

Dear Ms. Penkiunas:

An adequately documented National Register Nomination for St. Anthony Hospital is being completed for the State Historic Preservation Office in Madison.

In accordance with the "Procedures for the Certification of Local Government in Wisconsin", the Certified Local Government, in this case, the City of Milwaukee, has 60 days to review and comment on the eligibility of this property.

Due to the accelerated scheduling of the St. Anthony Hospital National Register Nomination for the August 18, 2017 State Review Board meeting, the City of Milwaukee waives its 60 day review period to accommodate the scheduling.

The rehabilitation project at the former St. Anthony Hospital is a worthy one and we hope this waiver can expedite the process to National Register listing so that construction can begin.

Sincerely,

Tom Barrett
Mayor



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twenty-first day of August 2017, for the nomination of the Saint Anthony Hospital to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
<u>1</u>	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
<u> </u>	Multiple Property Nomination form
<u>19</u>	Photograph(s)
<u>1</u>	CD with image files
<u>1</u>	Map(s)
<u>14</u>	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
<u> </u>	Piece(s) of correspondence
<u> </u>	Other:

COMMENTS:

<u> </u>	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
<u>x</u>	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
<u> </u>	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
<u> </u>	Other: