

District Survey Form

1 <u>DISTRICT</u> NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT	<u>SURVEYOR</u> Resource Design Group	<u>SHSW STAFF</u>	
	<u>CITY</u> Milwaukee	<u>COUNTY</u> Milwaukee	<u>SURVEY</u> Brewers' Hill

FILM ROLLS/NEGATIVES
See attached

<u>STREETS:</u>	<u>NUMBERS:</u>	<u>STREETS:</u>	<u>NUMBERS:</u>
See attached			

2 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
Roughly 1st and 2nd St between North and Center Sts.
 See Continuation Sheet

3 BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION The North First Street Historic District, which is exclusively residential, is bordered on the west and south by commercial strips along North Third Street and North Avenue. On the east and north, the district is bordered by modest residential areas of one and two-family houses that differ from the district in their density of development and architectural character. The modest, generally architecturally undistinguished houses are crowded together on small lots, often two to a lot, in contrast to the larger, architect-designed residences of the district sited on their somewhat larger lots.

- 4** SOURCES OF INFORMATION
- A. City of Milwaukee, Office of the Building Inspector - Building Permits
 - B. Wright's City Directories of Milwaukee
 - C. Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1910
 - D. Built in Milwaukee
 - E. Milwaukee: History of a City - Still

5 MAP REFERENCE

USGS quad: 7.5 min. SW/4
 scale: 1:24,000 Zone 16

UTM references:	
H. 425880/4767770	
A. 425880/4768500	
B. 425640/4768510	
C. 425600/4767910	
D. 425680/4767900	
E. 425680/4767700	
F. 425810/4767770	
G. 425820/4767770	



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

6 OPINION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
 date: 5-1-83 initials: RDG

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the North First Street Historic District are described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of West North Avenue and North Second Street; then north to the centerline of West Meinecke Avenue; then west to the west property lines of the properties on the west side of North Second Street; then north to the centerline of West Wright Street; then east to the centerline of North Second Street; then north to the south property line of 2533-35 North Second Street; then west to the west property lines of the properties on the West side of North Second Street; then north to the centerline of West Center Street; then east to the east property lines of the properties on the east side of North First Street; then south to the south property line of 2316-18 North First Street then west to the centerline of North First Street then south to the centerline of East North Avenue; then west to the point of beginning, in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

7 Description

General character, building types, styles, environment, important natural and man-made features, qualities that distinguish district from surroundings, nature of intrusions and generally excepted properties.

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Character:

The North First Street Historic District is an eight block residential area containing 201 buildings approximately located between North Avenue and Center Street, and between North Palmer and North Third Streets. It is bordered on the east and north by residential development and on the west and south by commercial uses. Although it is part of the overall city grid plan, the North First Street Historic District is distinguished from the adjacent areas by the scale, materials, siting and architectural design of the housing stock. It is characterized by the many intact, single-family and duplex houses that were designed by well-known Milwaukee architects of the period. The houses are large in scale, two-or-three-stories high and are generally more architecturally distinguished than those built during the same period in the areas adjoining the district to the north and east. Although most are of frame construction clad in clapboards, shingles or stucco, there are a significant number of brick-faced residences as well.

The streetscapes of the district are characterized by large, unevenly-spaced residences setback behind narrow front lawns amidst mature landscaping. Although the lots are larger than average, the houses are sited relatively close together giving the streets a decidedly urban appearance. All of the buildings are residential except for the Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church at 2950 North Second Street and the Henry Palmer Lodge Masonic Temple at 2640 North First Street. There are four non-contributing structures, a modern apartment building at 2333 North First Street, a service station at 110 West North Avenue, a brick Cape Code style house at 2318 North Second Street, and a brick Georgian Revival medical clinic at 138 West North Avenue.

Boundary Justification

The North First Street Historic District stands out as a discrete entity within the larger surrounding neighborhood distinguished by its lot size and the scale, character and architectural qualities of its buildings. To the west of the district is North Third Street, an early twentieth century commercial strip of one-to-four-story masonry buildings, usually with apartments on the upper stories. To the south is North Avenue, a major cross-town artery of mixed residential and commercial character, that divides the modest, predominantly pre-1890 residential area to the south from the later and more substantial housing of the proposed historic district to the north of North Avenue. To the north and east of the district are residential areas that are approximately contemporary with the North First Street Historic District but which contain much smaller frame houses of little architectural pretension crowded together on small lots, often two houses to a lot.

Architectural Character

The architectural character of the district is determined by the mix of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century single- and two-family houses. The oldest houses in the district, generally those located closest to North Avenue, date from the late 1880's. There are fine examples of Late Victorian ornamented frame dwellings such as 2403 North Second Street (28-0), 116 West North Avenue (45-13)

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and 2526 North Second Street (56-15) as well as quite a few handsome cream brick residences. Some of the latter are fine examples of Victorian polychromy such as 2365 North First Street (29-36) and 2378 North First Street (46-2) with their dark red brick banding and window trim, while others display handsome lathe-turned joinery and ornamental shingling such as 2357 North First Street (29-37). There are also a number of typical Victorian cottage-style residences built in cream brick, such as 2423 North First Street (29-33) or of frame construction such as 2317 North First Street (45-7).

The district experienced its greatest period of development between 1890 and 1910. During this period, the transition from the fanciful detailing and picturesque massing of the American Queen Anne style of the 1880's to the more compact massing and historically derived ornament of the early twentieth century is illustrated by the district's housing stock. A number of late Queen Anne residences were constructed in the 1890's. Among the most notable are those characterized by the presence of corner towers or turrets such as 2653 North Second Street (28-29) and 2463 North First Street (29-28).

The transition from the rambling, multi-gabled, freely detailed Queen Anne house type characterized by 2505 North First Street (29-24) to the more historically detailed, compact box unified under a single, tall dominant gable roof is exemplified by 2476-78 North Second Street (56-19) with its vestigial round corner turret and broken pedimented gable window. Most characteristic of the 1890's houses in the district are the large, boxy, frame structures with an imposing front gable. The basic house type, almost always with a bay window on the front ballanced by the front porch, varied little whether the building was a single family or a duplex, or was constructed of cream brick or wood. Typical examples are 2450 North Second Street (56-8) and 2351 North First Street (29-38). A popular type of duplex found throughout the district is exemplified in brick and frame respectively by 2323-25 North First Street (45-6) and 117-119 East Meinecke Avenue (45-25). These duplexes have separate entrances to the upper and lower units flanking a central bay window.

In the late 1890's the more fully realized Colonial Revival Style house first appeared in the district. Single-family houses of this type range from gambrel-roofed cottages, often with elaborate classically-inspired window treatments, such as 2470 North Second Street (56-10) and 2609 North First Street (29-9), to fully articulated Colonial-inspired mansions such as 2456 North First Street (27-31) with its pedimented dormers, pilaster strips, Palladian windows and Ionic portico. There are also a host of less decidedly Colonial houses, exemplified by 2450 North First Street (27-32), which utilize Colonial-inspired features such as gambrel-roof forms, broken pediments and classical columns to achieve a measure of architectural distinction. In the early twentieth century, a trend toward more accurate reproductions of American colonial prototypes lead to the construction of

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such houses as 102 East Wright Street (46-23).

In addition to single-family houses, quite a number of duplexes were built with what was thought at the time to be Colonial detailing dressing up the basic end-gable roof boxy building type. The tract of identical duplexes built by Charles Stolper Sr. in 1902 and 1903, of which 2571-73 North Second Street (55-29) is an example, exemplify this phenomenon.

The Colonial Revival style never achieved the overwhelming popularity in Milwaukee that it enjoyed in many other cities, where it virtually eclipsed all other domestic styles. In Milwaukee, Arts and Crafts-influenced medieval and early Renaissance-inspired frame and masonry houses were favored by many homebuilders and architects. As a result, in the first decade of the twentieth century, steeply-pitched multi-gabled roofed houses with massive square-post porches, bargeboards, timbered wall articulation and widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters were built in great numbers. These asymmetrical, picturesque houses with their combination clapboard, brick, shingle or stucco cladding treatments range from modest frame structures such as 117 West Wright Street (46-22) and 2604 North First Street (27-18) to hulking brick mansions such as 2576 North First Street (27-19). More typical are the many brick single-family houses with their steep, bargeboard-trimmed, stuccoed knee-braced gables, broad square-post porches, and boxed-out windows such as 2625 North Second Street (55-34), 2570 North Second Street (56-20), 2570 North First Street (27-20), 2605 North First Street (29-10) and 2518 North First Street (27-29). Some of these houses exhibit typical Flemish Renaissance Revival features such as elaborately-shaped parapet gables, as at 2550 and 2558 North First Street (27-25, 27-22).

The traditional duplex types were dressed-up in the new style as well. Examples of the end-gable-roofed type are 2530 North First Street (27-27) and 2563-65 North Second Street (55-28). A variation on the end-gable-roofed duplex, the flank-gable-roofed duplex with a bay window terminating in gable above the roofline appeared at this time and soon became popular. Typical examples include 2655-57 North First Street (28-37) and 2547 North First Street (29-17). The duplex type with separate entrances flanking a central bay was also translated into the new mode, as illustrated by 2514 North First Street (27-30).

The architectural development of the district was largely complete by 1910 with the result that there are only a few structures which represent later architectural styles. The bungalow mode, which achieved great popularity in Milwaukee after 1910 is represented by only a few structures. The large and lavishly detailed brick bungalow at 2417 North Second Street (55-12) is one of the finest houses of this type in Milwaukee, while 2479 North First Street (29-25) is only typical of the style.

In addition, there are a few structures that are not single-family or duplex residences. The multi-family apartment buildings at 136 West Meinecke (60-24) and 2336

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North First Street (46-10) are the only contributing apartment houses in the district. They are both typical, well-built, well-detailed products of the 1920's.

In terms of non-residential structures, there are two in the district. The Palmer Lodge Masonic Temple at 2640 North First Street (27-13) is an elegant example of the Georgian Revival Style executed in brick, terra cotta and limestone. The Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church at 2600 North Second Street (56-22) is a good example of early twentieth century Gothic Revival design.

Acreage: The nominated district contains approximately 35 acres.

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Pivotal/Contributing/Non-Contributing Buildings - North First Street Historic District

The attached list classifies all of the buildings in the district as pivotal, contributing or non-contributing buildings.

Pivotal buildings are structures that fall within the period of significance for the district, which was from 1885 to 1930 when it was a prestigious residential area, and are essential to the maintenance of the district's historic character. Generally these are the most representative or architecturally distinguished buildings, and/or possess the greatest known historical significance.

Contributing buildings are structures that were built within the district's period of significance and contribute to the historic character of the district as representative examples of the architecture of the period and/or for their associations with people or events of minor or unknown historical significance.

Non-contributing buildings are structures constructed after the district's period of significance and that do not contribute to the maintenance of the historic significance of the district. Generally these buildings are intrusions whose removal would not adversely affect the character of the district. There are four non-contributing buildings in the district:

2333 North First Street: (1966)

A two-story, hip-roofed, brick, 12-unit, apartment building of modern design.

110 West North Avenue: (1940)

A one-story, flat-roofed, enameled metal-panel-clad, gas station of modern design.

2318 North Second Street: (1930)

A two-story, flank-gable-roofed, brick, cape cod style house with shed-roofed dormers.

138 West North Avenue: (1940)

A two-story, flat roofed, brick, limestone-trimmed, Georgian Revival medical office building with flats above.

8 Significance

Areas of significance

architecture: Late Victorian/Early
Twentieth Century

history: development of a unique residential area associated with significant persons

Period of significance: 1885-1930

Historical development and statement of significance.

The North First Street Historic District is both architecturally and historically significant. It is architecturally significant for its fine late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture. It is historically significant as a unique upper income residential enclave that was home to many prominent German-American businessmen and professionals who made important contributions to the development of the city.

Architectural Significance

Architecturally, the North First Street Historic District is significant for its fine stock of late nineteenth and early twentieth century single and two-family houses dating from the district's primary period of development between 1890 and 1910. The architecture of the district illustrates how Milwaukee's German-born and trained architects interpreted prevailing American architectural trends to satisfy their own and their clients' aesthetic yearnings for substantial, solid-looking, well-constructed buildings. Particularly after the turn-of-the-century when Milwaukee's German community was at its zenith and was most freely expressing its German culture, these architects developed a body of residential architecture that selected prevailing architectural modes and interpreted them in a manner that incorporated the German community's nostalgia for the 'old country'. The resulting buildings give the North First Street District a particular quality that stamps it as unmistakably different from the great body of North Side residential architecture that encompasses it. The list of architects who were designing houses in the district reads like a Who's Who of German-American architecture firms in Milwaukee: Leiser and Holst, John Roth Jr., Henry Messmer, Fred Graf, Uehling and Linde, C.F. Ringer, Buemming and Dick, Herman Esser, Crane and Barkhausen, John Menge, Leopold Lesser, George Ehlers, and many others.

The earlier buildings in the district are mostly fine American Queen Anne style single-family houses displaying irregular massing, polychromy and freely-derived detailing employing typical Queen motifs including sunbursts, sun-flowers, Moorish and horseshoe arches, incised, lathe-turned and sawn wooden ornament as well as patterned shingling. Typical of these are 2526 North Second Street (56-15), 2403 North Second Street (28-0), 2357 North First Street (29-37), 2365 North First Street (29-36) and 2317 North First Street (45-7).

By the mid-1890's the American Queen Anne style had moved into a more ambitiously picturesque phase where complex geometric massing and a dramatic roofline silhouette became more important than surface texture and intricate ornament. This later phase of the Queen Anne with its overscaled and somewhat top heavy compositions and classically-inspired ornament is exemplified by such residences as 2653 North Second Street (28-29), 2463 North First Street (29-28), and 2476-78 North Second Street (56-11)

In the early 1900's the American Queen Anne style was eclipsed in popularity by

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the medieval-inspired architecture of the Arts and Crafts and Flemish Renaissance Revival movements. These styles, with their emphasis on heavy timbering, hand-crafted-looking detailing, and steeply-pitched-roofs appealed strongly to Milwaukee's German-American community with its close ties to the old country. It achieved its greatest popularity in German neighborhood's where buildings of this type were much more prevalent than in other areas of Milwaukee that were being built-up at the same time, such as the upper east side and the south side. One of the greatest concentration of the best of these houses remaining in the city is to be found in the North First Street Historic District.

Although the earlier examples, such as 2576 North First Street (27-19), betray a certain aesthetic confusion in their free mixing of medieval-inspired gable timbering and Romanesque porch columns, with classically pedimented windows, elongated gambrel roofs, bay windows and turrets, within a few years a much clearer vision of the new style had emerged. It found expression in such wonderfully overblown frame cottages as 2570 North First Street (27-20) and in more ambitiously conceived brick houses, such as 2558 North First Street (27-22) with its Flemish derived parapet gables. There were also quite a number of rather plain brick, stuccoed or frame houses that appear to have been more directly derived from contemporary English and Central European Arts and Crafts residential design such as 2605 North First Street (29-10) and 2625 North Second Street (55-34).

Although the Arts and Crafts derived styles by far and away dominated residential construction in the district in the early 1900's, the Colonial Revival style also enjoyed a limited popularity. These houses range in size and degree of architectural pretension from spacious and imposing mansions such as 2456 North First Street (27-31) to modest cottages such as 2609 North First Street (29-9).

Since the district was mostly built-up by 1910 there are few examples of later architectural styles. The large and finely crafted bungalow at 2417 North Second Street (55-12) provides a hint of the high architectural quality that succeeding styles might have achieved in the district had its period of development been extended. As it was, as the last houses were being finished on North First and Second streets, a movement was already afoot on the part of the city's more affluent residents to move from old class-mixed Victorian neighborhoods to exclusively upper-income new subdivisions and boulevards on the far western and eastern edges of the city. Hi-Mount, Sherman and Grant Boulevard on the west side and North Lake Drive and the North Point area on the east side are typical of these new upperclass residential areas.

Historical Significance

Historically, the North First Street Historic District is important as the home of many prominent Milwaukee businessmen and professionals. A survey of city directories

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reveals that in its heyday from 1890 to 1915 it was overwhelmingly German-American in its ethnic composition. Most of the residents were prosperous merchants, industrialists, business executives or professionals whose businesses were often located nearby. These were the haute bourgeoisie of their period, not the millionaire brewery owners, capitalists or industrialists whose mansions lined Highland Boulevard, Grand Avenue (now West Wisconsin Avenue) and Prospect Avenue, but the lesser rich. Although many were wealthy enough to have lived anywhere in the city, they chose to reside in close proximity to their businesses located in the old German core of Milwaukee centered about North Third Street.

In contrast to the substantial residences built in the North First Street Historic District, the more modest homes of middle and working-class German-Americans spread out on all sides. At one time, a similar neighborhood existed to the west of North Third Street with its upper-income core centered around mansion-studded Uihlein's Hill at Fifth and Galena surrounded by a modest mixed residential and industrial area. All traces of it were obliterated by urban renewal activities in the 1960's and 1970's. Today the North First Street Historic District survives as the last intact example in the study area of such an upper-income residential enclave.

It appears the district developed as it did because of two factors: its proximity to the west side downtown and North Third Street, the heart of the German business community where most of the residents worked; and its subdivision into 50 foot wide lots, a lot size that was considered to be luxurious in an era when the average Milwaukee lot was only 25 or 30 feet wide.

Among the residents were men like Edward Schuster, 2576 North First Street, the premier merchant on North Third Street, whose Schuster's Department Store was the second largest retailer in the city and the first to establish full service branch stores. In addition, there were many lesser merchants whose North Third Street stores were located close enough to allow the owner to lunch at home, an important consideration in Victorian times, such as Henry H. Miller, 2365 North First Street, whose tobacco store was on Third Street. In addition there were manufacturers such as Charles Stolper Jr., 2463 North First Street, whose cooperage was located on North 4th Street between Brown and Reservoir, and Frank Skobis, 2550 North First Street, a manufacturer of structural steel; building contractors such as Hubert Riesen, 2558 North First Street, and Paul Vogt, 2344 North First Street; architects such as Fred Graf, 2570 North First Street; doctors such as Dr. Oscar Strauss, 2562 North First Street and Dr. E.W. Thinim, 102 East Wright Street; attorneys such as Alfred Klingelhoefer, 2512 North First Street; and numerous business executives typified by Frank Stockhausen, 2518 North First Street, Vice-president of Western Grip and Trunk Company. The most famous politician to reside in the district was Victor Berger, a national leader of the American Socialist Party and the first Socialist in the United States House of Representatives who lived there from 1913 to 1929.

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After its initial period of settlement from about 1885 to 1910, the North First Street Historic District matured as a desirable North Side residential area through the 1920's. The late 1940's and 1950's witnessed the subdivision of many of the houses into smaller living units and the beginning of a long, slow period, of decline. This decline accelerated after a period of civil disturbances in the late 1960's. Today the district is a stable, predominantly black residential area that is in the early stages of revitalization.

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT PIVOTAL STRUCTURES

Address	Photo Code	Historic Name
North First Street		
2317	45/7	Phelps House
2323	45/6	R. Kempf House
2344	46/9	Vogt/J. Kempf House
2357	29/37	Wenzel/Fietzner House
2365	29/36	Miller House
2368	46/3	Anstedt House
2378	46/2	Neiman House
2423	29/33	Equitz House
2442-44	27/33	Hinners House
2449-51	29/30	Haase House
2450	27/32	Lange House
2456	27/31	Friedmann House
2463	29/28	Stolper, Jr. House
2463(a)	29/27	Stolper Carriage Barn
2505	29/24	Mantz House
2518	27/29	Stockhausen House
2540	27/25	Moritz House
2546	27/24	
2550	27/23	Skobis House
2558	27/22	Riesen House
2562	27/21	Strauss House
2570	27/20	Graf House
2576	27/19	Schuster/Berger House
2609	29/9	Neiman House
2640	27/13	Masonic Temple
North Second Street		
2350	26/6	Uekert House
2403	28/0	Stolper, Sr. House
2417	55/12	Feur House
2450	56/8	E. Schmitt House
2469-71	55/20	Mueller House
2470	56/10	Bausenbach House
2476-78	56/11	G. Schmitt House

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT PIVOTAL STRUCTURES

North Second Street -2-

2526	56/15	
2558-60	56/19	Truettner House
2563-65	55/28	Hochstein/Ray House
2570	56/20	Schoewe House
2590	56/22	Epiphany Church
2638-40	56/27	Krug House
2648-50	56/29	Leidiger House
2661	44/6	

East Wright Street

102	46/23	
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West North Avenue

124	45/14	Robertson House
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Address	Class.	Map Code
North First Street		
2314	c	46-16
2316-18	c	4615
2317	p	45-7
2320-22	c	4614
2323	p	45-6
2324-26	c	46-13
2325(a)	c	60-22
2328	c	46-12
2330-32	c	4611
2333	n	45-5
2336	c	46-10
2341-43	c	45-3
2344	p	46-9
2346-48	c	46-8
2347	c	45-2
2350-52	c	46-7
2351	c	29-38
2356	c	46-6
2357	p	29-37
2358	c	46-5
2362-64	c	46-4
2365	p	29-36
2368	p	46-3
2378	p	46-2
2409-11	c	29-35
2412	c	46-1
2417	c	29-34
2420-22	c	27-36
2420(a)	c	27-37
2423	p	29-33
2430	c	27-35
2431-31(a)	c	29-32
2436-38	c	27-34
2441-43	c	29-31
2442-44	p	27-33

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

North First Street -2-

2449-51	p	29-30
2450	p	27-32
2456	p	27-31
2457-59	c	29-29
2463	p	29-28
2463(a)	P	29-27
2471	c	29-26
2479	c	29-25
2505	p	29-24
2507-09	c	29-23
2513-15	c	29-22
2514	c	27-30
2518	p	27-29
2519	c	29-21
2522-24	c	27-28
2525	c	29-20
2530	c	27-27
2534-36	c	27-26
2537	c	29-19
2540	p	27-25
2541-43	c	29-18
2541(a)	c	29-12
2545-47	c	29-17
2545(a)	c	29-11
2546	p	27-24
2549	c	29-16
2550	p	27-23
2557-59	c	29-15
2558	p	27-22
2561	c	29-14
2562	p	27-21
2570	p	27-20
2576	p	27-19
2577	c	29-13
2604	c	27-18

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

North First Street -3-

2605	c	2910
2609	p	29-9
2612-14	c	27-17
2617-19	c	29-8
2618-20	c	27-16
2621-23	c	29-7
2624	c	27-15
2625-27	c	29-6
2630	c	27-14
2633	c	29-5
2639-41	c	29-4
2640	p	27-13
2643-45	c	29-3
2648	c	27-12
2649-51	c	29-2
2655-57	c	28-37
2659-61	c	28-36
2660	c	27-11
2664-66	c	27-10
2670	c	27-9
2675-79	c	28-35

North Second Street

2318	n	26-1
2320	c	60-23
2322	c	26-2
2328	c	26-3
2338	c	26-4
2342-44	c	26-5
2350	p	26-6
2368	c	26-7
2372	c	26-8
2374	c	26-9
2378	c	26-10
2403	p	28-0

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

North Second Street -2-

2410	c	56-2
2416	c	56-3
2417	p	55-12
2421	c	55-13
2422	c	56-4
2429	c	55-14
2430	c	56-5
2436-38	c	56-6
2436(a)	c	60-25
2437-39	c	55-15
2440-44	c	56-7
2443	c	55-16
2450	p	56-8
2451	c	55-17
2456-58	c	56-9
2457-59	c	55-18
2465	c	55-19
2469-71	p	55-20
2470	p	56-10
2476-78	p	56-11
2477	c	55-21
2504	c	56-12
2512	c	56-13
2518-20	c	56-14
2526	p	56-15
2533-35	c	55-23
2534	c	56-16
2537-39	c	55-24
2541-43	c	55-25
2544-46	c	56-17
2547	c	55-26
2552-54	c	56-18
2553-55	c	55-27
2558-60	p	56-19
2563-65	p	55-28

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

North Second Street -3-

2563(b)	c	45-18
2564	c	26-35
2570	p	56-20
2571-73	c	55-29
2575-77	c	28-19
2576	c	56-21
2590	p	56-22
2601-03	c	55-31
2611-13	c	55-32
2614-16	c	56-23
2614-16(a)	c	60-26
2617	c	55-13
2618-20	c	56-24
2622-24	c	56-25
2625	c	55-34
2626-28	c	56-26
2629	c	55-35
2633-35	c	55-36
2638-40	p	56-27
2641-43	c	55-37
2641-43(a)	c	60-27
2642-44	c	56-28
2645	c	28-27
2647	c	28-28
2648-50	p	56-29
2652-54	c	56-30
2653	c	28-29
2661	p	44-6
2663	c	44-7
2666	c	56-32
2670-72	c	56-33
2671-73	c	28-32
2674-76	c	56-34
2676-77	c	28-33

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

East Center Street

117-119 c 60-28

West Center Street

114-119 c 28-34

West Clark Street

115 c 46-18

118 c 46-17

213 c 45-17

218 c 46-19

East Wright Street

102 p 46-23

116 c 46-24

West Wright Street

117 c 46-22

118 c 46-21

124 c 46-20

202-04 c 55-22

210-12 c 45-19

211-15 c 45-20

East Meinecke Avenue

100-02 c 46-25

104-06 c 46-26

108-10 c 4627

116-118 c 46-29

West Meinecke Avenue

101-07 c 45-24

110-12 c 45-26

117-19 c 45-25

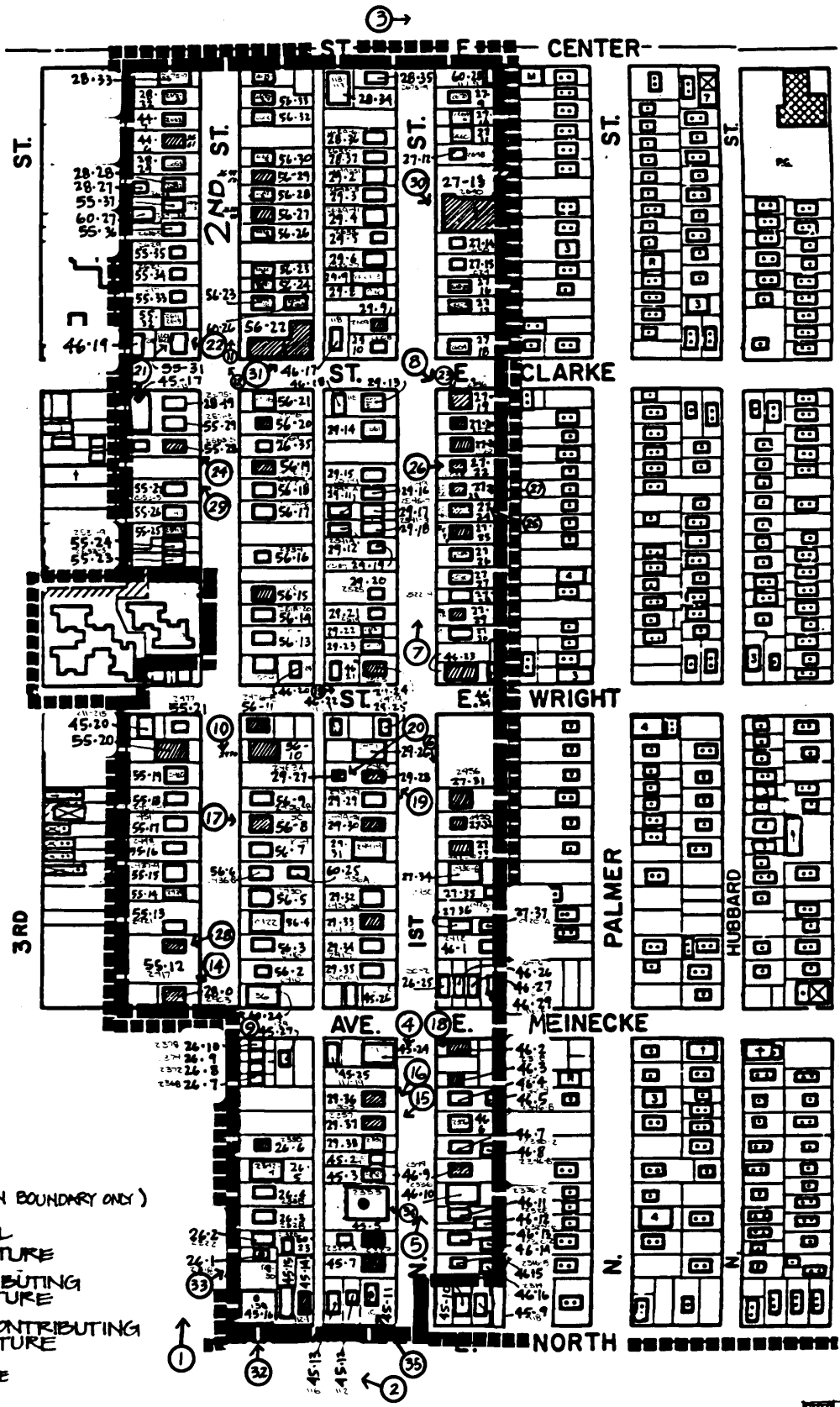
129 c 45-27

136 c 60-24






West North Avenue

110 n 45-11

112 c 45-12



LEGEND (WITHIN BOUNDARY ONLY)

-  PIVOTAL STRUCTURE
-  CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
-  PHOTO CODE
-  ADDRESS

NORTH FIRST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
RESOURCE DESIGN GROUP

