

PH0663565

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 22 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 19 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Walker's Point Historic District

AND/OR COMMON Walker's Point Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER roughly bounded by the freeway, Menomonee Canal, Scott, 2nd, 4th, W. 12th Sts.

CITY, TOWN Milwaukee

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Fourth

STATE Wisconsin

VICINITY OF
CODE 55

COUNTY Milwaukee CODE 079 ✓

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple ownership.

STREET & NUMBER.

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Milwaukee County Courthouse - Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER 901 North Ninth Street

CITY, TOWN

Milwaukee

STATE

Wisconsin 53233

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

DATE 1971

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CITY, TOWN Madison

STATE

Wisconsin 53706

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

GENERAL CHARACTER

Located approximately a mile west of Lake Michigan and a mile south of Milwaukee's commercial center, the Walker's Point Historic District is situated on flat land elevated about twenty feet above Lake Michigan. In actuality, the terrain is not perfectly level but rises gradually from northeast to southwest attaining a height of about thirty-five feet above the surface of the Lake in the southwest corner of the district. Within the district there are about 480 structures that front directly on the streets and of these buildings approximately 290 are residences, 160 are commercial structures, 25 are manufacturing/industrial buildings and the rest are schools (4), churches (2), and social buildings (2). Empty lots, numbering about 45, when added to the 22 structures considered intrusive, produce a ratio of intrusive properties to those in character with the district of 1 to 7.

Because the district has distinct residential, commercial and industrial areas, its character changes from street to street. Residences are set back from the sidewalk and almost always are detached. Commercial buildings, on the other hand, front on the sidewalk and share party walls with buildings on either side. The industrial buildings, though of relatively enormous size when compared even with the larger commercial buildings in the district, are concentrated at the northwest edge of the district, and therefore do not visually overwhelm the other buildings of the district. Although several commercial buildings are four stories tall, it is the steeples of two of the churches that are Walker's Point's most visible landmarks, as one or the other of these steeples can be seen from almost every street in the district. There are presently two churches, three schools associated with the churches, and two public schools in the district. Only one small city park is now within the district; however, another park is being constructed, and additional open space is provided by the high school playground which covers a full two square blocks near the center of the district. There is little greenery in the district and, in particular, trees are few.

The majority of the structures in Walker's Point were built between 1850 and 1910. Houses are most often in the Italianate style or derived from it. Commercial structures are Romanesque or Classically inspired for the most part, and thus are usually later in date than the houses. The industrial complex, built over a long period of time, has many styles represented.

Intrusions consist mainly of vacant lots where structures have been removed. This disrupts the compactness of the commercial streets, and even disturbs the more open arrangement of the houses along the streets. Because this contrast between the densely commercial and less dense residential areas is a major characteristic of the Walker's Point Historic District, the loss of buildings here and there is especially damaging as it diminishes the cohesiveness of the area as a whole.

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BOUNDARIES

Scott Street forms the southern boundary of the district from Second to Fifth Streets because parking for the Allen Bradley-Company and the enormous Allen-Bradley building itself completely interrupt the fabric of the district south of Scott Street.

Except for a few buildings not included in the district on National Avenue just west of Seventh Street, Interstate 94 forms a district visual boundary on the west side of the district from Scott to Virginia Streets. Originally the neighborhood continued across the area now occupied by the expressway. However, the expressway with its massive scale, and the open land beneath it, now completely disrupt the former contiguity of structures. At the north end of the district, the boundary runs up the alley alongside the structure at 748 West Virginia to reach the canal. This excludes several minor buildings between the interstate and the factory group which are not in scale with the factories.

* concrete block shack, modern (confirmed by SNPU)
L. Rubin 11/19/78

The boundary moves northeasterly down the middle of the canal, which clearly separates the older industrial buildings from unrelated construction north of it, to the Sixth Street viaduct. East of the viaduct, a marshalling yard breaks the continuity of the industrial buildings and thus the boundary runs south along Sixth Street to Virginia, where it turns east for a half block. At an alley it moves south another block to Bruce Street, and then runs east to Fourth Street. This deviation recognizes several blocks of intrusions and parking lots. The boundary then runs north to Virginia, east to Third, and south to Bruce, thus including the high school as well as the site of the George Walker house. To the north of Virginia, intrusions have overwhelmed the few remaining structures that once belonged to the Walker's Point neighborhood. The same thing happened in the area east of the district.

The eastern boundary is quite irregular. It runs east on Bruce from Third for half a block, turns south down the alley to the northern lot line of 621 South Second, and then east to Second Street. Thus it includes the important row of residences on Third between Bruce and Pierce Streets, but excludes several minor buildings on Second. The boundary then runs south to Pierce, crosses Pierce and runs east to the rear lot line of 700 South Second Street. It then continues south behind the buildings on the 700 and 800 blocks of Second to the southern lot line of 818. This brings the visually significant buildings across Second Avenue within the district.

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The boundary crosses Second to the rear of the southern lot line of 827, runs south two blocks to 1017, and back east to the middle of Second Street, then down Second to Scott Street. This excludes several vacant lots and modern buildings west of Second. East of Second, the original character has been lost to vacant lots and Twentieth Century manufacturing buildings.

DISCUSSION

Residential, commercial and industrial buildings form cohesive groups in the district. For example, there is little mixing of houses and businesses in the same block. Smaller houses are also segregated for the most part from the more elaborate residences. The specific character of the residential streets changes from block to block. For example, the size, massing and spacing of the three Italianate houses at 803, 813, and 821 South Third does not continue across the Street, where houses and duplexes are more densely spaced. Only a few residences in the district do not form part of a cohesive, visual group with their neighbors, whether these groups are full blocks of houses or consist of only three houses. Residences are mostly 2-story frame or 2½-story brick structures, rectangular in shape with gable roofs. Massing is simple, even on those Queen Anne houses where complex massing is often seen elsewhere.

Commercial buildings, which are mostly of brick, show a similar cohesiveness. Cornice heights are often matched from building to building, though the buildings may have been built years apart. This relating of neighboring buildings in scale and materials reflects not only the architectural conventions of the day, but also certain social, historic and economic pressures that encouraged the construction of commercial buildings of similar materials, shape and height.

The streets are laid out so as to cross at right angles, their orientation being aligned to the cardinal points of the compass. The gridiron thus formed is interrupted only by the high school playground, which cuts across Pierce and Bruce Streets. The residential areas appear to have been developed in a linear pattern along certain of the north-south streets, with commercial growth taking place along other of the north-south streets. For example, Second, Fifth, and to a lesser extent Sixth Streets are now commercial, while Third and Fourth Streets are residential.

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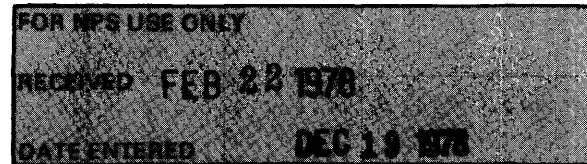
Except for the smaller, more crowded houses along Bruce and Pierce Streets west of Sixth Street, the only break in this pattern occurs along National Avenue. Commercial buildings began to replace the residences and smaller commercial buildings after National became a major east-west street when it was extended westward to the National Soldier's Home sometime before 1877.

Like most urban neighborhoods, Walker's Point has been constantly changing. For the first thirty years, it evidently looked much like Milwaukee's other early neighborhoods on the east and west sides. However, while growth of the southside's oldest area began to slow in the 1890s, the older parts of the east and west sides continued to expand dramatically. From the 1880s to the 1910s, large numbers of the older structures in these areas were replaced by tall commercial buildings. But because Walker's Point was spared this rampant growth, most of its historic fabric, as built by 1900, has come down to us more or less intact. In terms of its age and historic importance, Walker's Point is thus unique in Milwaukee.

To be sure, there are now gaps between commercial buildings that disturb the historic character of Walker's Point. The plantings and private gardens so manifest in old photographs have mostly disappeared, and the wooden sidewalks, cobblestone streets, horses and horse-drawn vehicles are entirely gone. Today, in their place, are concrete sidewalks, asphalt-covered streets, and automobiles. But foreign tongues are still spoken on the streets, and the ethnic feeling of Walker's Point, so long a part of the neighborhood, still exists. As it was 75 years ago, so today is Walker's Point a neighborhood in which the residents are the small, local businessmen, on the one hand, and factory workers on the other.

At the time when Walker's Point reached its mature development about 1900, the area of housing and businesses that made up the community extended east and north to the railroad tracks. Beyond the tracks was industry. Second Street was more of a commercial avenue than it is today, and east of it there were detached residences similar to those still standing on Third and Fourth Streets.

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After 1900, the houses and business buildings east of Third and north of Bruce Streets were gradually demolished to make way for light industry. A functional change also occurred on Sixth Street, which today is mostly commercial, for originally it was developed as a residential street. Evidently the street succumbed to commercial pressures following the construction of the Sixth Street viaduct. Many former residential buildings on that street were converted to commercial buildings by additions to their fronts.

Today, 2-story masonry structures line National Avenue, the main commercial street from Fourth to Seventh streets. A few of these buildings are four stories high; these larger structures occur at intersections. Second Street is similarly developed in commercial uses for a block on either side of National. Fifth Street also has evolved as a commercial street. From Bruce to Washington Streets, it is lined with 2-story commercial structures consisting of stores on the ground floor with an apartment on the second. Sixth Street, somewhat less commercial, still has a few residences standing here and there between commercial buildings. Houses occur primarily in two places. Along Third and Fourth Streets south of National Avenue they were built with generous open space between them and fairly deep setbacks. Houses along the east-west streets, Mineral, Washington and Scott, were built closer together, closer to the street, and less ornamented, but the difference between them and the houses on Third and Fourth Streets is not great. Several blocks to the northwest, on Bruce and Pierce Streets west of Sixth Street, the houses are crowded together and built closer to the street than those on Third and Fourth Streets, yet all are detached. Many have another house at the rear of their lots.

The dozen or so Greek Revival buildings that survive from the earliest period of development are modest, frame houses. These may be identified by the low pitch of their gable roofs and by the way the raking cornices of the gables are returned. Some of them have doors with sidelights. There are also several large Italianate residences as well as a number of more modest Italianate-influenced dwellings, the latter also sometimes containing Greek Revival elements. Some houses are all but devoid of identifying details. These types make up the bulk of the residential architecture. There is only passing reference made to the Gothic Revival style. Several dozen Queen Anne houses are also scattered throughout the southeastern part of the district, and some Classical Revival houses occur there as well. None of these are outstanding architecturally. The number of bungalows is negligible. On Seventh Street there is one Art Moderne apartment building.

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In the district there are many 2-story commercial buildings with bracketed cornices. The majority of them are built of brick, though a few are frame. The building at the northeast corner of Fifth and National recalls the French Second Empire style. Most of the later commercial buildings are impure stylistically, having Romanesque and Queen Anne features mixed in them. The stylistic intent of the architects of many of these buildings is obscure. Presumably the numerous Classical Revival store buildings were built between 1900 and World War I. Few post-World War I buildings have been identified.

photo #11
The dominant building material in the district is brick, both a red brick and yellow "Cream City" brick. A substantial number of the residences are frame. The building on the southeast corner of National and Sixth displays delicate glass and iron walls.

Of the 17 industrial buildings standing between Virginia Street and the Menomonee Canal, all that date before 1920 were part of the Pfister and Vogel Tannery, except for two buildings at the west end of the group which were erected by the Phillip Best Brewing Company. Most of these industrial buildings are of brick construction with mill interiors. Detailing is limited to the corbelled-brick cornices that grace some of them. One building has a reinforced concrete frame with brick curtain walls. All of the buildings are built of yellow brick except the two reinforced concrete buildings, the power house and the small building east of the power house. All of the land now occupied by these industrial buildings remains in the hands of descendants of the Vogel family. Opposite the factories on the south side of Virginia Street is the Classic Revival office building of the Pfister and Vogel Tannery built early in the Twentieth Century.

Buildings in the district show signs that maintenance has been neglected and in many of them deterioration is advancing. Many houses appear to be in need of repair. A few buildings are now vacant. The ground floors of most of the commercial buildings have been remodelled. The most notable changes to the houses are the addition of tar paper, rather than Permastone or aluminium siding, to their wall surfaces. This detracts from their appearance but does not damage their historic integrity, except where window and door frames and other details were removed when the siding was installed.

A local community group, Historic Walker's Point, Inc., has been attempting to reverse this type of deterioration in the district. In 1976, they restored a Greek Revival house and are currently rehabilitating a commercial building on Fifth Street.

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SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

Numbers Refer to the Map.

All Material is from the Files of Historic Walker's Point, Inc.

- Photo #2c* 1. SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
202 West Scott Street
Built in 1882, Andrew Elleson, architect
Spire removed, Gothic windows replaced in 1922

The congregation was organized in 1852, and in 1853 built its first church, a frame building on the site of the present building. Services were held in Norwegian and English into the Twentieth Century. The congregation moved to new quarters out of the district in 1923. For a long time, the building housed a candy factory and is now vacant.

This small, brick building, 26 by 44 feet with a limestone base, is in late Gothic Revival style. The original style doors with chamfered cross pieces still grace the entrance.

- #2a* 2. WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE HOUSE
1137 South Third Street
Built in 1896, A.C. Seims, architect

William George Bruce (1856-1949), a native Milwaukeean, was a prominent Catholic layman and well-known figure in Milwaukee. President of the Bruce Publishing Company and publisher of the American School Board Journal, Catholic School Journal, and Hospital Progress, he was the author of several Milwaukee histories. He served on the Milwaukee School Board from 1889 to 1894.

Bruce's father, August (1830-1897), a shipbuilder, for 25 years lived only half a block away on Scott Street. Three of Bruce's children lived on the same block as their father, and the house he built in 1896 replaced the small frame building where his wife had been born. Bruce lived in this house from its completion until his death.

A 2½-story brick residence with a stone front, the style of the house is Classical Revival. The house cost \$5,000.

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- Photo?*
3. ERDMANN MERTENS HOUSE
314 West Scott Street
Built c. 1864-68

Erdmann Mertens, who was a sailor, purchased this land in 1860 from Henry Stanley, also a sailor, for \$500, though he did not live on the site until 1868-69. A relative, Minna Mertens, then living in Prussia (Germany), sold the land to Ferdinand Kickbusch in 1911.

This 2-story frame residence is gracefully proportioned and survives unchanged. It boasts an ornamented roundel in the gable and gently pointed window hoods. The original entrance, top light, and four-over-four paned windows are still in place.

4. ALFRED HILTON HOUSE
1137 South Fourth Street
Built c. 1874

Photo 1a

This is one of the two houses (the other is at 1123 South Fourth) built and lived in by Hilton, an English-born engineer.

This 2-story frame residence, with stone foundation, has six-paned windows on the second floor and four-paned windows on the first floor, all of which are hooded with segmental arches. The incised ornament on its brackets indicates that the porch may have been added a few years later.

- #1a*
5. ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH COMPLEX (3 buildings)

St. Stephen's Church
1136 South Fifth Street
Built in 1901, Otto C. Uehling, architect
PIVOTAL

St. Stephen's School
1126 South Fifth Street
Built in 1892, Schnetzky and Liebert, architects

St. Stephen's Parsonage
420 West Scott Street
Built c. 1899

German immigrants organized the congregation in 1854. After holding services in a rented building at Fourth and National, the congregation erected a building at Fifth and Mineral in 1855. In

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1866, a new building, costing \$20,000, was erected on the site of the present church. The existing building was erected in 1901 at a cost of \$43,000. Services were not held in English until after World War I. The earlier building's tower, which had been added in 1879, was retained, brick veneered, and placed on top of the new church. The original chimes and eight-day clock, still in place, cost \$2,300. The bells were cast at the McShane Bell Foundry, New York.

Though Gothic elements more historically correct than those used in the Scandinavian Lutheran church (See Significant Structures #1) are employed, the building is still a personal interpretation of the Gothic by its architect, O.C. Uehling.

St. Stephen's School, derived from the Romanesque, is a 3-story, yellow brick building with limestone trim. It has been painted gray and many of the windows of the Fifth Street facade have been bricked in. For the last several years it has served as a daycare center.

The parsonage is a 2½-story brick building with limestone trim. Its largely scaled gable, clean edges and classical porch contrast with the picturesque shingle style residence of 10 years earlier to the east.

6. MATTHEW O'BRIEN HOUSE
416 West Washington Street
Built in 1871

#3b
A tinsmith and "iron galvanizer," Matthew O'Brien purchased this property for \$350 in 1870 and built this 1½-story frame residence the next year. In 1874, he sold it for \$1,150 to John McCauley whose widow lived there until 1907. Born in Milwaukee in 1851, McCauley worked as brakeman, fireman, and finally engineer on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

This clapboard building, set on a brick foundation, has its original porch, and an elegantly detailed window hood on the gable facing the street. Trellises, lilac bushes and an iron fence place the house in a charming setting.

- #56, 50
7. BAHR BUILDING
801 South Second Street
Built in 1887
PIVOTAL

Frederick M. Bahr was born in West Prussia (Germany) in 1820, and came to Milwaukee in 1857. A grocer by trade, he was prosperous enough

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by 1887 to build this exuberant building to house his business and his family. He died the following year, 1888, leaving his four sons to carry on the business.

This two story brick building has an elaborate metal cornice with a cupola in the center--topped with a weathervane. Supported by a cast iron column at the corner entrance, the highly ornamented second story contrasts with the great expanse of plate glass on the first story.

8. VULLMAHN BUILDING
807 South Second Street
Built c. late-1860s

Frederick Vullman bought the lot on which this building stands for \$330 in 1863. A boot and shoemaker, he worked and lived in this building until 1883, when he sold it to Henry Kratsch for \$3,200. Kratsch owned the building until 1918.

The 2-story frame building, like its neighbor to the north (See Significant Structures # 7), is divided in half, as it were. The clapboard upper story, with window hoods and bracket ends decorated with incised ornament, contrasts with the large plate glass windows of the shop below.

This fragile building, currently standing empty, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

9. HANOVER STREET MANSIONS
803, 813, and 821 South Third Street
Built in 1870-75

Hanover Street (now Third) was the showplace of the south side in the 1870s and 1880s. Histories dealing with the south side during these years often show lithographs of this street, the "center of south side society" (cf. esp. Harger, p.26). The Frances Harmeyer house and the Louis Fuldner house, both c. 1875, located at 900 and 914 South Fourth Street, are similar in style, scale and date to those residences described below, and should be mentioned in this context.

Heliodore Hilbert House
803 South Third Street
Built in 1870

Hilbert served as alderman from the Fifth ward in 1868, 1869 and 1870., when he was elected President of the Common Council. Born in Luxembourg, he arrived in Milwaukee in 1847 and served as chief

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engineer for the construction of the Winona and St. Paul, and the Milwaukee and Northern Railroads. The house remained in the family until 1922.

This 2-story yellow brick Italianate residence has rounded windows and a large, bracketed cornice. Several unsightly additions have been made to the southeast and the north.

Emil Schneider House
813 South Third Street
Built in 1870

A German immigrant to Milwaukee from Prussia in 1852, Schneider had become, by the 1870s, a successful wine and liquor merchant. After his death in 1894, descendants continued to live in the substantial house until 1913.

The building is of Cream City brick with a wooden, bracketed cornice and limestone sills under rounded windows. The foundation and watertable are also limestone. Today this residence, with its simple massing, remains in fine condition, though its front porch has been removed.

Emil Durr House
821 South Third Street
Built in 1875, remodelled in 1944

Emil Durr, part owner of a prosperous lumber company, built this frame house on an empty lot for \$5,500. A native Milwaukeean of German extraction, he lived here with his wife, a native of East Troy, New York, until his death in 1915. Durr served as alderman, park commissioner, and in 1872 first president of the newly-formed German-American Bank at First and National.

The house originally was highly ornamented, with decorated window hoods and iron cresting, in an ornate, Italianate style. Though many details have been removed and the exterior is surfaced with tar paper, the front porch is still in place and the interior remains largely unchanged.

#46
10. WILLIAM HOWARD HOUSE
910 South Third Street
Built in 1854

A native of Fort Ann, New York, Howard arrived in Milwaukee in 1836. Having spent his early life on the Erie Canal, he worked in Milwaukee as a laborer on various cargo ships and died in 1881. In 1884, the property passed into the hands of the Lindemanns, a German immigrant family that had settled in Milwaukee in 1863.

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The building, which rests on a brick foundation, is a 1½-story, frame Greek Revival house. The entrance has sidelights and carefully scaled pilasters and entablature. The ends of the gable return in a manner characteristic of the Greek Revival.

Sided in 1937, the house recently has been restored, making it the finest example of the Greek Revival in the district.

Other Greek Revival houses, most of a more modest nature, are found at 627 South Fourth; 700-02 and 904 South Sixth; 653, 701, 722 and 744 West Bruce; 316 West Scott; and 705 West Virginia.

- 7a
11. FIFTH WARD SCHOOL (NOW "VIEAU" SCHOOL)
823 South Fourth Street
Built in 1894, Ferry and Clas, architects
PIVOTAL

The existing building replaced an earlier Fifth Ward School (See Significant Structures # 16 Milwaukee architects Ferry and Clas designed many well-known Milwaukee buildings, including the main building of the Public Library.

Built of brick with warmly-colored terra-cotta trim, the building's massing suggests the Flemish Renaissance, especially towards the top, but the details are less easily explained. There are four Gothic buttresses which divide the tripartite Fourth Street facade.

- No Photo
12. LAMERS BUILDING
830-32 South Fifth Street
Built in 1883

Born in Buxtahusen, Holland in 1827, Matthias Lamers came to Milwaukee in 1855, the year after his marriage to Mary Van Boakholdt, and opened the first boot and shoe store on the south side. Several of his children took over the business after his death in 1896. The family owned the building until 1944. Lamers purchased this property in 1866 for \$1,000.

The 2-story yellow brick building, set on a limestone foundation, has a heavily-scaled metal cornice topped with Grecian scallops and "pineapple" finials. The first floor was remodelled in 1901. Otto C. Uehling, the architect of St. Stephen's Church (See Significant Structures # 5) down the street, and the Levy and Kahn building (See Significant Structures #13) up the street, is listed as the architect of this remodelling.

13. LEVY AND KAHN BUILDING
533 West National Avenue
Built in 1904, Uehling and Linde, architects

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#11a, b
Built to house the Levy and Kahn dry goods business, this building has since served a variety of businesses, including a Woolworth's Department Store in the 1920s and 1930s, and an A and P Grocery Store in the 1960s. Why such large areas of glass were needed by a dry goods enterprise is not known.

The 2-story iron and glass building, 100 by 75 feet, cost \$25,000 to build. Internal, reinforced concrete columns support the elegant exterior. Aluminum siding, which was added in 1968, covers the western end of the first floor.

14. RITMEIER BUILDING
438 West National Avenue
Built in 1877

10, b
William Ritmeier was a respected pharmacist and served on the Examining Board of Pharmacutists in 1876 and 1877. His daughters inherited the property in 1912, and owned it until 1948 when they sold it to the present owners.

This 2-story brick building, with mansard roof, quoins, and engaged colonettes between the windows of the oriels facing National Avenue, is a local version of the French Second Empire style. Of Cream City brick, the building has been painted and the ground floor has been altered.

- 8a, b
15. THE TIVOLI PALM GARDEN
500 West National Avenue
Built in 1901, Charles Kirchoff, architect

Built of pressed brick and Bedford limestone trim by the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company (whose emblem can still be seen over the entrance at 729 South Fifth), this 100 by 120 feet, Classically-styled building houses, besides the Palm Garden, a barbershop, bowling alley, shops and offices.

The Palm Garden, 34 by 49 feet at the north end of the building, served food and, of course, beer, and was a dance hall. Beneath the 30 foot dome were murals depicting a tropical scene. The architect of the building, Charles Kirchoff, was also the architect of the famous Schlitz Palm Garden in downtown Milwaukee.

The Palm Garden has disappeared and the building is now used primarily as an office building.

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- 12a- 16. GEORGE LUND - STEPHEN SMITH DUPLEX
608-12 South Third Street
Built in 1871, John Bentley, builder

John Bentley, a well-known contractor, built this duplex for his two daughters, Sara and Ann, and their husbands, George Lund and Stephen Smith. Lund, born in Norway in 1840, arrived in Milwaukee in 1847 and married Sara in 1870. Smith was born in Troy, New York, in 1843, came to Milwaukee in 1854, and married Ann in 1866. Both men served in the Civil War. After the War, Lund became a sea captain, while Smith kept books for a drydock and shipyard. A Mrs. Keeping bought the two sections of the duplex from Ann and Sara, then widows, in 1900 and 1901.

Born in Newton, North Wales, in 1822, John Bentley arrived in the United States in 1838. In 1840, he was apprenticed to a master builder and mason in Orange County, New York, and thus he first worked as a mason after settling in Milwaukee in 1848. Eventually he became a contractor and builder. Well known Milwaukee buildings built by his firm included the North Point Water Tower (at the foot of East North Avenue), the Newhall House (hotel) of 1856, which burned in the 1880s, the Eighth and Ninth Ward Public Schools, Immanuel Presbyterian Church and Milwaukee's first Opera House and Academy of Music. Other structures include the Racine Courthouse, the Fond du Lac Courthouse, the First National Bank of Oshkosh, and the Insane Asylum at Traverse City, Michigan. Several buildings in Walker's Point were built by Bentley's construction firm, including St. John's Episcopal Church at Third and Pierce and the Fifth Ward School of 1852.

Bentley lived in Walker's Point for many years at old number 312 Hanover Street, where a manufacturing building presently stands (710 South Third). Milwaukee County Sheriff for two years, he served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1863 and in 1878, 1879 and 1880. In the 1870s, his son Thomas joined him in the construction business and became sole proprietor after John Bentley's death in 1894. Bentley Construction Company, founded by John's grandsons in 1933 was still in operation in 1965.

The Lund-Smith duplex is a 2-story yellow brick structure with wood trim, of vaguely Italianate design, and has limestone sills and watertable, and gently-arched brick lintels over the windows. Each of the two gables has an ornamented roundel in it. The two units appear to be mirror images of each other.

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- 12a) 17. ROBERT KRETSCHMAR AND FRIEDRICH LAUBERG HOUSES
614 and 620 South Third Street
Built c. 1874-75

These two brick residences are so similar to the duplex to the north, in materials, style and details, that they probably were also built by John Bentley's construction firm. The two houses are mirror images of each other and each cost \$2,000.

Robert Kretschmar owned a local meat market. Friedrich Lauberg was an expressman.

- 12c 18. JASPER HUMPHREY AND JAMES SHERIFFS HOUSES
634 and 640 South Third Street
Built c. 1868

Brick residences with limestone foundation and window sills and wooden cornices and cupolas, these two Italianate houses were probably constructed by the same builder.

Born in Steuben County, New York, in 1812, Jasper Humphreys was a sailor and sea captain and served as Harbor Master of the Port of Milwaukee in 1877. Fifth Ward Alderman in 1854 and 1855, he served a single term in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1856. Humphrey's daughter, Emily, married Henry Thompson in 1867, and the newlyweds and father lived in this house until Thompson died prematurely in 1887. Humphrey died in 1892 at the age of 80.

James Sheriffs was the proprietor of the Vulcan Foundry, a local foundry.

- No photo 19. SITE OF GEORGE WALKER HOUSE
East side of Fourth Street at Bruce Street

George Walker, an early south side settler and developer, settled in 1834 on a thin peninsula which led to the Milwaukee River and, eventually, gave his name to the neighborhood which developed around that peninsula.

In 1848, Walker built a house between Third and Fourth Streets at Bruce, and lived there for four years. From the porch of his house, it is said, he could see down the aisle of Holy Trinity Church, built on the west side of Fourth Street in 1849-50. In 1851, he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee, and the following year he moved to the east side.

The house was taken down shortly after 1876, by which time the block around it had been fully developed. These structures were removed in 1912 when the area was made into a park. An addition to the public high school now covers part of the site.

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13a, b. 20. HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX (4 buildings)

Holy Trinity Church
605 South Fourth Street
Built in 1849-50, Victor Schulte, architect
Steeple added in 1862, Leonard Schmidtner, architect
Redecorated in the 1870s, alterpieces added in 1890
PIVOTAL

Holy Trinity Rectory
613 South Fourth Street
Built in 1892, Schnetzky and Liebert, architects

Holy Trinity School
621 South Fourth Street
Built in 1867
PIVOTAL

Holy Trinity Convent
423 West Bruce Street
Built in 1888, Schnetzky and Liebert, architects
Thomas Bentley, builder

Holy Trinity Church was erected for the first Roman Catholic parish on Milwaukee's south side and has been in continuous use as a Catholic church.

The brick building, 57 by 152 feet, rests on a brick foundation with a stone water table. It is said to be an example of Zopfstil architecture, the German counterpart to the American Federal style. The steeple suggests the English Renaissance.

NR Surveyed by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1960 (HABS NO. WIS-161), it was named a Milwaukee Landmark in 1970 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Holy Trinity Rectory, which rests on a limestone foundation, is a 2½-story, brick Classical Revival building. The large, 44 by 70 feet building cost \$12,000.

Holy Trinity School, now over 110 years old, has been in continuous use as a Catholic school.

The facade of this 3-story, brick-Italianate structure with limestone water table is visually divided into three parts: two bays with gabled roofs at the ends, and the bulk of the building in between. The bays are defined by quoins on the first floor and 2-story pilasters

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above, which support the returns of the gables. Between each pair of pilasters are paired windows separated by an engaged colonette. There are five single windows on each floor of the central section. A limestone string course separates the first and second floors, and there are limestone sills under the windows. The windows in the bays and those above the entrances at the center of the building have limestone keys as well. There is a roundel in the center of each gable. The original bracketed, wooden porch protects the entrance, whose doors have been replaced.

The building cost \$19,208.35.

Holy Trinity Convent, 2½-story on a raised basement, is a brick building with limestone lintels over the windows and an ornamented wooden porch. The style is Romanesque.

- No photo*
21. HENRY NEUSER HOUSE
720 West Bruce Street
Built in 1872

Henry Neuser purchased this property for \$1,300 in 1871, and built this 2-story brick house the next year. Listed as a clerk in the Milwaukee City Directory, Neuser sold the property in 1875 for \$4,500.

This 2-story, Cream City brick house sits on a limestone base. A course of bricks surrounds each window, and under each window is a limestone sill. The wooden cornice is supported by four large brackets.

The house closely resembles the house at 1126 South Third Street, also built in 1872.

- 17a*
22. FEDERAL STYLE RESIDENCE
605-09 West Virginia Street
Built by 1858

The first owner, date of construction, and original number of dwelling units of this building are not known.

The 3-story, yellow brick building with stepped gables, rests on a limestone foundation and has iron tie rods visible on the facade. The windows have limestone sills and flat brick hoods which do not protrude from the wall plane. At the top is a wooden cornice. All of the windows have been replaced and the present porch is not original.

The building is the only known Federal style structure presently standing in the district.

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- 18 23. PHILLIP BEST BREWING COMPANY BOTTLING PLANT
748 West Virginia Street
Built in 1881

+ A, B, C

The Best Brewing Company was established in Milwaukee in 1844 by Jacob Best, a native of Mettenheim, Germany. His son, Phillip, ran the company from the 1850s until his retirement in 1866. Control then passed to two of Phillip's sons-in-law, Emil Schandain and Captain Frederick Pabst. Following the death of Schandain in 1889, Pabst assumed full control and changed the name to the Pabst Brewing Company.

In 1869, the Best Brewing Company purchased the buildings of the Menomonee Brewery at Seventh and Oregon from the widow of Charles Melms. In 1848, Melms had bought Milwaukee's oldest brewery, established in 1841, by Simon Reutelshofer and located at Third and Virginia Streets, and by 1856 had moved the operation to a site just west of the G. Pfister and Company City Tannery at Seventh and Oregon Streets. When Melms died in 1869, he left to his widow the "brewery, malthouse and outhouses" purchased by the Phillip Best Brewing Company.

By 1881, there were, besides the main building, a bottling plant, three malthouses, a grain elevator, and numerous outbuildings including ice houses, a pitching shed, cooper shop, stables and storage buildings. The plant produced more than 100,000 barrels of beer a year.

Shortly after the Pabst Brewing Company sold the south side property in 1889, the entire operation was moved to the east side plant and the south side brewery buildings were leased.

In 1900, the Pabst Brewing Company sold the south side property to the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company. The main building, located immediately northeast of the bottling plant, housed the Bechtner Company's pickling plant by 1894, and was demolished by 1907.

The Phillip Best Brewing Company Bottling Plant, erected in 1881, had a capacity of 225 barrels per day. Shipping and packing was done on the first floor, the bottling was done on the second floor, and the third floor was used for storage. By 1891, the Norberg Manufacturing Company was renting the building. From 1906 to 1920, the W.S. Seaman Company used the building. A furniture manufacturing enterprise established on the south side in the 1870s, the Seaman Company used this building for making telephone booths. After their departure from 748 Virginia, they became well known for the manufacturing of automobile bodies.

The three story brick structure has a corbelled cornice and, on the Virginia Street facade, a castellated treatment above this with a decorated emblem at the center. In this emblem the initials "P.B." and the date "1881" are floridly intertwined. Three quarters round window hoods cover the six over six paned central windows as well as the four over four paned windows in the slightly-protruding bays at either end. The facade is divided both vertically and horizontally by decorative courses of brick.

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Originally the color of Cream City brick, the building has been painted gray. A one story addition to the front, built in about the 1910s, was covered with a metal fascia in 1874.

- 18 24. PFISTER AND VOGEL LEATHER COMPANY CURRIER SHOP
C. 630 West Oregon Street
Built c. 1870

Guido Pfister and Fred Vogel, both German immigrants, met in 1845 at the tannery of Vogel's cousin, J.F. Schoellkopf, in Buffalo, New York. By 1847, Pfister had opened a leather goods store on Milwaukee's east side, and the next year he bought two acres of land on the Menomonee River west of Monroe (now Sixth) Street for \$700. Vogel was to run a tannery there and Pfister to continue managing the store.

Tanneries were established early in Milwaukee's growth, mostly by German immigrants. In 1855, nine tanneries produced \$218,000 worth of leather. Ten of thirteen tanneries in 1860 were owned by Germans and, by 1870, they owned nineteen of twenty-seven tanneries. In that year, the thirty Milwaukee tanneries produced \$2,500,000 worth of leather. Growth continued to the extent that in 1892 the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company alone produced leather valued at \$3,000,000. It took 18,800 cords of hemlock (from Wisconsin and Michigan), 2,000 cords of oak (from Pennsylvania and West Virginia), and 200,000 pounds of gambier (shipped from Singapore, India), to tan Pfister and Vogel's hides.

During World War I, the peak production of Milwaukee's tanneries was reached. In 1919, Pfister and Vogel produced \$54,000,000 worth of leather. However, the market quickly faded in the next ten years; only \$16,000,000 worth of leather goods was produced by Pfister and Vogel in 1940. In 1930, after eight out of ten years of financial loss, the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company was liquidated and split into two operations: the Pfister and Vogel Tanning Company carried on limited leather production, and the P&V Atlas Industrial Center managed the south side buildings as rental properties. Thus they have remained since.

The Pfister and Vogel Leather Company Currier Shop, built in the early 1870s, was one of the earliest brick buildings built by the firm. In 1876, the first floor was used for scouring hides, the second floor for drying hides, and the third, fourth, and fifth floors held leach tanks. Additions were made to the north in 1888 and to the east in 1890.

The 5-story brick building has a corbelled cornice and stepped end gables. The single, six over six paned, sash windows on the first three floors have flat hoods and limestone keystones. The upper two stories, separated from the lower section by several corbelled courses of brick, have paired windows.

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A brief description of the buildings in the industrial complex, labelled A through P on the Significant Structures Map, follows:

18

- A. Bottling Plant
Phillip Best Brewing Company, built in 1881.
See Significant Structure #23.
- B. (Warehouse)
Built between 1892 and 1899.
3½-stories, brick, peaked gables.
- C. (Factory building)
Built c. 1910; rear section built in 1920
3-story, brick, fireproof construction, with steel trusses
- D. "Chrome Department, Tanning, Drying" building
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, built in at least three stages: North section by 1892, middle by 1899, south (front) by 1907. Five and 6-story brick building with interior mill construction. A 9-story tower rises from the middle section.

19a

- E. (Factory building)
Built between 1892 and 1899.
2-story brick structure with limestone foundation.
- F. (Factory building)
Built in 1912
7-story structure of fireproof construction with brick curtain walls.

no photo

- G. (Factory building)
Built after 1907.
- H. Power House
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, built c. 1908
3-story brick structure of fireproof construction
A tall chimney rises from the building.
- I. "Sole Leather Department" building
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, built between 1892 and 1899. Replaced the grain elevator of the Best Brewing Company, erected in 1879. Brick.

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no photo

- J. "Malt House #3"
Best Brewing Company
Built by 1876
Brick.

no photo

- K. Various buildings, including Tan Yard and Leach House
Now all attached. Pfister and Vogel Leather Company
Built between 1870 and 1900
Brick, varying in height from 3- to 5-stories
Site of the original frame building of the G. Pfister
and Company tannery.

196

- L. "Splitting and Shaving" building
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company
Built by 1876
3-story brick, with corbelled cornice and stepped end gables

196c

- M. Currier Shop
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company
Built c. 1870
See Significant Structure #24.

20b

- N. "Beam House for Harness Leather Finishing" and later additions, Pfister and Vogel Leather Company
Built by 1876 and later
4-story brick structure.

20b

- O. "Warehouse and Hidehouse" building
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, built c. 1890
6-story brick building with corbelled cornice.

17

- P. Office Building
Pfister and Vogel Leather Company
Built c. 1910
4-story, brick building of fireproof construction
Classical Revival style.

no photo (196)

25. SITE OF FRED VOGEL HOUSE
West side of Sixth Street, immediately south of Oregon Street
Built before 1980 1890? 1860?

Born in Kirchheim, Wurttemberg (Germany) in 1823, Fred Vogel arrived in New York City in 1846 and moved to Buffalo, New York, the same year.

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In 1848, he opened the south side tannery of his partner, Guido Pfister, in Milwaukee. Vogel's father was a tanner and, as a young man, Vogel had been apprenticed to a tanner. He lived near the tannery until his death in 1892. Vogel served on the Milwaukee Common Council in 1856, and was a Member of the State Legislature in 1874.

The house, built before 1860, was a 2-story frame Greek Revival residence, with a 1-story ell to the left (south). The structure is shown standing vacant on the Sanborn map corrected to 1899 and, curiously, remains after the 1907 emendations.

NOTES

For Significant Structures #16, #24, and #25, additional sources to those supplied by Historic Walker's Point, Inc. (as cited in Item 9, page 1) are the following:

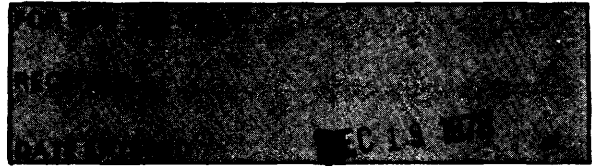
For Significant Structure #16, John Bentley, Watrous, p. 168; Still, p. 383; and The Century Club of Business in Milwaukee, reprinted from "The Milwaukee Sentinel" in 1966, p. 14, in the possession of Fred Vogel III.

For Significant Structures #24, (Best Brewery) Still, p. 188 and 329; and Gregory, pp. 539-40.

For Significant Structures #25, (Pfister and Vogel), Still, pp. 187-8, 334 and 495; Watrous, p. 180; The Century Club p. 28; and two booklets published privately to commemorate the 100th and 125th anniversaries of the founding of the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, also in the possession of Fred Vogel III.

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PAGE 1

Corrections to nomination form for Walker's Point Historic District, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Item #7, p. 1, para. 4, line 5:

Change "several minor buildings" to "two intrusions"

Item #7, p. 1, para. 4, line 9:

Change "818" to "822"

Item #10, p. 1, line 5:

Change "733" to "743"

Item #10, p. 1, line 15:

Between "Second," and "east" insert "south to the north line of 621 S. Second"

Item #10, p. 1, last line:

after "Scott" add "and then west to Third."

Acreage:

All references to acreage should be corrected to indicate "113 acres."

Map of intrusions:

Omit green intrusion marking at 714 W. Bruce; add same to front of 716 W. Bruce.

In legend omit "and structures less than 50 years old."

Delete building at 705-709 S. Sixth. This site is an empty lot.

Map of street addresses:

Add building at 640 W. Virginia shown on map of intrusions.

Add building at NW corner of W. Virginia and S. Sixth which is shown on map of intrusions. The address for this structure is 616 W. Virginia.

For building shown as 501 S. Sixth add its Virginia address: 605.

At SW corner National and Third, add building shown as intrusion on intrusion map and add address 309 (W. National).

At NE corner of Pierce St. and the alley between the freeway and Sixth Street add the address 612(W. Pierce).

At NE corner of Fifth and Walker add the address 434 (W. Walker).

At SE corner of Bruce and alley between Sixth and the freeway add the address 621 (W. Bruce).

At SE corner of Fifth and Mineral, add Mineral Street address of 417-431 W. Mineral (buildings behind 1002-1013 S. Fifth).

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CONTINUATION SHEET Corrections ITEM NUMBER PAGE 2

Inventory list:

710 S. Third: Change "modern factory building" to "factory building much altered in recent times and out of scale with the surrounding residential structures!"

705 S. Fourth: Add "with modern intrusive front."

319 W. Virginia: After "1965" add "the later of which are intrusions."

1112 S. Fifth: at end add "boiler and repair shop since altered with concrete blocks, intrusion."

716 W. Bruce: at end add "front is an intrusion."

Add:

309 W. National Avenue, Janet Sarno, intrusive tavern (note to NRHP: owner was already notified when notified about front property at 803 S. Third).

910 S. Sixth, Leader Cards, red brick ex-apartment building, ca. 1920s or 1930s, intrusion (note to NRHP: owners have already been notified in regard to adjoining properties).

Add the word "intrusion" at end of description to:

1002 S. Third

639-643 S. Fourth

935 S. Fifth

1031 S. Fifth

621 W. Bruce

629-631 W. National

612 W. Pierce

616 W. Virginia

640 W. Virginia

434 W. Walker

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			Urban history.

SPECIFIC DATES 1834 -

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As the only part of Milwaukee's three original settlements to reach the last quarter of the Twentieth Century with its Nineteenth and early-Twentieth Century fabric still largely intact, Walker's Point is of exceptional historic interest. Few other cities in the Midwest can boast of having so complete a working class neighborhood. In the buildings, structures, streets and open spaces of Historic Walker's Point, the visitor and resident can still savor the tone and flavor of the American industrial city as it evolved during the Nineteenth Century. And he can do so on the very ground where early settlers like the Walkers and Vogels lived and worked. Here, in fact, are still standing many of the structures that would have been known to these early developers and industrialists, especially the many Greek Revival houses that line the virtually unchanged grid of streets of Walker's Point, and in particular, Holy Trinity, whose substantial walls were rising before mid-Century.

In Walker's Point there is preserved for study, interpretation, enjoyment and use, the entire prospect of a Nineteenth Century urban neighborhood in the mature form it had reached by the early decades of the Twentieth Century. At its northwest corner are the factories that gave employment to the European immigrants who, in succeeding waves, passed through the Walker's Point neighborhood. There, also, are the avenues of commerce, the canal that linked the factories to the Lake and thence to the world, and the railroad which bound Walker's Point even more directly to the entire continent. Alongside the factories stand the homes of their workers and beyond them the commercial, religious, educational and recreational sub-centers of the community--intertwined according to Nineteenth Century practice--with residential streets of varying characteristics.

But Walker's Point is not only significant as a place where the march of time seems to have been halted. It remains a living, late-Twentieth Century, working class community where one meets face to face the members of new ethnic groups as they themselves pause at Walker's Point before passing on in their personal quests for fulfillment of the American Dream.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY about 78 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	4,2,5,7,2,0	4,7,6,4,2,7,0	B	1,6	4,2,5,7,0,0	4,7,6,3,1,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	4,2,4,9,2,0	4,7,6,3,1,3,0	D	1,6	4,2,4,9,3,0	4,7,6,4,2,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, the boundary runs down the middle of the streets and alleys cited. See Continuation Sheet.

Commencing at the intersection of Third and Scott, the boundary runs west on Scott to Fifth, north on Fifth to Washington, west on Washington to Sixth, north on Sixth to the empty lot behind 611 West National; west

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mr. Paul Kruty

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Services

DATE

November, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

4710 Tennessee Street

TELEPHONE

414-639-2939

CITY OR TOWN

Racine

STATE

Wisconsin 53403

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Richard M. Mancy

TITLE

Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

DATE

2/13/78

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Larry B. Franklin*
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF HISTORIC LOGGING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12.19.78

DATE

12.19.78

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Walker's Point is also a place where it is possible to study the organic process that has gradually shaped the face of American cities, to see residential streets being translated into commercial avenues, to study the conversion of buildings from one purpose to another, to observe the effects of increases in human density beyond anything imagined by the builders of Walker's Point, and to witness the tragedy of decay brought to honest construction by forces of change that seem beyond our control as modern civilization approaches the year 2000.

Certainly there is nothing like Walker's Point in Wisconsin, if for no other reason than there is no other neighborhood like it in Milwaukee, and no other large city like Milwaukee in Wisconsin. But for that matter, there does not appear to be a neighborhood either in Chicago or Detroit that so completely preserves the physical relationships of a Nineteenth Century industrial neighborhood. For something similar, one would have to travel to Cleveland or St. Louis if, indeed, so cohesive and broad a grouping of Nineteenth and early-Twentieth Century structures still exists even in those cities. While Walker's Point may not represent a unique urban place in America, it is a historical phenomenon that at least is rare in the American Midwest--and perhaps beyond.

The current status and significance of the prehistoric and historic archeological resources mentioned in this nomination remains unverified by archeological investigations.

-more-

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HISTORY

The place where George Walker settled in 1834 was a thin peninsula on the south side of the Menomonee River, jutting northeasterly through swampy land towards the Milwaukee River. Two Indian trails, one from the southwest and one from the southeast, cut through the hawthorn and hazlenut thickets that covered the ridge, met at the point and crossed the Milwaukee River. This peninsula broadened towards the southwest.¹ Because this ridge was the only high ground immediately south of the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers, the first settlement on the south side took place here. Until at least 1841, there was a Pottawatomee Indian village near the present intersection of Sixth Street and National Avenue.² Several Indian mounds, including a panther mound, were located near Fifth and Virginia Streets until those streets were graded about 1850.

When Milwaukee was settled in the 1830s, the most prominent physical features in the vicinity of the district were bluffs to the south and bluffs across the Milwaukee river to the northeast. The Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers, flowing from the north and west respectively, divided the area between the bluffs in three parts and when settled these parts became known as the east, west, and south sides. Milwaukee county was mostly covered by beech-maple forest, with intermittent oak openings broadening into relic prairies.³ However, the land in the immediate vicinity of Walker's Point was treeless. Instead, there were vast swamps, marked as "wild rice" on the old maps and probably covered with Crex Meadow grass.

Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1811, George Walker moved as a boy of 14 to Gallatin County, Illinois, with his father. In 1833, he settled in Milwaukee with the object of establishing an Indian trading post. The following year, he staked a claim to 160 acres in parts of the NE and SE quarters of section 32, T7N, R22W. His title to this land was not cleared, however, until 1845, and some persons have suggested that this delay may have contributed to the slow growth of the south side.⁴ About 1848, he built a house on the two blocks bounded by Virginia, Pierce, Third (Hanover), and Fourth (Greenbush) Streets where he lived for four years.⁵ It is said he could see down the main aisle of Holy Trinity Church, built on the west side of Fourth Street in 1849-50 (See Significant Structures #20), from the front porch of his house. As one of Milwaukee's respected citizens, Walker was elected Mayor in 1851 and again in 1853. In 1852, after his

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first election, he moved to the east side where he died in 1866.

Sectional rivalry between the three parts of the city began early. The east side, also known as Juneautown in honor of Solomon Juneau, an early trader, and the west side, called Kilbourntown in honor of Byron Kilbourn, its most active promoter, competed with each other for new settlers, businesses, money and prestige. The south side, because it developed slower, was less successful in this competition. In fact, the south side was not even platted until 1842, seven years after the east and west sides. By 1846, the year Milwaukee was incorporated, there were 1,366 people living in what had then become the Fifth ward, compared to 5,321 people on the west side (Second and Fourth wards) and 7,174 people on the east side (First and Third wards).⁷

Transportation within the city was a problem in Milwaukee's early days. The difficulty of travel was compounded on the south side by large areas of swampy land. Travel to the other parts of the city was rendered difficult because of the rivers which had to be crossed by ferries. A bridge of the 1830s which connected the south and west sides had the effect of encouraging settlement on the west side as it made it possible for newly arrived settlers from Chicago and the East to easily reach the west side. However, when a bridge from Walker's Point to the east side was built in 1846, the settlement of Walker's Point was stimulated because it gave easy access from Walker's Point to what was becoming the commercial and political center of the city. In 1863,⁷ a horse-drawn street railway was extended across the bridge from the east side.⁸ Milwaukee's first railroad reached the west side from the West in 1851. By 1835, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad connected Milwaukee with Chicago to a road that terminated on the south side at the Milwaukee River, at a point just northeast of the historic district.

By 1855, the south side was a thriving community; most of its inhabitants were immigrants from Europe. Of the 3,843 people then living in the Fifth ward, 3,017 were foreign-born.⁹ The majority of these persons were Germans, though there were also Scandinavians and some Irish. Indeed, the first German brewery in the city opened at Virginia and Third Streets in 1841. Although by the Civil War Milwaukee had a substantial foreign-born population, the south side in particular was said to be "full of foreigners."

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In fact, one observer condemned the south side as having "more of a mixture (than the 'pure' east and west sides) or a 'don't care' kind of an individual; and the German element."¹⁰ The Irish settlers were never very numerous in the Fifth ward, and gradually were overwhelmed in numbers as the Poles arrived during the 1870s. Yet despite the influx of Poles, the Germans continued to dominate the activities of the area until well into the Twentieth Century.

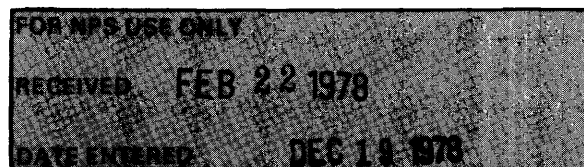
Of crucial importance to the development of the south side was the harbor improvement of 1855. Federal engineers cut a channel straight across the peninsula that caused the Milwaukee River to flow south before entering the Lake, and thus gave easier access to and from Lake Michigan. Once large ships could travel up the rivers, industries began to grow along the south banks of the Menomonee and Milwaukee Rivers. These industries attracted a great number of workers who settled near the factories. In 1869, a series of canals branching off of the Menomonee River was begun, the last of which was completed in the 1880s. These canals dramatically increased the linear footage of dock space. Elevators and mills associated with the wheat and flour industries sprang up along the Menomonee Valley. Because of the hemlock forests in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, on the one hand, and large herds of cattle on the plains of the Midwest, a leather industry began early in Milwaukee. By 1872, Milwaukee had become the largest leather tanning center in the world.¹¹ The biggest tannery in Milwaukee was owned by the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, whose first major plant was built on the south side on the canal west of Sixth Street (See Significant Structure #24). The Phillip Best Brewing Company, which later became Pabst Brewing Company, was also located then in the same industrial complex (See Significant Structure #23).

Even with the vast growth of industry on the south side, this section did not develop exclusively as a workingman's neighborhood, as might otherwise have been expected. In fact, many wealthy merchants who owned businesses in the area chose to build Italianate mansions along Hanover (now Third) Street (See Significant Structures #9), only a few blocks away from the small frame cottages of the workers. In Milwaukee Illustrated, Charles Harger described the south side in 1877 as a place:

" . . . Especially distinguished by an originally attractive landscape . . . all now tastefully utilized by capacious streets, mathematically laid out and

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expensively improved; by the marvelous rapidity of its recent growth in population and wealth; and by its extensive harbor accommodations and long lines of dockage, extending completely around three sides of this portion of the city; by the vast capital invested here in lake commerce and manufacturing enterprises, flourishing apart from each and yet in close proximity to the most eligible resident streets of the city; and by the great number and variety of its church edifices and school buildings . . ."¹²

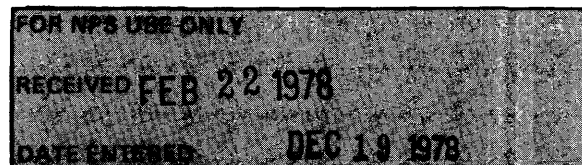
As the Harger quote indicates, the Lake was separated by industry from the Walker's Point neighborhood almost from the beginning. This situation continues today and, thus, it is easy for the resident of Walker's Point to forget how close Lake Michigan really is, for there is still no place from which to view it.

Schools and churches were two of the most important social institutions for the residents of Walker's Point. The first public school opened in 1846 in a building at Virginia and Fourth Streets with 170 pupils. Private classes had been conducted on the south side since at least 1837. Mason John Bentley (See Significant Structures #16) built a new Fifth Ward Public School in 1852 at a cost of \$5,000.¹³ The existing Fifth Ward School (now Vieau School) was erected in 1894 from plans by Milwaukee architects Ferry and Clas, and a 12-room addition was built in 1928.¹⁴ The Milwaukee Public Trade School for Boys, 319 West Virginia, was built in 1912, and has been enlarged by additions on its south side.

The first Catholic church on the south side was Holy Trinity, dedicated in 1850. Its congregation was made up primarily of Bavarian and Austrian immigrants. In the 1850s, a Norwegian Lutheran congregation, a Norwegian Methodist congregation, and a Swedish Methodist congregation were all established in the Fifth ward, though none survived in Walker's Point into the Twentieth Century. The congregation of the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church and the St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church were founded in 1852 and 1854, respectively.¹⁵ Of five churches shown on the Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps of 1894, three are standing today: Holy Trinity, St. Stephen's and the Scandinavian Lutheran churches (See Significant Structures #20, 5, and 1). The two missing churches are St. John's Episcopal church, built by John Bentley in 1852 at the northwest corner of National

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Avenue and Third Street and demolished in the 1930s, and the Hanover Street Congregational church, built in 1890 on the southwest corner of Walker and Third Streets, which was demolished in the 1960s. The original building that served this congregation, built from plans by Milwaukee architect Edward Townsend Mix,¹⁶ is still standing at 602 South Third Street. Because the congregation moved to its new quarters in 1890, the Mix building, now used as a rag factory, is not shown as a church on the 1894 Sanborn map.

While a great number of the residences date from the 1860s and 1870s, the majority of the commercial structures were built in the 1880s and 1890s. Most of the houses are the first structures built on their sites, or early replacements of small, frame buildings that preceded them. The commercial buildings, on the other hand, are mostly the second or third buildings on each site and often replaced houses as well as business buildings. The south side was especially prosperous during the 1880s and 1890s. The 3- and 4-story business blocks built along National Avenue in the 1890s heralded its emergence as the main commercial street of the Fifth ward and, indeed, of the whole expanding south side. Business buildings built at this time with names like "Bahr," "Ritmeier," and "Schaefer" on them attest to the economic success of these German merchants. The South Side Turnverein, founded in 1880 with 194 members and located on National Avenue,¹⁷ served the social needs of the most prominent of these Germans. Despite the prosperity of the 1880s, however, the only important Nineteenth Century bank in Walker's Point, the South Side Savings Bank, which opened in 1866 as the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, did not survive the Depression of 1893.¹⁸

Although services in German were conducted in many churches until well into the Twentieth Century, German immigration had virtually ended by the 1880s. Polish immigration in Walker's Point reached its height during the same years. After that, the locus of Polish population growth moved farther south and west of Walker's Point. Indeed, after major Polish churches were built southwest of Walker's Point, the Poles in Walker's Point moved there to join their compatriots. As a result, they left no easily identifiable traces on the fabric of the district. In 1895, the native-born population (including, of course, those of foreign extraction) in the Fifth ward was 6,590, and the foreign-born 3,038.¹⁹ The era of substantial immigration had thus ended in Walker's Point before the turn of the Century.

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In 1890, the Fifth ward population was 10,168. By 1900, the population had dropped slightly to 10,031.²⁰ Although prosperity returned after the Depression of 1893, clearly the growth of Walker's Point had levelled off and the area would never again be the center of Milwaukee's growing south side.

In 1899, the first telephone exchange on the south side was built in Walker's Point at 239 West Washington Street. In 1904, a building for Fire Engine Company #3 was erected at 217 West National Avenue. In 1905, the Marshall and Ilsley Bank built their south side branch at 414 West National. Even though all three of these buildings stand today, none are now used for their original purposes. In addition to nearby fire protection and telephone service, Walker's Point had improved streets and sidewalks by this time. Several building permits show that in 1911 the wooden sidewalks were replaced with concrete.

After the First World War, the old industries continued to flourish in the Menomonee Valley, though there was little new construction. According to historian Byron Anderson, the Menomonee River and canals were then:

" . . . navigable to 26th Street, had a total water frontage approximating 45,000 feet, and (were) fully utilized. By 1919, the Valley contained four steamship warehouses, two storage warehouses, three grain elevators, fourteen coal receiving yards, twelve lumber yards, one wool post and wire yard, four tanneries, three salt warehouses, three meat packing plants, and a variety of other minor manufacturing establishments."²¹

As Anderson points out, however, this industry subjected the residents to pollution, noise, smells, and unsightly mounds of raw materials. These conditions remain to this day.

New groups of immigrants continued to settle in Walker's Point. Beginning in the 1910s, a small congregation of Eastern Orthodox Serbians held services in a small frame building on Third Street. In 1956, they moved to the far southwest side where they built a cathedral.²² The next immigrant group was the Mexicans, who arrived in small numbers on the south side in the 1920s. Pfister and Vogel Leather Company employed about 100 of them at that time. By 1945, the Spanish-speaking congregation of Our Lady of Guadalupe was large enough that it purchased the building vacated by the South Side Telephone Exchange at

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239 West Washington, and converted it into a church. They remained there until 1966, when the congregation joined with that of Holy Trinity. The old Telephone Exchange is now used by many members of the Latin community in their pursuit of cultural, educational and health services. During the last two decades, several thousand more Latinos have settled in Walker's Point.

There was never much land dedicated for public parks in Walker's Point. In the Nineteenth Century, the Fifth Ward Square, 1.6 acres bounded by First, Second, Virginia and Bruce Streets, had provided open space for the area, but this was gone by 1894.²⁴ Land was acquired by the city for a new Fifth Ward Square in 1914, between Pierce, National, Third and Fourth Streets. This land is now part of the high school playground. The southwest corner of Walker and Third Streets is presently being landscaped privately by Historic Walker's Point, Inc., for use as a public park.

Street Changes

In the preceding discussion, modern names for the streets have been used. However, the name of nearly every street has been changed, most more than once. Because many of the histories of Walker's Point and Milwaukee use these older names exclusively, the following list has been included:

<u>Present (post-1930)</u>	<u>1858 to 1930</u>	<u>Pre-1858</u>
First Street	Reed Street	Kent (s. of Pierce)
Second	Clinton	River "
Third	Hanover	Duane "
Fourth	Greenbush	Abert "
Fifth	Grove	Marshall "
Sixth	First Avenue	Monroe Street
(Pierce)	Pierce Street	South Division
(Scott)	Scott	Main

National Avenue, before 1877, was called Elizabeth Street.
Bruce Street originally was Park Street.

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NOTES

For full citation, see Bibliography.

1. Still, facing p.60.
2. Brown, p.65.
3. Curtis, mainly Chapter 3.
4. Anderson, p.8.
5. Palmer, p.3.
6. Biographical information on Walker can be found in nearly all of the sources. The account here is taken mostly from Still, p.12n, and Anderson, pp.3,24, and 33.
7. Anderson, p.20.
8. Ibid., p.32.
9. Gregory, p.598.
10. Anderson, p.18, quoting James Seville, "Milwaukee's First Railway," p.89.
11. Ibid., p.39.
12. Harger, pp.26-7.
13. Files of Historic Walker's Point, Inc.
14. Ibid., excerpted from "The Work of Ferry and Clas," at the Milwaukee Public Library.
15. Files of Historic Walker's Point, Inc.
16. Ibid.
17. Watrous, p.387. The Turnverien building, shown on the corrected 1876 Rascher Insurance map, was located on the south side of National between Seventh and Eighth Streets.
18. Gregory, p. 624.
19. Anderson, p.64.
20. Ibid., p.64.
21. Ibid., p.74.
22. Palmer, pp. 14 and 19.
23. Ibid., p. 20.
24. Andreas, p.431.

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Information about specific structures was provided by Historic Walker's
Point, Inc., 414 West National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204.
Their sources include city directories, property records and
newspaper indices.

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Mr. Paul Sprague

Historic Preservation Services

4710 Tennessee Street

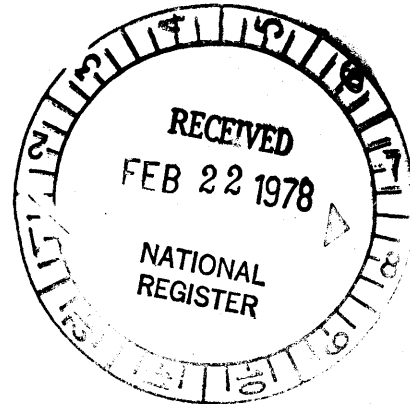
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November, 1977

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INVENTORY
OF
PROPERTY
AND
PROPERTY
OWNERS
IN
THE
HISTORIC WALKER'S POINT DISTRICT



- SOUTH SECOND STREET ✓700-02, James Paczkowski, 1890, late vernacular with hints of Queen Anne
- ✓703, Fred Freitag and Jeffrey Martin, 1870, Italianate
- ✓704-704A, Lydia Jenick, 1865, early vernacular
- ✓712-16, Mark and Daniel Brey, 1890, eclectic
- ✓715-19, International Longshoremen's Association, 1940s brick modern office building
- 721-25, Martin Jug, 737 S. 2 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular, severely altered storefront
- 722-34, Davin, Inc., 2615 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53211 1887, eclectic, three-story brick commercial building
- ✓727-29, Martin Jug, 737 S. 2 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓733-39, Martin Jug, 1930, modern cement block commercial building
- ✓800-04, Stavia Dobersek, 1860, early vernacular
- ✓801-05, Louis Bashell, 4939 S. 65 Court, Milwaukee, 53219, 1887, Italianate influence
- ✓807-09, Beaumont, Inc., Box 1725, Milwaukee, 53201, 1863, Italianate influence, frame commercial building
- ✓808, D&S Corporation, 813 S. 1 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- 811-13, Louise Staut, 810 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, middle vernacular, storefront
- 812-14, Miles Dragisic, 1886, eclectic
- ✓817-19, Alois Drenzek, 1870, middle vernacular
- 818, Anton and Doris Tanzer, 1870, middle vernacular
- 822, Gerlad Stinson, 1920, brick commercial building
- 823, Joseph and Katherine Spende, 1880, Italianate
- 1009, Henry Staeben, P.O. Box 04015, Milwaukee, 53201, 1880, Italianate influence, brick commercial, severely altered
- 1017, Astronautics Corporation, 907 S. 1 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, Italianate influence

- SOUTH THIRD STREET
- ✓ 602, Felix and Feiga Bandos, 1850, middle vernacular, severely altered
 - ✓ 608-12, Roger and Stephanie Meyers, 1871, early vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 614, Zivorad Filipovisk, 1874, early vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 620, Zivorad Filipovisk, 1860, early vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 628, Pedro and Carolina Lara, 1860, Italianate or Federal, severely altered
 - ✓ 634, Angeline Poborsky, 1868, Italianate
 - ✓ 638, George and Inge Boutell, 1860, Italianate or Federal, severely altered
 - ✓ 640, Blanche Lemery, 1868, Italianate
 - intrusion* ✓ 710, Audrey Ross and Joyce Hecht, 1917, modern factory building
 - ✓ 722, Audrey Ross and Joyce Hecht, 1890, late vernacular, cinder blocked and severely altered
 - ✓ 732, George Dempsey, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 736-38, Edward Dobia, 1880, middle vernacular, brick commercial, severely altered
 - ✓ 802, James and Barbara Olinger, 1890, Dutch Colonial, shingle
 - ✓ 803, Janet Sarno, 309 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, Italianate
 - ✓ 806-10, Louise A. Lawrenz, 221 Patuxet Court, Schaumburg, Illinois, 60194, 1870, Italianate
 - ✓ 813, Eleanor Bell, 1872, Italianate
 - ✓ 814-814A, Francisco and Camila Casarez, 314 W. Mineral Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 816, Cosme and Concepsion Garza, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 821, John Dimond, 1870, Italianate
 - ✓ 824, Hortensia Brisend, 904 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 828, Paul and Diamantina Canales, 1890, late vernacular

- SOUTH THIRD STREET (continued)
- ✓ 829, City of Milwaukee, City Hall, Room 103, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lot
 - ✓ 834, Mike Kraidl, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 835, Russell and Helen Jennings, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 839-839A, Frank and Delores Arenas, 3501 S. Chase Avenue, Milwaukee, 53207, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 901-17, Historic Walker's Point, Inc., 414 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lots
 - ✓ 902, James Olinger, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 910, Daniel and Patricia Quirk, 1854, Greek Revival
 - ✓ 914, Roberto and Petra Garcia, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 921, J. William Deinlein, 1850, Greek Revival
 - ✓ 922, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S 2 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1854, Italianate
 - ✓ 925, Frederick and Tina Duffek, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 927, Walter Krzykalski, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 928-30, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S. 2 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, late vernacular
 - ✓ 931, George Burdohan, 1870, middle vernacular cottage, severely altered
 - ✓ 934, Pauline Henika, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 935, Olga Seehafer, 1870, middle vernacular cottage, porch added, severely altered
 - ✓ 937, John and Catherine Osep, 1880, middle vernacular cottage, severely altered
 - ✓ 1001-03, Marion Murray, 1900, late vernacular
 - ✓ 1002, Ron Belter, 5520A.W. Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, 53219, 1975, modern apartment building
 - ✓ 1007, Marion Murray, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 1011, Elva Austin, 1960, early vernacular
 - ✓ 1008-14, Gilbert J. Plewa, 3455 E. Burnham Street, Milwaukee, 53110, 1880, middle vernacular, severely altered
 - ✓ 1015, Marie Gauger, 1860. early vernacular

SOUTH THIRD STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 1016, Lee Larson, 14508 W. Cleveland Avenue, New Berlin, 53151, vacant lot
- ✓ 1017-19, Frank Gonzales, Jr., 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1022-24, Ramon and Mercedes Rivas, 1910, late vernacular
- ✓ 1023, Jesus and Atlanacia Tellez, 1870, Gothic Revival
- ✓ 1028, Edward Cisco, 713 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 1029-33, Mary Znidar, 9616 W. Forest Park Drive, Hales Corners, 53130, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1034-36, Edward Cisco, 713 S.5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1910, late vernacular
- ✓ 1039, Rudolph Koula, 1870, Gothic Revival
- ✓ 1103-05, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1910, late vernacular
- ✓ 1112, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 344 N. 95 Street, Milwaukee, 53214, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1113, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 1122, Guillermo S. Hernandez, 1860, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 1123, Gene and Barbara Baker, 1860, early vernacular
- ✓ 1126, Augustin Garcia, 1870, Italianate
- ✓ 1127, Gene and Barbara Baker, 1860, early vernacular, hints of Greek and Gothic Revival
- ✓ 1132, Jose Agaha, 1860, Italianate
- ✓ 1134, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street, Milwaukee, 53214, vacant lot
- ✓ 1133, Mary Ortiz Nerios, 1860, early vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 1137, James and Gail Bradley, 1896, Victorian, eclectic

- SOUTH FOURTH STREET
- ✓ 605, Holy Trinity-Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, 613 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1850-1, American Federal style, English Renaissance steeple
 - 613, Holy Trinity-Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish, 1892, late vernacular
 - ✓ 621, Holy Trinity-Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish, 1867, Italianate
 - 627-29, Emilio Jimenez, 1850, hints of Greek Revival
 - ✓ 631-33, Dionicio Ledesma, 639-43 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1864, Italianate
 - 639-43, Dionicio Ledesma, 1970, modern commercial building
 - ✓ 701, Julia Altman, 2411 S. Woodward Avenue, Milwaukee, 53207, 1890, Queen Anne
 - ✓ 705, Stanley Sedmak, 705 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 707-09, Konstantyn and Mary Pawlak, 902 E. Homer Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 713-15, Juan and Cataline Elias, 1860, early vernacular
 - ✓ 717, Juan and Cataline Elias, 1860, early vernacular, hints of Greek Revival
 - ✓ 721-29, Loujo Co., P.O. Box 2035, Milwaukee, 53201, parking lot
 - ✓ 808-10, Louise Staut, 1890, late vernacular, hints of Queen Anne
 - ✓ 814, Theodore and Emily Tora, 1880, middle vernacular, severely altered
 - ✓ 816, Rafael Ortiz, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 820-24, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1871, Italianate
 - ✓ 823, City of Milwaukee School Board, 5225 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee, 53208, 1894, Flemish influence
 - ✓ 826, Gerane Hunter, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 900, Thomas and Janice Rodiez, 1956 S. 3 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1975, Italianate
 - 901, Leoncio and Maxima Rios, 1870, Italianate

- SOUTH FOURTH STREET (continued)
- ✓ 906-08, Rodrigo and Josephine Diez, 1890, late vernacular, hints of Queen Anne
 - ✓ 911, Lidija Ostasz, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 914, Joseph Czerwinski, 1870, Italianate
 - ✓ 915, Anthony Buck, 919 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular cottage
 - ✓ 919, Anthony Buck, 1860, early vernacular cottage
 - ✓ 922-24, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 923, Emiliano Velez, 1880, middle vernacular
 - ✓ 925, Thomas and Carmen McMahon, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 928, Rodrigo Castaneda, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Gothic Revival
 - ✓ 930-32, Carl and Grace Brzeski, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 931, Joksimovicm Bozin, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 936-38, Dorothy MacKowske, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 939, City of Milwaukee, City Hall, Room 103, 200 E. Wells Street, Milwaukee, 53202, tot lot
 - ✓ 1001, John Shaltz, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 1005, Milica Matkovich, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 1007, Maldonado Candido, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 1011, William and Maria Albright, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 1012, Frances Jug, 1930 bungalow
 - ✓ 1014, Cruz C Cartagena, 1890, late vernacular, severly latered
 - ✓ 1015, Peter Sardelis, 1890, late vernacular, severly altered
 - ✓ 1016, Anne L Walczak, 1890, late vernacular, severly alterea
 - ✓ 1019, Felix and Anna Baez, 410 W. Washington Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1850, early vernacular, hints of Greek Revival

SOUTH FOURTH STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 1024, David Nash, 1860, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 1028, Francisco Javier Corte, 2764 N. Booth Street, Milwaukee, 53212, early vernacular cottage, 1860
- ✓ 1032, Juan Rivera, 1870 middle vernacular cottage, hints of Gothic Revival
- ✓ 1034-1034A, Norman and Sylvia Cruz, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1100, Joyce and Omitt Long, 2170 S.8 Street, Milwaukee, 53219, 1890, late vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 1103, Ronald S. Gapinski, 3806 S.15 Place, Milwaukee, 53221, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1110, Felix Baez, 410 W. Washington Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 1111, Linda Lopez Brhel, 1920 bungalow
- ✓ 1117, Donald McMahon, 1875, middle vernacular
- ✓ 1118, Felix Baez, 410 W. Washington Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular
- ✓ 1123, James Rusch, 1870, middle vernacular
- ✓ 1122, William and Yolanda Stephenson, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1126, Anna Gorishek, 1880, middle vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 1127, Antonios Ladogiannis, 2154 S. 70 Street, Milwaukee, 53219, 1880, middle vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 1131, Shirley and Carol Novak, 1880, middle vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 1135, James and Margie Sommers, 1930 bungalow
- ✓ 1137, Rudolph Adisch, 1874, late vernacular

SOUTH FIFTH STREET ✓536, Industrial Land Corporation, 1870, Italianate

✓600-02, Industrial Land Corporation, 1880, Italianate

✓603, William Fena, 1890, late vernacular

✓605, Ruben Martinez, 9405 S. Burrell Street, Oak Creek, 53154, vacant lot

✓606-08, Joseph Luna, P.O. Box 04202, Milwaukee, 53201, 1880, Italianate

✓607-09, Ruben Martinez, 9405 S. Burrell Street, Oak Creek, 53154, 1880, eclectic

✓611, Ruben Martinez, 1870, Italianate

✓612-14, Industrial Land Corporation, 530 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

✓615, Industrial Land Corporation, 530 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

✓616-20, Francisco M Camacho, 1900, eclectic

✓625-625A, Jose and Luisa Lopez, 1870, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate

✓626-28, Chromium, Inc., 1880, middle vernacular

✓627-31, Marion A Costarella, 1890, late vernacular, severly altered

✓630-32, Gordon G. Schmiedl, 1870, Italianate

✓633-35, Mary Ann Hernandez, 1870, Italianate

✓634, Gordon G. Schmiedl, 1880, Italianate

✓637-39, Stella R. Ostricki, 1881, eclectic

✓641-45, David Peterson, 706 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

✓644, Reliable Plating Works, Inc., 1940, modern industrial building

✓700, David Peterson, 706 S. 5 Street, 1870, Italianate

✓703, Anthony Katchever, 326 W. Main Street, Port Washington, 53074, 1870, middle vernacular

SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(continued)

- ✓707-09, American Sun Heating Co., 1406 S. 2 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1886, eclectic
- ✓711-13, Edward and Rose Cisco, 1036 S. 3 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, eclectic
- ✓714, David and Marjorie Peterson, 706 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, eclectic, hints of Classic Revival
- ✓715, Peter and Betty Reno, 422 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1950, cement block commercial building
- ✓719, Lawrence Wing, 1870, Italianate
- ✓720-22, Ray and Helen Anton, 3351 S. 15 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, Italianate
- ✓723, Henry Moe, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓725, Francisco Camacho, vacant lot
- ✓730, Ace Meats, Inc., 1950, modern commercial building
- ✓734, Historic Walker's Point, Inc., 414 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, eclectic, hints of Classic Revival
- 738, Thomas and Arlene Gull, 1877, Italianate*
- ✓807-11, Mathilda Kodrich, 1870, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
- ✓808, P and J Construction Co., 1890, late vernacular
- ✓810, William Michalowitz, 1880, Italianate
- 813-15, Nikola Zoric, 2900 S. 61 Street, Milwaukee, 53219, 1880, Italianate
- ✓814, John James and Janet Olson, 4746 N. 36 Street, Milwaukee, 53209, modern front added to old frame building
- ✓816-18, Ralph and Dorothy Koening, 1285 S. Gavens Avenue, Brookfield, 53005, completely altered stone office building, new appearing
- 817, Juan and Obelisa Rivera, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓820, Joanna Livanis, 612 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓825, Joseph and Mary Ann Marshall, 1880, Italianate
- ✓826, Redevelopment Authority, City of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot

SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 827-29, Ray Danielski, 4201 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53221, 1950, modern cement block industrial building, house in back not distinguishable
- 830-832-832A, Celine Farrell, 1883, eclectic
- ✓ 835, Raymond and Julia Danielski, 4201 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53221, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 839, William G. Klusmann, 1880, eclectic
- ✓ 900, Milwaukee Goodwill Industries, Inc., 6055 N. 91 Street, Milwaukee, 63225, 1890, late vernacular, hints of Classic Revival
- ✓ 901, Boehme Sausage Co., 1885, Italianate
- ✓ 905, Boehme Sausage Co., modern stone building
- ✓ 906-08, Felix and Rosa Alicea, 1870, Italianate
- ✓ 907, Kenneth and Helen Grams, 2133 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53215, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 910-12, Rudolph A Bakos, 2965 N. Sherman Boulevard, Milwaukee, 53210, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 913, Joseph and Maralyn Pellowski, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 914-16-18, Atlas Iron and Wire Works, 1920, hints of Art Nouveau
- ✓ 917-19, L. Levine and J. Golden, 1880, eclectic
- ✓ 920, Atlas Iron and Wire Works, 914 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- 924-26, Mary C. Randall, 1427 S. 10 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
- ✓ 930, Redevelopment Authority of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot
- ✓ 934, Francisco M. Camacho, 808A S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- Industrial* ✓ 935, Leader Cards, Inc., 1950, modern industrial building
- ✓ 1000, Lincoln Tool Manufacturing Co., Inc., 1880, Italianate
- ✓ 1001, Leo and Sylvia Weinstein, 1890, eclectic

* see 438 W. National Avenue in Significant Structures

SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 1011, Joanna Livanis, 612 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 1014, Jose and Dolores, 1890, eclectic
- ✓ 1015, George and Inge Boutell, 1870, Italianate
- ✓ 1019, Alfred Schmidt, 1870, Italianate
- ✓ 1023-27, Joanna Livavis, 612 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1024, B and H Industrial Sheet, 1890, eclectic
- ✓ 1028, Clarence Haas, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 1031, Kenneth and L. L. Cummings, 1940, modern garage
- ✓ 1032A, Clarence E. Osten, 3630 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53215, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 1034-36, Clarence E. Osten, 3630 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53215. 1880, Italianate
- ✓ 1100-10, Donald and Iris Moore, 1900, eclectic
- ✓ 1112, Alice May O'Keefe, 1900, eclectic
- ✓ 1126, St. Stephen's Congregation, 1892, Gothic influence

SOUTH SIXTH STREET

- 400, City of Milwaukee, City Hall, Room 103, 200 E. Wells Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lot
- 433, C M and St. P Railway Co., 321 W. Everett Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot
- 514-18, Mary Deja 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
- 519, Univest Corporation, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- 522, Ventura C. Escobar, 7040 N. Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee, 53209, 1920, modern apartment
- 526-38, William Panagis, 6717 N. 114 Street, Milwaukee, 53224, vacant lot
- 527, Univest Corporation, 637 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- 600-04, Frank Monreal, 1900, eclectic
- 601, Jesus and Carmen Zamora, 1328 S. 12 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular, severely altered
- 605, Jesus and Carmen Zamora, 1328 S. 12 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
- 606-10, Martin De La Garza, 1890, late vernacular
- 607, Edwin J. Michalski, 1920, modern industrial building
- 614, Josepha R. Luna, 1875, middle vernacular cottage
- 617, Josepha R. Luna, 1875, middle vernacular cottage
- 618, Samuel B Berrong, 1522 E. Beverly Road, Milwaukee, 53211, 1890, late vernacular
- 620, Ramon and Irma Arteaga, 622 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular, hints of Gothic Revival
- 621, Miguel and Carmen Martin, 1890, late vernacular
- 622, Ramon and Irma Arteaga, 622 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1875, middle vernacular
- 625, Pedro and Matilde Cruz, 1880, middle vernacular
- 627, Justine Ivanchicj, 1895, late vernacular

SOUTH SIXTH STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 628, Leonel and D. La Croix, 636 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 631, Sabine Dombrowski, 1935, modern front added to late vernacular building of 1890
- ✓ 635, Fermin and Lydia Ortiz, 1880, middle vernacular house, 1940 addition in front
- ✓ 636, Leo La Croix, 1880, Italianate
- ✓ 640, Leonel and Dorothy La Croix, 636 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 645, Miguel and Evelia Talavera, 1239 S. 17 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular, severely altered
- ✓ 702, Helen Tzamaloukas, 1850, Greek Revival
- ✓ 704, Diane Koukouras, 1870, middle vernacular
- ✓ 705-09, Richard Phillipson, 717 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 713, Richard Phillipson, 717 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1930, modern commercial building
- ✓ 710-12, Daniel and Socorro Gonzales, 1920 modern
- ✓ 714, Anders Gomez, vacant lot
- ✓ 716, Richard Wayne Scottile, 3620 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53215, vacant lot
- ✓ 717-19, Richard Phillipson, 1900, modern office building
- ✓ 720-720A, James and Shirley Fausek, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 723-25, Edmund G. Levy, c/o Leogene, Inc., 210 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lot
- ✓ 724, The Maenate Co., 522 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 726, Ilija and Anka Stojsavljevic, 536 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, Italianate
- ✓ 728-34, Ilija and Anka Stojsavljevic, 536 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204,
- 824, John and Grace Matranga, 2010 Roger Court, New Berlin, 53151, 1880, middle vernacular cottage

SOUTH SIXTH STREET
(continued)

- 830, Robert and Veronica Hoffman, 2215 W. Kimberly Avenue, Milwaukee, 53221, 1920, modern theatre
- 834, Redevelopment Authority of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot
- 900-02, A. J. and Adeline Ferrard, 808 S. 3 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, late vernacular apartment building
- 904, Silviano Hernandez, 1850, Greek Revival
- infusia* 916, Leader Cards, Inc., 935 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, modern commercial commercial building
- 918, Redevelopment Authority of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot
- 936, Redevelopment Authority of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lot
- 1000, Donald and Elva Austin, 1011 S. 3 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
- 1004, Andrew R. Bartholmey, 1965, early vernacular cottage
- 1008, John and Elaine Alvarado, 1880, middle vernacular
- 1010, John and Elaine Alvarado, 1865, early vernacular cottage
- 1014, Rosemary Spidell, 1014 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1865, early vernacular cottage
- 1018, William and H. V. Wilke 1865, early vernacular cottage
- 1022, Lydia Strong, 1965, early vernacular cottage
- 1028, Elmer and M. K. Blundell, 1870, early vernacular cottage
- 1038, Milwaukee County, 901 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lot

- SOUTH SEVENTH STREET ✓ 701-03, Moises Gomez and Maria Cruz, 1890,
late vernacular
- ✓ 702, Francisco and Concha Arteago and Lazaro
Perez, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 708-10, Francisco and Concha Arteago, 1880,
middle vernacular
- ✓ 712, Walter and Lille Kraus, c/o Milton Zuleger,
3707 W. Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, 53215,
1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 715-17, Ignacio Amador Figueroa, 710 S. 7 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 716, Milton E. Zuleger, 3707 W. Fond du Lac Ave-
nue, Milwaukee, 53215, 1860 cottage, middle
vernacular, severly altered
- ✓ 718-20, Donald John and Dorothy Schmidt, Stream-
wood, Illinois, 60103, 1930 modern, hints of Art
Nouveau
- ✓ 722-24, Frederick Davis, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 723, Starter Service Co., 404 W. National
Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular
cottage

WEST BRUCE STREET 416, City of Milwaukee School Board, 5225 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee, 53212, parking lot

423, Holy Trinity-Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish, 613 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1888, late vernacular with Romanesque influence

522, John Koprivetz, 522 W. Bruce Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular

528, Herbert Garbisch, 2604 S. 8 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, early vernacular, single story

621, Milwaukee Parts Corporation, 607 S. 6 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1950, modern cement block garage

625, Lloyd R. Graff, 1860, early vernacular cottage

626, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 648 W. Virginia Street, 53204, parking lot

627, Alma M. Gergo, 1860, early vernacular cottage

631, M. and Mesich Znidar, 1890, late vernacular

633, George and Inge Boutell, 1880, middle vernacular

636, Univest Corporation, 648 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular

637, Amelia Cirey, 1880, middle vernacular

638-38A, Diana Dovic, 1890, late vernacular

639, John Gutierrez, 1860, early vernacular cottage

639-A, Michael J. Bohmann, 1860, early vernacular cottage

643, John Zarate, 1875, middle vernacular, Italianate influence

644, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 648 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, parking lot

645, John Zarate, 1880, middle vernacular

651, A. J. Anich, 1870, early vernacular with Gothic influence

653, Luis and Linda Gonzales, 1850, Greek Revival

702, Rueda and Gloria Guillermo, 1890, late vernacular

WEST BRUCE STREET
(continued)

- ✓ 703, Josephine Kaker, 1850, Greek Revival cottage
- ✓ 706, Elaine Majors, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 710-710A, Anthony Walenta, 1870, early vernacular
- ✓ 711, Juan and Annette Padron, 1860, Gothic Revival
- ✓ 713, Anton Pontar, 1860, 3450 S. 14 Street, Milwaukee, 53215, 1865, early vernacular
- ✓ 714, Joseph Urbancic, 1865, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 716, Thomas Hooverm 1890, late vernacular with cement block and brick storefront added later in the 1900s
- ✓ 719, Matthew and H. Turk, 1870, middle vernacular cottage
- ✓ 720, John and Lorraine Jagielo, 1872, Italianate
- ✓ 721, Matthew and H. Turk, 1870, middle vernacular
- ✓ 725, Tony Burger, 1890, late vernacular, Queen Anne influence
- ✓ 726, Cesar Sanchez Gamboa, 1850, Greek Revival cottage
- ✓ 726A, Cesar Sanchez Gamboa, 1860, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 729, Stanley Krucz, 1890, late vernacular, Queen Anne influence
- ✓ 731, Ralph Michel, 425 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 732, Leroy Buth, 3014A. N. Buffam Street, Milwaukee, 53212, vacant lot
- ✓ 734, Mary Romero, 411 S. 3 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 738, Mary Potisk, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓ 739, Ralph Michel, 425 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, early vernacular cottage
- ✓ 743, Ralph Michel, 425 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓ 744, Kenneth and Kathleen Klapka, 1850, Greek Revival
- ✓ 744A, Kenneth and Kathleen Klapka, 1880, middle vernacular

- WEST MINERAL STREET / 214, Federal Manufacturing Company, 901 S. 2 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, middle vernacular
- 216, Federal Manufacturing Company, 901 S. 2 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, middle vernacular
- ✓ 222, Frances Couzens, 5731 W. Trenton Place, Milwaukee,
53213, 1880, late vernacular
- 226-28, Eugene G. Stanislawski, 1870, middle
vernacular, 1940, cement block addition
- ✓ 229, Donald D. Margolos, vacant lot
- ✓ 309, Cecelia Puskarich, 1880, late vernacular
- 311-13, Gerald and Virginia Roman, 1900, late vernacular
- 314, Francisco F. Casarez, 1920, bungalow
- 315, Myron Mackowski, 1885, late vernacular
- ✓ 323, Arnoldo and Margare Unger, 327 W. Mineral Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- ✓ 324, Mary Ramsak, 10015 NW 83 Street, Tamarac, Florida
33321, 1890, late vernacular
- 326, Leona Zigman, 1910, late vernacular
- 327-31, Mary Ramsak, 10015 NW 83 Street, Tamarac,
Florida, 33312, 1890, middle vernacular house, 1920,
triple-car garage
- ✓ 337, Jose and Dolores Frias, 1870, middle vernacular
- ✓ 408, Roger F. Klught, 4827 W. North Avenue, Milwaukee,
53208, 1860, middle vernacular cottage, severely altered
- ✓ 412-14, Andrew Del Toro, 1860, early vernacular
- ✓ 413, Wilford and Ruth Klemp, 1913 S. 26 Street, Milwaukee,
53204, 1880, middle vernacular with Gothic influence
- ✓ 416, Dorothy MacKowske, 938 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee,
53204, 1870, middle vernacular, severely altered
- ✓ 417-31, B&H Industrial Sheet Metal, 1028 S. 5 Street
Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, Italianate commercial, 1950
addition in rear
- ✓ 521, Ronald G. Szewczyk, 1940, brick garage
- ✓ 524-28-30, Redevelopment Authority of Milwaukee, 734 N.
9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, vacant lots

- WEST NATIONAL AVENUE
- ✓ 217, Gilbert Daley, 1904, late vernacular
 - ✓ 221, Theodore Michels, 1840, Greek Revival, modified
 - ✓ 317, Geneva DeLill, 1870, late vernacular, hints of Italianate
 - ✓ 318, City of Milwaukee, 5225 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee, 53212, vacant lot
 - ✓ 321-23, Nehat Aliu, 1820, vernacular, complete new front
 - ✓ 325-27, Superior State Fixtures, 1888, late Italianate
 - ✓ 335-37, Gilbert Wong, 1880, middle vernacular, severly altered
 - ✓ 402-10, Loujo Co., P.O. Box 2035, Milwaukee, 53204, parking lot
 - ✓ 414, Marshall and Ilsley Bank, c/o Loujo Co., P.O. Box 2035, Milwaukee, 53201, 1905, modern office building, hints of Classic Revival
 - ✓ 421-23, Memo Topitzes, 1890, late vernacular
 - ✓ 422-24, Thomas Egan, Storybook Gardens, Wisconsin Dells, 53965, 1910, eclectic
 - ✓ 425-27, Theresa Zurich, 1304 S. 49 Street, Milwaukee, 53208, 1880, late Italianate
 - ✓ 500, Francisco M. Camacho, 808A S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, Classic Revival, commercial
 - ✓ 511-17, L. H. Jay Co., 523 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, late Italianate
 - ✓ 516-18, Atlas Company, 4968 N. Wildwood Avenue, Milwaukee, 53217, 1888, Italianate
 - ✓ 522-28, The Maenate Co., 526 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, eclectic
 - ✓ 523-37, Robert and Veronica Hoffman, 2215 W. Kimberly Street, Milwaukee, 53221, 1870, commercial, Italianate influence (this being the first building which is connected to the second building which is) 1904, Classic Revival
 - ✓ 530-32, Michael J. Syrrakos, 1900, brick commercial
 - ✓ 533, Robert and Veronica Hoffman, 2215 West Kimberly Avenue, Milwaukee, 53221, 1904, Classic Revival

WEST NATIONAL AVENUE 600-602-602A, Alois and Sylvia Drenzek, 1892, eclectic
(continued)

610-12, Council for Spanish Speaking, 1910, eclectic
(this is attached to another building which formerly
housed the Acapulco Restaurant and is now vacant
which is) 1900, Classic Revival

611, Clum Manufacturing Co., 1900, Classic Revival

624, Richard A. Szopinski, 14521 Crestview Drive,
New Berlin, 53151, 1930, modern

625, Sylvia Strassburg, 1900, Classic Revival,
commercial

intusica 629-31, John Kizivat, 1950, modern commercial store

630-40, Richard and Dora Salinas, 1880, middle
vernacular, severely altered

639-41, Aurelio and Esther Ugalde, 1900, Classic
Revival

701, Image Custom Signs, Inc., 1890, commercial
building, hints of Queen Anne

707-11, Edmund G. Levy, c/o Leogene, Inc., 210 East
Michigan Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lots

710-24, American Bio-Synthetics Corporation, 710
W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, a series of three
buildings from the 1880s, one of which is brick, another
is an altered frame house and the third is a brick
commercial

715-17, Edmund G. Levy, c/o Leogene, Inc., 210 East
Michigan Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lots

WEST PIERCE STREET
(continued)

- ✓708, Mary Pannone, 1880, middle vernacular cottage
- ✓712, Emilio and Gloria Otero, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓713, David Sandoval, c/o Commonwealth Bank, 811 W. Wisconsin Avenue, 53202, 1885, middle vernacular
- ✓715-17, David Sandoval, c/o Commonwealth Bank, 811 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, 53202, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓716, Daniel and Dolores Comacho, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓719, Hamilton and Emily Pinhalla, 710 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular
- ✓720, Sasich Vaso, 1890, late vernacular
- 724-26, Sasich Vaso, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓725, Hamilton and Emily Pinhalla, 7650 W. Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee, 53220, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓728, Jukia Nuetzel, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓729, Julia Stapanovic, 1880, middle vernacular
- ✓732, Diane Plesnik, 5685 N. Shore Drive, Milwaukee, 53217, 1850, Greek Revival brick
- ✓733, Julia Stapanovic, 729 W. Pierce Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular cottage
- ✓738, Max Geline, 4385 N. Wildwood Avenue, Milwaukee, 53217, 1890, late vernacular

WEST PIERCE STREET ✓ 410, Guadalupe Q. Hernandez, 1870, Gothic influence

✓ 415, Jose and A. A. Gutierrez, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 416, Holy Trinity-Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish, 613 S. 4 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, Italianate

✓ 523-25, Ruth Inez Muehlenberg, 1451 S. 72 Street, Milwaukee, 53214, 1875, Italianate influence

✓ 524, Victoria Arce, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 612, Frederick L. Davis, 1940, modern cement block garage

✓ 613-17, Francisco Arteaga, 1880, Gothic influence

618, Emma Kouchich, 1900, late vernacular

✓ 622, Justo and Natalia Ruiz, 1880, middle vernacular

✓ 625-31, Angel and Jenny Rosada, 1875, Gothic influence

626-28, Joyce Piszcek, 1880, middle vernacular

✓ 626A, Aldo and Mary Lupe Salinas, 1870, early vernacular cottage

✓ 630-34, Leo and Sylvia Weinstein, 4968 N. Wildwood Avenue, Milwaukee, 53217, 1870, middle vernacular

✓ 631, Angel and Jenny Rosada, 1875, Gothic influence

✓ 633, Francisco and Concha Arteaga and Lazaro Perez, 1880, middle vernacular

✓ 636, Adrian and Luz Guzman, 1870, middle vernacular

✓ 642, Charles and Teresa Gomez, 731 S. 25 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1895, late vernacular

646, Olga Ellioff, 1880, middle vernacular

✓ 648, Joseph R. Lenarchick, 1870, middle vernacular

650, Joseph R. Lenarchick, 1870, Italianate influence

✓ 704, George Beardsley, Sr. and Henry Holz, 1930 modern bungalow

704A, George Beardsley, Sr. and Henry Holz, 1880, middle vernacular

✓ 707, David Sandoval, c/o Commonwealth Bank, 811 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, 53203, 1870, middle vernacular cottage, Gothic influence

WEST SCOTT STREET

- 202, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S. 2 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1882 Gothic Revival
- 210, Jeremija Aleksic, 1900, late vernacular, hints of
Queen Anne
- 214, George Sault, 1921, bungalow
- 218, Robert and Lillie Marmolejo, 1920, cottage
- 221, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street,,
Milwaukee, 53214, vacant lot
- 224, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street,
Milwaukee, 53214, vacant lot
- 228, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street,
Milwaukee, 53214, vacant lot
- 308, Louis Wichert, 310 W. Scott Street, Milwaukee,
53204, 1860, early vernacular
- 310, Louis Wichert, 1960, early vernacular
- 310-A, Louis Wichert, 319 W. Scott Street, Milwaukee,
53204, 1860, early vernacular
- 314, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee,
53204, 1866, early vernacular
- 316, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1855, Greek Revival
- 320, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, middle vernacular
- 324, Clementina Castro, 1880, middle vernacular
- 328, Richard Mueller, 2522 E. Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee,
53207, 1870, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate
- 332, Jose Casas, 1880, middle vernacular, severely altered
- 334, Lawrence Bialcik, 1885, middle vernacular
- 336, A. C. Geiger, 1885, middle vernacular
- 414, Rico C. Gonzalo, 1870, 1870, hints of Gothic Revival
- 416, Juan Jose and Jesusa Salas, 1890, Queen Anne
- 420, St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, 1899, Gothic
influence

WEST VIRGINIA STREET

- 319, City of Milwaukee School Board, 5225 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee, 53212, 1912 with six additions through 1965, late Renaissance Revival
- 523, Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, 1880, middle vernacular
- 525, Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, 1880, middle vernacular
- 531, Terry and Shardell Sorenson, 1117 E. Idaho Street, Milwaukee, 53207, 1850, hints of Federal, severly altered
- 535, Jose G. Garza, 743 W. Bruce Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot
- 539, Jose G. Garza, 734 W. Bruce Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1875, hints of Italianate, formerly a home and now commercial
- 605, Edward Deja, 1910, eclectic, commercial building
- 607-09, Edward Deja, 1850, Federal
- 613, 15, George J. Lenhardt, 1890, late vernacular, double house
- 616, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1950, modern commercial building
- 621-23, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, middle vernacular, severly altered
- 627, Orlandini Studios, 633 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular
- 633, Orlandini Studios, 1880, late vernacular, severly altered
- 640, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1950, metal pre-fab commercial building
- 647, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 1900, Classic Revival, office building
- 700, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, Classic Revival
- 705, Victor Kouchich, 1850, Greek Revival
- 709-11, Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee, 734 N. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53203, parking lot

WEST WALKER STREET

220, Juan and Catherine Elias, 717 S. 4 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1900, late vernacular

221, William Cukjati, 1118 S. 77 Street, Milwaukee,
53214, 1890, late vernacular

225, Frank Grace, Sr.
1890, late vernacular

229, The Roman Catholic Parish at 6227 W. Greenfield
Avenue, Milwaukee, 53214, 1880, middle vernacular
cottage

231, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S. 2 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1870, middle vernacular cottage

316, LaVila L. Buetow, 1890, late vernacular

317, Historic Walker's Point., Inc., 414 W. National
Avenue, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

323, Thomas and Janice Rodiez, 1880, late vernacular

326, Momcilo Ilic, 1910, late vernacular

332-38, Norman Komisar and Gary Pack, 135 W. Wells
Street, Milwaukee, 53203, 1890, late vernacular

417, Jerome Mommaerts, 1870, late vernacular,
severly altered

434, Vincent Yaeger, 3175 S 56 Street, Milwaukee,
53219, 1900s, garage and parking lot

522, Angel Manuel Fontanez-Perez, 1900, eclectic
with an altered first floor

529, Leader Cards, Inc., 935 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee,
53204, 1960, modern garage

WEST VIRGINIA STREET
(continued)

✓ 715-21, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, parking lot

725-725A, Marvin and Helen Ahlborn, 1875, middle vernacular

✓ 729, City of Milwaukee, City Hall, Room 103, 200 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, 53202, vacant lot

✓ 733-37, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

✓ 741, Domingo and Christina Ortiz, 1434 S. 9 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular cottage

743, Joseph and Beverly Rodriguez, 1860, early vernacular cottage

✓ 748, P & V Atlas Industrial Center, 647 W. Virginia Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1881, middle vernacular, hints of Italianate and Gothic

WEST WASHINGTON STREET 209-15, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S. 2 Street,
Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 217, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street,
✓ Milwaukee, 53214, Guadalupe Center Playground

204-224, Snowwhite Garment Manufacturing Co., 1927,
eclectic office and light-industrial building

✓ 229, Federal Manufacturing Co., 901 S. 2 Street,
✓ Milwaukee, 53204, vacant lot

✓ 239, Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 345 N. 95 Street,
✓ Milwaukee, 53214, 1890, Classical Revival

306-08, Vicki L. Radoll Zupan, 1890, middle
vernacular, greatly altered

312, Peter Mongolis, 1870, late vernacular cottage

314-314A, Peter Mongolis, 1890, late vernacular

315-17, Peter Manti, 1900, late vernacular

✓ 316, Jack L. Ranney, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 319, Arthur Manti, 939 W. Greenfield Avenue,
✓ Milwaukee, 53204, 1860, early vernacular

✓ 321, Elmer Peter Blair, 1870, middle vernacular
cottage

✓ 323, Dorothy M. Gumieny, 1890, simple Queen Anne

✓ 324, Peter Mongolis, 1110 S. 17 Street, Milwaukee,
✓ 53204, 1860, early vernacular

✓ 327-29, Gene Hall, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 331, Richard L. Hildebrand, 1890, late vernacular,
greatly altered

✓ 400, Gregory Alvezizos, 4715 W. Washington Blvd.,
✓ Milwaukee, 53208, 1870, late vernacular cottage,
greatly altered

404, Gregory and Kristine Reed, 1920, bungalow

✓ 409, D. and K. Zivojinovic, 1890, late vernacular

✓ 410, Felix aand Anna Baez, 1880, late vernacular
farm house

✓ 411, Ricarte Mekoas, 1880, late vernacular

✓ 414, Dolores Kodrich, 1890, late vernacular cottage

WEST WASHINGTON STREET
(continued)

- 415-17, Martin Cvikel, Jr., 1890, late vernacular
- 416, Frances Tanzer, 1871, late vernacular, Eastlake trim with early Queen Anne influence
- 420, Guillermo S. Hernandez, 1920, brick bungalow
- 421, Lyle and Betty O'Leary, 3741 S. Vermont Avenue, Milwaukee, 53207, vacant lot
- 423-25, Lyle and Betty O'Leary, 3741 S. Vermont Avenue, 53207, 1900, late vernacular
- 424, Guillermo S. Hernandez, 1900, late vernacular
- 429, Aurelio and Therese Granado, 1880, middle vernacular
- 433, Clyde Preusser, 1860, early vernacular
- 508, Kenneth and L. L. Cummings, 1041 S. 5 Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1880, late vernacular, brick commercial
- 514, Raymond and Geraldine Haiser, 801 Michigan Avenue, South Milwaukee, 53172, vacant lot
- 516, Antonio and Concepcion Garcia, 1890, late vernacular
- 520, Simeon F. Velasquez, 1890, late vernacular
- 524, Felix and Anna Baez, 410 W. Washington Street, Milwaukee, 53204, 1890, late vernacular

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 78000120

Date Listed: 12/19/78

Walker's Point Historic District
Property Name

Milwaukee
County

WI
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Paul B. Runyon
Signature of the Keeper

7/24/96
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The M. Trock Building at 839 South 5th Street is categorized as a noncontributing property within the Walker's Point Historic District. As a result of an extensive loss of historic fabric, this building no longer retains the physical characteristics that define contributing buildings within the historic district. [This determination was based on materials provided by the owner and the SHPO as part of a Part 1 Evaluation of Significance for tax credit purposes.]

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)