



Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum

PUBLISHED BY URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY INC. "IN THE TRADITION OF JANE JACOBS" FEBRUARY/MARCH EDITION

Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum is a bimonthly newsletter that highlights assets, history, events, and resources for and about Milwaukee neighborhoods. Residents and neighborhood organizations are encouraged to submit press releases on their events and successful programs. See back page for details.

Ten-part series continues on celebrities that lived in Milwaukee neighborhoods



Have you ever wondered who might have lived in your Milwaukee neighborhood? For ten issues, *Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum* will feature nationally recognized celebrities that once resided on our city's blocks.

Themes of articles

The order follows. (1) Political/Activist leaders (December issue), (2) Military leaders (this issue), (3) Writers/Journalists, (4) Religious leaders, (5) Scientists, (6) Artists, (7) Musicians, (8) TV/Film stars, (9) Sports heroes, and (10) Corporate leaders.



Nationally recognized military leaders in Milwaukee neighborhoods

Second of ten-part series on celebrities

Brigadier general in Harambee neighborhood

Oscar W. Koch (1897-1970) was most notable for his service as Third Army's intelligence officer under General George S. Patton in World War II. He is a member of the Military Intelligence



Hall of Fame. Following the war, Koch served as director of intelligence for the Allied occupation of Austria and as deputy commandant and commandant of the Army's first intelligence school. In 1954, he was promoted to brigadier general and served in the Korean War as assistant division commander and acting commander of the 25th Infantry Division. In addition, he authored a brief memoir of his World War II service, which continues to be used as a guide for military Intelligence professionals today.

Continued on Page 2

MILITARY LEADERS IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

Continued from Page 1

Medal of Honor recipient in Murray Hill neighborhood

Benjamin Lewis Salomon (1914-1944) grew up in a Jewish family on Milwaukee's East Side and later moved to Shorewood. He received a degree in Marquette University's Dental School. Salomon served as a U.S Army dentist during World War II, working as a front-line surgeon. When the Japanese invaded his hospital during the Battle of Saipan, he stood a rear-guard action in which he had no hope of personal survival, allowing the safe evacuation of the wounded. He killed up to 98 enemy troops before being killed himself. In 2002, Salomon posthumously received the Medal of Honor becoming one of only three dental officers to have received the medal.

U.S. Navy admiral in South Gate neighborhood

Rear Admiral Margaret Rykowski (1954-) went to school at Pulaski High on Milwaukee's South Side. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing in 1976 and a Master of Science degree in Nursing in 1981 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Rykowski commanded Operational Health Support Unit Bremerton until her 2007 mobilization to serve with the Navy Expeditionary Medical Unit 08 at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany where she held the position of chief nurse at the Deployed Warrior Medical Management Center. Returning to the United States, she served her final assignment as reserve surgeon, commander 3rd Fleet, San Diego. In the civilian sector, Rykowski became a nursing director at San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center. Her awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (four awards), and various unit and service awards.



Brigadier general in Walker's Point neighborhood

Frank Ellis Bamford (1865-1932) was an American brigadier general during World War I. He commanded a battalion and then took command of the 16th Infantry Regiment. Later he commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division. Bamford was promoted to brigadier general of the National Army on August 8, 1918 and then led the 1st Division. He organized and directed the II Corps School and also commanded the army school in Langres, France. He later succeeded Clarence Ransom Edwards as commander of the 26th Division.

Medal of Honor recipient and military governor of the Philippines in the West Town neighborhood

Douglas MacArthur, Jr. (1880-1964), lived in Milwaukee for a time at the city's Plankinton Hotel while he was studying for the entrance exam to West Point. A marker in the area today acknowledges the tenure of MacArthur.

Graduating at the top of his West Point class, Douglas went on to become Army chief of staff in 1930 and then commanding general of the United States Army Forces in the Far East during World War II. He was also a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service in the Philippines campaign.



Brigadier general in Murray Hill neighborhood

Herbert William Ehrgott (1904-1982) grew up on Cramer on Milwaukee's East Side. He was a brigadier general in the United States Air Force. His awards include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Croix de guerre of France, and the Luxembourg War Cross. Ehrgott was also a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

U.S. Navy admiral in Third Ward

James Kelsey Cogswell (1847-1908) grew up in Milwaukee's Third Ward. He was an admiral in the United States Navy and served in the Spanish-American War where he was executive officer of the battleship *Oregon*. In 1898 he was aboard the *Oregon* during the historic race around Cape Horn to join the North Atlantic Squadron in time to play a role in the destruction of the Spanish Fleet at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba. He was then promoted to commander for eminent and conspicuous conduct in that decisive battle.

Continued on Page 3

MILITARY LEADERS IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

Continued from Page 2

World War II German resistance fighter in Midtown neighborhood

Mildred 'Mili' Elizabeth Fish-Harnack (1902-1943) grew up on North 21st Street on Milwaukee's North Side. She became a literary historian, translator, and philologist and spoke fluent German. After marrying Arvid Harnack, the couple moved to Germany where the Harnacks became resistance fighters as members of a Berlin anti-fascist resistance faction (later called the Red Orchestra). At the time, Mildred was teaching English at



the Foreign Studies Department of the University of Berlin. In July 1942, the Decryption Department of the *Oberkommando des Heeres* decoded the group's radio messages, and the Gestapo responded. Arvid Harnack was sentenced to death after a four-day trial before the Reich Military Tribunal and was put to death three days later at Plötzensee Prison in Berlin. Initially, Mildred was given six years in prison. But Hitler refused to support the sentence and ordered a new trial. The new trial decreed a sentence of death on January 16, 1943. Mildred was beheaded on February 16, 1943. She was the only American woman executed by order of Adolf Hitler.

Deputy chief of chaplain of U.S. Air Force in the Murray Hill neighborhood

Augustus F. Gearhard (1893-1974) grew up on East North Avenue on Milwaukee's East Side. He became a Roman Catholic priest. Assuming a career in the U.S. Air Force, he advanced to brigadier general. Awards he received included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, and the Silver Star.

U.S. Air Force aviation pioneer in Williamsburg Heights neighborhood

Lester James Maitland (1899-1990) grew up on Booth Street on the city's North Side. He became an aviation pioneer and career officer in the United States Army Air Forces. Maitland began his ascent as a reserve pilot in the U.S. Army Air Service during World War I. Later, in 1927, with partner Albert Hegenberger, Maitland completed the first flight from California to Hawaii. Nearly a day into the flight, before dawn on June 29, the crew observed a lighthouse beam on Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands at their estimated time of arrival. Because it was still complete darkness, they decided to circle until daybreak before landing at Wheeler. The *Bird of Paradise* completed its trip of 2,407 miles in 25 hours and 50 minutes, and was greeted by thousands of spectators. In becoming the first to make the transpacific crossing to Hawaii, Maitland and Hegenberger earned the third Distinguished Flying Cross ever given out by the Air Corps and received the Mackay Trophy for that year. Maitland later rose to

brigadier general in the Michigan Air National Guard following World War II.



Medal of Honor recipient in Lincoln Village neighborhood

Robert J. Modrzejewski (1934-) grew up in the Lincoln Village neighborhood. Like most children on his block, if weather permitted, he walked the few blocks to Cleveland Park between 10th and 11th Streets in today's Polonia neighborhood

to play softball or baseball—both sports being extremely popular on the South Side. By 1960 he had integrated into the Regular Marine Corps.

Robert ended up on the West Coast and the Republic of Vietnam. In Vietnam, he assumed duty as Commanding Officer of Company K, 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. Dur-



Continued on Page 4

MILITARY LEADERS IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

Continued from Page 3

ing these years Robert J. Modrzejewski distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty—for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor. He and another Marine, John J. McGinty III, were presented the Medals of Honor on March 12, 1968 by President Lyndon Johnson.

Modrzejewski retired from the military in 1986. In an official ceremony in July 2004, the City of Milwaukee renamed Robert's old haunt, Cleveland Park, to Modrzejewski Playground. Today with fewer than 20 percent of the Lincoln Village residents still being Polish, many have trouble with the pronunciation and affectionately refer to the playground as "Mod Park."

The first USAFA graduate to be awarded the Medal of Honor in the Lyon's Park neighborhood

Lance Peter Sijan (1942-1968) lived in a Serbian neighborhood on Milwaukee's Southwest Side. He was a U.S. Air Force officer and fighter pilot. In 1976, he received the Medal of Honor posthumously, the United States' highest military award, for his selflessness and courage in the face of danger during the Vietnam War. During his ejection and very rough parachute landing on the karst ridge, Sijan suffered compound fracture of the left leg, a fractured skull, and a badly mangled right hand. With no food, very little water, and no survival kit, he was able to evade enemy forces for 46 days. During the entire period, Sijan was only able to move by sliding on his buttocks and back along the rough limestone ridge and later along the jungle floor. After struggling to move several thousand feet, Sijan crawled onto a truck road along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, where he was finally captured by the North Vietnamese on Christmas Day, 1967. He was subsequently imprisoned in an NVA camp. Somehow, despite his emaciated and injured state, Sihan managed to incapacitate a guard and escape into the jungle, but was recaptured several hours later.

This time Sijan was transported to a holding compound in Vinh, North Vietnam, where he was placed in the care of two other recently captured POWs, Air Force Captain Guy Gruters and Major Robert R. Craner. Although in terrific pain from his previous wounds and brutal beatings and torture from his captors, Sijan refused to disclose any information other than what the Geneva Convention guidelines allowed (name, date of birth, service, rank, and service number). In pain, exhausted, and malnourished, he was soon transported to Hanoi, under the attentive care of both Craner and Gruters. However, in his weakened state, he contracted pneumonia and died in Hôa Lò Prison (a.k.a, the "Hanoi Hilton") on January 22, 1968.

First Lieutenant Sijan was promoted posthumously to captain in 1968. He was buried with military honors at Arlington Park Cemetery in Milwaukee. His former cellmate USAF Colonel Craner recommended him for the Medal of Honor and his other fellow cellmate, USAF Captain Gruters, provided supporting testimony.



The "father" of United States Air Force in the West Town neighborhood

Born in 1879 to a distinguished Milwaukee family, Billy Mitchell enlisted in the army while still in college in order to serve in the Spanish-American War. Deciding on a military career, he also served in World War I and began to recognize the



importance of aviation in battle. He learned to fly at his own expense. Mitchell rose to the ranks of brigadier general and made chief of air service of the Group of Armies, the top aviation command. However, his insistent claims of air superiority over the sea led to confrontations with the U.S. Navy and his superiors. He was eventually tried by court-martial and found guilty of insubordination.

When Mitchell left service, he continued his advocacy for increased air power in the military—a position that was eventually accepted in the United States military. Because of his relentless struggle in the history of aviation and his family ties to Milwaukee, The Milwaukee County Board voted in 1941 to change the name of the county-operated airport to General Mitchell Field (later changed to General Mitchell International Airport).

U.S. Coast Guard vice admiral in the Sherman Park neighborhood

Joseph Edward Stika (1889-1976) was raised in both Milwaukee and Kewaunee, Wisconsin by Bohemian parents. Family members eventually settled in a home near 40th Street and Locust in Milwaukee. Joseph became a vice admiral in the United States Coast Guard and a recipient of the Navy Cross. In 1911 he graduated from the United States Coast Guard Academy and held various commands, including the USCGC Bibb (WPG-31). While commanding the *USS Seneca* in 1934, he received a commendation from the government of Sweden for his service during a rescue mission involving the Swedish vessel *af Chapman*.

Stika also received the Navy Cross for his deeds during the T.A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion toward the end of World War I.

Yes, there really were pigs in Pigsville—lots of them



Pigsville is a small neighborhood south of Miller Valley that is practically hidden from view due to its location below the Wisconsin Avenue viaduct.

Each edition of *Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum* will feature a story on one Milwaukee neighborhood



Relatively isolated, Pigsville is bounded by steep river bluffs to the east and west, Molson Coors Brewery complex to the north, and I-94 to the south. Pigsville is a mainly residential area with modest one- and two-story wood frame houses and a number of bungalows built in the early 20th century.

John Gurda, in *Milwaukee: City of Neighborhoods*, says this about Pigsville (p. 85).

Of all the neighborhoods that make up Milwaukee, it is among the smallest, certainly the most isolated, and without doubt, the most unusually named.

And how did Pigsville get its name? This has to do with a member of the early population in the area.

Early populations

While there is some debate about the origin of the Pigsville name, most seem to agree that it came from the area's earliest settlers, mainly German immigrant farmers. One of these Germans was named Adam Freis. Freis, like many of his neighbors, was born in Germany (1850, Hesse). He arrived in the United States with his wife Louisa (nee Rechlin), mother Lisetta, and two young children in 1875. Freis worked for a time in the milk trade in Milwaukee until he was able to purchase farmland in rural Wauwatosa on the banks of the Menomonee River (land

that would later be annexed by Milwaukee). Freis made an unusual decision for the area—he decided to farm pigs.

Adam Freis built up this farm. Even after his wife died, his children remained involved in the pig farm until his sounder of swine reached a high of 200. People in bordering neighborhoods remarked about the large number of pigs grazing on the right bank of the Menomonee River. Many believe that this is where the name Pigsville originated, although various versions of the name were not widely used until decades later.

While Freis and his children were building up his pig farm, others began to settle in the area. The majority of new residents had been attracted to the plethora of jobs in the nearby railroad shops, Menomonee Valley industries, and breweries. Most of the earlier residents were German Lutherans. Later some Irish Catholics began migrating in from the adjacent Merrill Park neighborhood. About the same time, immigrants from Eastern Europe—mainly Poland, Russia, Serbia, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia—were beginning to build small, single-family cottages in Pigsville. A *sokol*, an amalgamation of social activities and gymnastics, was organized by the neighborhood Slovaks. By the 1920s, most of the neighborhood was filled. In 1925, the City of Milwaukee annexed the area.

Over the years, the isolated location and ethnic mix of Pigsville produced a uniquely consolidated community. While it became a neighborhood in urban Milwaukee, it remained almost rustic. In the early years of the 20th century the area still had gravel roads. Residents kept geese, chickens—and yes, even pigs—on their small lots.



Houses on 42nd St across from Valley Park

Commerce in Pigsville

While tiny Pigsville hardly had a commercial district, it did have enough stores scattered throughout the neighborhood to remain self-sufficient. This included several grocers, bakeries, and taverns.

Continued on Page 6

MILWAUKEE'S UNIQUE PIGSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD

Continued from Page 5

The Valley Inn became a central meeting place for residents. It was opened at North 40th Street and Clybourn in 1905 by Julius Zunker, a German immigrant. During Prohibition he took out a permit to operate it as a soft drink parlor. The Inn still stands as a tavern and restaurant today and still draws heavy clientele.



A few other businesses operated within the neighborhood boundaries on Wisconsin Avenue and Bluemound Road. Those that stayed open during the Great Depression were as follows.

<i>Addresses on W. Wisconsin Ave. in 1935</i>	<i>Businesses, organizations from <u>Milwaukee City Directory</u></i>
3900	Forster Lumber Company Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad crossing
<i>Addresses on W. Bluemound Rd. in 1935</i>	<i>Businesses, organizations from <u>Milwaukee City Directory</u></i>
3955	Blue Mound Tavern
5125	Milwaukee Automotive Trades Inc. Automobile Wrecking

Notes from census and other records:

- The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (also known as the Milwaukee Road) operated in the Midwest and Northwest from 1847 until 1980, when its Pacific Extension (Montana, Idaho, and Washington) went into bankruptcy. The eastern half of the system merged into the Soo Line Railroad.
- Stephen Schlesak, who owned the Blue Mound Tavern, lived on 38th and Grand Avenue (later Wisconsin Avenue) before 1920. He had been a bartender before opening his tavern in Pigsville. He was a Slovak with ancestry in Czechoslovakia.

Changes following the Great Depression and World War Two

Changes came slowly to Pigsville in the latter half of the twentieth century. Typical of the neighborhood's communal nature, residents held a parade to welcome back its World War II servicemen. In 1948 they worked to introduce a memorial at Valley Park dedicated to the neighborhood's war dead.

But cultural and social changes in the wider society began to affect the neighborhood in the late 20th century. Many better-educated children of long-time residents began to chase jobs that would take them out of Pigsville. Most of the local stores closed.

Government development also decreased the size of the already tiny neighborhood. Interstate-94 was built on its southern border in the 1960s, limiting neighborhood expansion. In 1993, 15 homes and 2 taverns of the original Pigsville area were razed when the old Wisconsin Bridge was replaced by a new span. The millennium further reduced neighborhood size when the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewage District, in an effort to control Menomonee River flooding, built a levee which took out 18 more homes. As many of the oldest residents moved or died, others began moving in.



Valley Park

Current populations

With the housing losses of the past three decades, today's Pigsville has approximately 600 residents. The neighborhood remains diverse, but less European. Just under half the residents are European American, and of these, most have German, Polish, and Irish ancestry. Approximately 3 in 10 residents are Latino and 2 in 10 African American. There is also a smattering of Asians, multi-ethnics, and American Indians in the neighborhood. Men greatly outnumber women by about one-quarter.

While the neighborhood is not affluent, it still retains many of its communal features. Residents have a neighborhood organization called the Valley Park Civic Association. People still fish on the banks of the Menomonee River, and adults still gather to socialize at the Valley Inn.

How to learn about your neighborhood while the family's shut in

STORIES FOR CHILDREN/YOUTH

The Kids Across Time and Space (KATS) program is a fulfilling way for families to spend a day learning about a number of Milwaukee neighborhoods. The website provides youth-friendly stories about select areas of the city, recipes that are indigenous to the cultural groups of these neighborhoods, and games and art projects to entertain while enhancing learning about the neighborhoods.

Go to http://teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/KaTS_main.html and click on any of the orange rows for the following stories.

Bronzeville to Sherman Park

RUBY'S LOST CHILDHOOD. A fictionalized account of an African American girl living in Milwaukee, the loss of her Bronzeville community, her migration to and from Milwaukee, her movement into the Civil Rights Movement and local fair housing marches, and her struggles to keep her new home in Sherman Park.



Lincoln Village

STEFAN'S GOOSE. A fictionalized account of a young Polish boy living on Milwaukee's south side in the early 1940s, his daily life in a Polish flat, his faith community at the Basilica of St. Josaphat, and what he learned one month about how his meals were prepared.

Downtown Area

BEVERLY, THE FIRST "MATERIAL GIRL." A story of a girl living in Milwaukee in the prosperous 1950s and how she and her age mates were influenced by the growing material culture of the day. A story about the influences of popular culture on gender roles.

Third Ward

PATRICK'S DREAM. A fictionalized account of a young Irish boy whose family settled in the Third Ward in the late 1800s, his aspirations to become a fireman, the scorn he faced from friends for setting his hopes too low, and his ultimate redemption when a fireman from the Ward saves the city of Milwaukee from burning down.



There are nearly 50 other stories about ethnic groups in historical settings on this site, all complete with recipes, notes, games, and art projects.

191 MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

For shut-ins to simply learn about specific neighborhoods, this is a very comprehensive site. <http://neighborhoodsinmilwaukee.org/>

One-hundred and ninety-one Milwaukee neighborhoods are on this site. The project was created from the oral histories conducted by anthropologists at Urban Anthropology Inc., covering over 100 of these neighborhoods. The following details are provided about each of the 191:

- Brief, population-based history
- Quotes from oral history of this area

Continued on Page 8

LEARNING ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD _____

Continued from Page 7

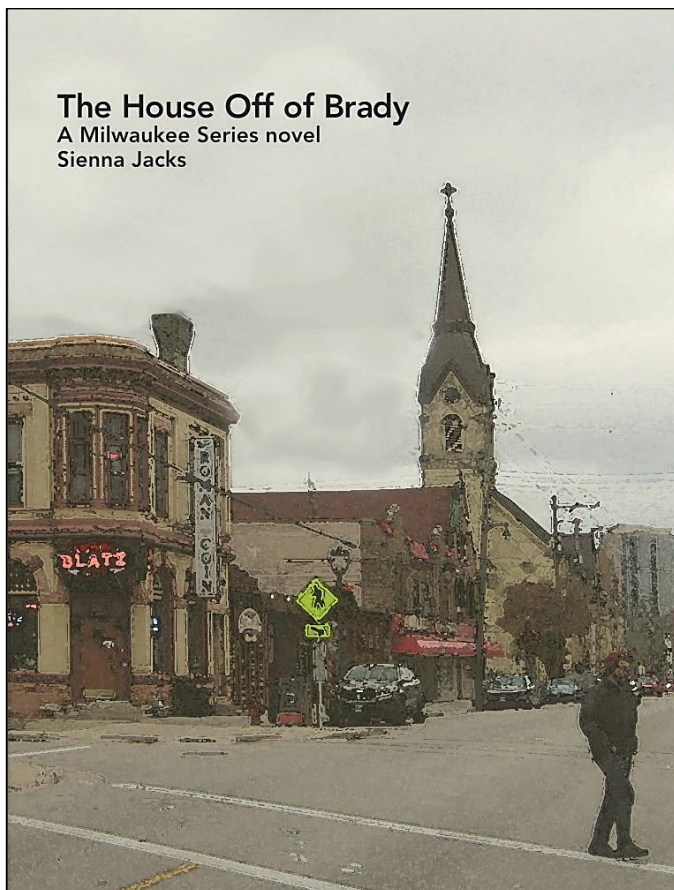
- Description of neighborhood
- Photos of neighborhood (and at times historical photos)
- List of important sites
- Recurring nearby outings
- Businesses in the history of the neighborhood
- Profiles of people who once lived there

MYSTERY NOVELS TAKING PLACE IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS _____

Milwaukee native and cultural anthropologist, Sienna Jacks, has written a series of novels that take place in Milwaukee neighborhoods.

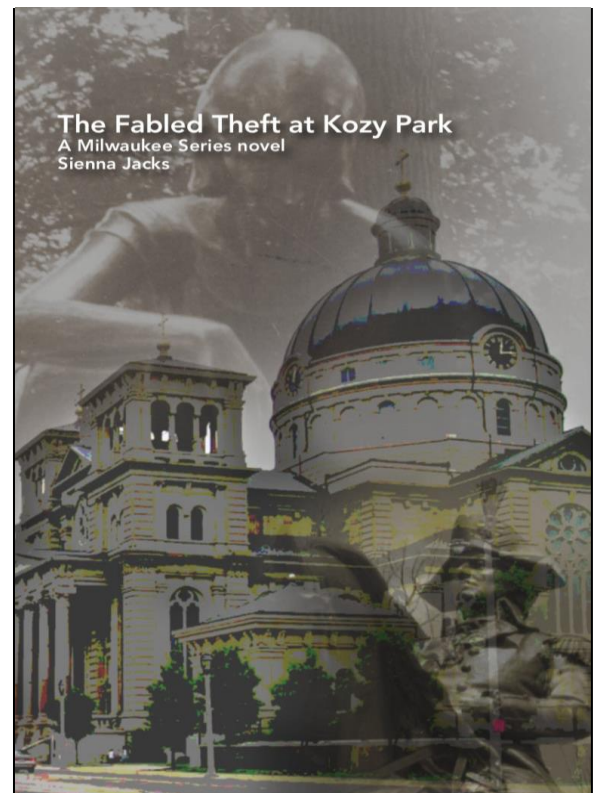
The House Off of Brady

Two young anthropologists, trying to convince a local nonprofit to sponsor a neighborhood house museum, must show that the historical occupants of the house were representative of Milwaukee's Brady Street, and that they project positive images for the neighborhood. Their efforts are boosted by a personal journal left behind by one of the home's occupants--Giuseppe Russo. But as the young anthropologists translate and transcribe the journal, they learn that Giuseppe had been banished from his former community in the Third Ward. Are they about to stumble on information that could kill the project—or something perhaps even worse? Access at <http://mecamilwaukee.com>



The Fabled Theft at Kozy Park

The anthropologists at City Anthropology were asked to use their research skills to look into a man's confession that might crack the longest unsolved mystery on Milwaukee's old South Side—the theft of the squirrel lady statue at Kozy Park. According to reports, the man Raf (now deceased) also implicated members of a local Polish club with an agenda of removing non-Polish influences from the neighborhood. Assigned to the project, Enid and Meyer are baffled by the information they are getting from those who witnessed the confession, little of which supports Raf's story. Further inquiry points to events surrounding Raf's stepson. Who really was he and why did he inexplicably appear on the scene all those years ago? Their quest for answers leads them to the club in question, but with unexpected results. The ultimate mystery they must solve is the true reason why Raf made this confession and steered them to a list of alleged conspirators. Access at <http://mecamilwaukee.com>



The Shop on King Drive

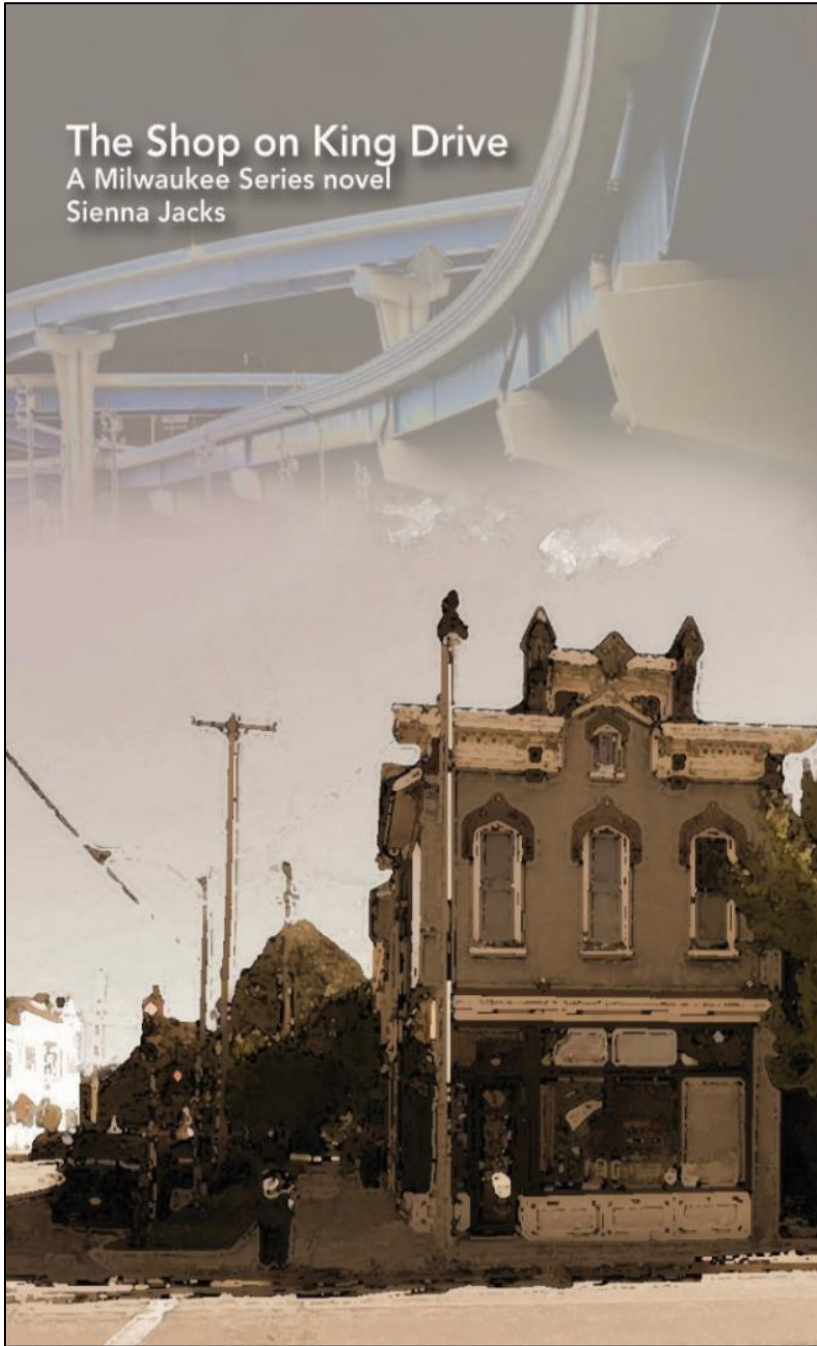
A mystery arises out of the ruins of urban renewal. Two young anthropologists, conducting research that would illuminate one dark period in Milwaukee's central city history,

Continued on Page 9

MYSTERY NOVELS

Continued from Page 8

confront painful but sometimes puzzling accounts. During the 1950s and 1960s, over 8,000 homes and an entire business district of the African American Bronzeville community were razed. While interviewing survivors, the anthropologists note that the name of a particular attorney kept entering the conversation. The lawyer claimed to be helping the black community fight the removal, but his efforts had the opposite effect. Suspicions remained for over 50 years over who was behind the deception and why. <http://mecahmilwaukee.com>



Happening in the Walker's Point neighborhood

*When the coronavirus pandemic
has ended*

WPCA
WALKERS POINT
CENTER FOR THE ARTS



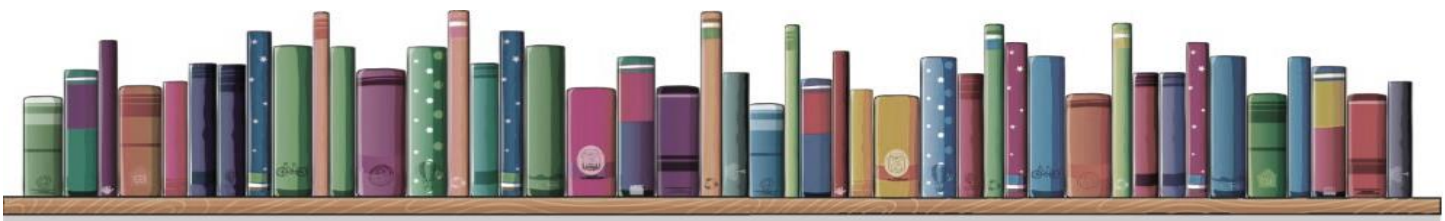
Since 1987

Walker's Point Center for the Arts

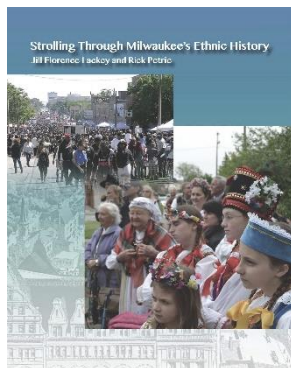
839 South 5th Street

*Ongoing exhibitions and pro-
grams in a neighborhood setting*

**Open Tuesday through Saturday,
noon to 5pm**



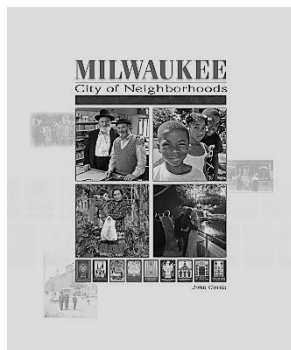
Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods



Strolling through Milwaukee's Ethnic History

By Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie

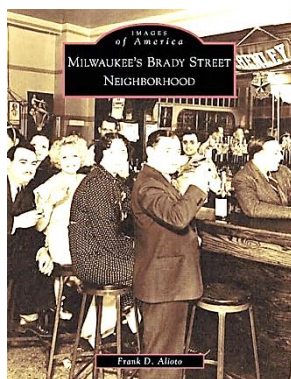
This latest work provides an "up close and personal" look at local ethnic life by directing readers to the neighborhoods and venues where the groups left their marks. It brings readers directly into their experiences, whether it involves strolling through the neighborhoods they built or participating in contemporary ethnic activities. "Strolling . . . is an intriguing guide to the ethnic history in our midst and a colorful reminder that Milwaukee has always been a city of newcomers." - John Gurda. <http://mecahmilwaukee.com>



Milwaukee, City of Neighborhoods

By John Gurda

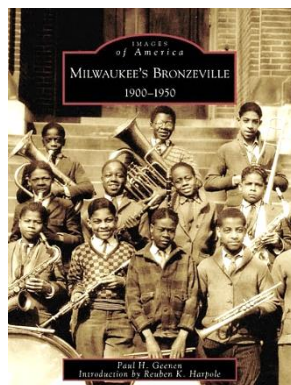
Milwaukee: City of Neighborhoods is the most comprehensive account of grassroots Milwaukee ever published. Richly illustrated, engagingly written, and organized for maximum ease of use, the book is a fine-grained introduction to the Milwaukee community, and its communities, that will endure as a standard work for years to come. <https://historicmilwaukee.org/milwaukee-city-of-neighborhoods/>.



Milwaukee's Brady Street Neighborhood

By Frank D. Alioto

Milwaukee's Brady Street neighborhood began in the mid-19th century as a crossroads between middle-class Yankees from the east and early German settlers. Polish and Italian immigrants soon followed, working the mills, tanneries, and brewers that lined the riverbank. The hippies arrived in the 1960s. By the 1980s the area fell into blight, neglect and decay. Now, a true model for new urbanism, the Brady Street neighborhood is the midst of a renaissance. <https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9780738551746>



Milwaukee's Bronzeville: 1900-1950

By Paul H. Geenen, Introduction by Rueben Harpole

With the migration of African American sharecroppers to northern cities in the first half of the 20th century, the African American population of Milwaukee grew from fewer than 1,000 in 1900 to nearly 22,000 by 1950. Most settled along Walnut Street, an area that came to be known as Milwaukee's Bronzeville, a thriving residential, business, and entertainment community. Bronzeville is remembered by African American elders as a good place to grow up. <https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9780738540610>

The dramatic gift of one author

Mystery writer and Milwaukee native, Sienna Jacks, is creating a series of novels that take place in Milwaukee neighborhoods called "The Milwaukee Series." She is donating all of her royalties to Urban Anthropology's neighborhood exhibits' program.

The proceeds from *The House Off of Brady* (see previous page) are currently being used to create all new exhibits at the Rozga Family's Old South Side Settlement Museum.

Mystery novels that are currently available or shall eventually be included in this series will take place in these Milwaukee neighborhoods:

- Brady Street
- Bronzeville/Brewer's Hill
- Lincoln Village
- Walker's Point
- Riverwest
- Granville

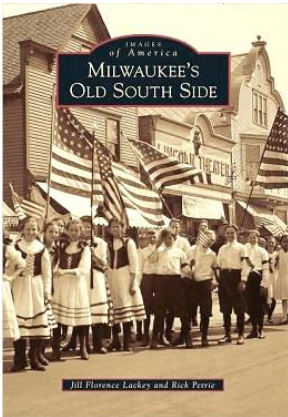
Currently, all of Sienna Jacks' novels have perfect five-star ratings from readers at Amazon.com

To enjoy wonderful reading and to contribute to neighborhood museums and exhibits, purchase the Jacks' books from the publisher at

<http://mecahmilwaukee.com/Fiction.html>



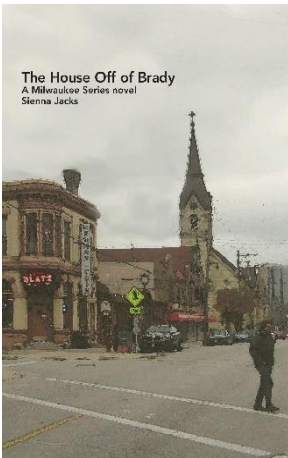
Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods (Cont.)



Milwaukee's Old South Side
By Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie

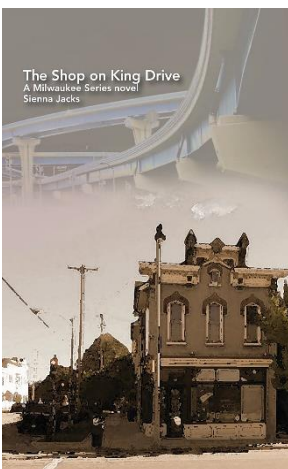
In the late 1800s, the Old South Side was developed by immigrant Poles, who became the dominant population for over 100 years. While other Milwaukee ethnic neighborhoods gradually dissipated in the mid-20th century because of assimilation pressures, freeway building, or urban renewal programs, the Old South Side remained solidly Polish. A survey nearly a half century later revealed that people of 110 national backgrounds now lived in the Old South Side, with the three largest groups being Mexicans, Poles, and American Indians. <https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9780738590691>

Fiction



The House Off of Brady A Milwaukee Series novel
By Sienna Jacks

Two young anthropologists, trying to convince a local nonprofit to sponsor a neighborhood house museum, must show that the historical occupants of the house were representative of Milwaukee's Brady Street, and that they project positive images for the neighborhood. Their efforts are boosted by a personal journal left behind by one of the home's occupants--Giuseppe Russo. But as the young anthropologists translate and transcribe the journal, they learn that Giuseppe had been banished from his former community in the Third Ward. Are they about to stumble on information that could kill the project—or something perhaps even worse? <http://mecahmilwaukee.com>



The Shop on King Drive A Milwaukee Series novel
By Sienna Jacks

A mystery arises out of the ruins of urban renewal. Two young anthropologists, conducting research that would illuminate one dark period in Milwaukee's central city history, confront painful but sometimes puzzling accounts. During the 1950s and 1960s, over 8,000 homes and an entire business district of the African American Bronzeville community were razed. While interviewing survivors, the anthropologists note that the name of a particular attorney kept entering the conversation. The lawyer claimed to be helping the black community fight the removal, but his efforts had the opposite effect. Suspicions remained for over 50 years over who was behind the deception and why. <http://mecahmilwaukee.com>

Just released:

A new Sienna Jacks novel in the Milwaukee Series, entitled *The Fabled Theft at Kozy Park*, a mystery that takes place in Milwaukee's Lincoln Village neighborhood.

Currently, all of Sienna Jacks' novels have perfect five-star ratings from readers at Amazon.com

To enjoy wonderful reading and to contribute to neighborhood museums, purchase the Jacks' books from the publisher at:

<http://mecahmilwaukee.com/Fiction.html>

In memory of George Floyd:
UNDER THE KNEE

Let us always remember the voice
As we balance what's just with what's gentle
As we elect our makers of policy
As we create and enforce our laws
Let us always remember the voice
As we assess our governing bodies
As we reform the challenging limbs
As we deny the debasing knees of domination
Let us always remember the voice
Whose bearer lay under the lynching knee
As he recalled the love of his mother
And invoked humanity's most universal prayer

That last moment
That last moment
. . . when he uttered her name.

Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum

Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum is published bimonthly by Urban Anthropology Inc. and is managed by volunteer anthropologists. The purpose of the newsletter is to offer neighborhood groups and individuals opportunities to share news and information about their neighborhoods. The newsletter does not receive funds from any external source. The editor is Dr. Jill Florence Lackey.

Subscriptions

The newsletter is emailed to anyone wishing to receive it. If you wish your email or that of a friend to be added to the subscriber list, send the email addresses to JFLanthropologist@currently.com and indicate the name of this publication (as UrbAn publishes more than one newsletter).

Submitting events

Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum is interested in events from individuals, businesses, and organizations that have a neighborhood appeal. These can include block parties, church picnics, local music festivals, sports on the block, get-moving activities that take place outdoors, and art and theatre events involving neighborhoods. All event submissions should include a one-sentence description, date and time, location, and website or phone number for additional information. Photos may also be submitted.

Submitting stories/press releases on neighborhoods

In the spirit of Jane Jacobs, stories should always focus on assets of neighborhoods. They must be between 100 and 400 words. Some editing will be done to match our style guidelines and spatial constraints. We will write the stories for you if you simply send us a list of the information that you want included. A photo is always required for a story to be published. Please do not refer us to websites to collect information or photos. If we write your story from the general information you send, we do not send proofs for approval.

If you are someone who has created a successful neighborhood project and wish to be featured in the Forum, please also contact Dr. Jill.

Submission deadlines

Submit events or stories by the 25th of the month preceding publication. Publication dates are on the 1st day of June, August, October, December, February, and April. Please send your stories to Dr. Jill at JFLanthropologist@currently.com



www.urban-anthropology.org

Email RickPetrie@gmail.com

Now live . . .

Website on 191 Milwaukee neighborhoods

Links on each neighborhood include:

- *6 to 35 pages of information*
- *Brief neighborhood description*
- *Population-focused history (including ethnic roots)*
- *Snapshots of commercial districts of the past*
- *Quotes from residents*
- *Quotes from oral histories (where available)*
- *Low cost nearby outings for families*
- *Demographics of current neighborhood*
- *Photos of neighborhood*

The website currently includes ALL 191 of the neighborhoods, courtesy of Urban Anthropology Inc.

<http://neighborhoodsinmilwaukee.org/>