



Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum

PUBLISHED BY URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY INC.

"IN THE TRADITION OF JANE JACOBS"

JUNE/JULY 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.

Milwaukee's Triangle neighborhoods were a hotbed of political activism for over a century

Whether a stop on the Underground Railroad, or under the names of WAICO, Lindsay Heights, or Walnut Way, local heroes have bestowed honor on these northside blocks



Milwaukee's Triangle and Triangle North neighborhood pair are roughly bounded by North Ave. to the north, Walnut St. to the south, 8th St. to the east and 20th St. to the west. The area has a deep history of resident heroes whose surnames have been institutionalized in street, park, and neighborhood program names.

Samuel Brown and the Underground Railroad

Samuel Brown's farm was located in today's Triangle neighborhood near the Milwaukee County Transit System Administration Building on N.17th St. The farm served as a stop on the Underground Railroad during the escape of Caroline Quarlls in 1842 from Missouri. She became the first documented freedom seeker traveling through Wisconsin. Despite the danger of being caught and prosecuted, Deacon Samuel Brown believed in the right of Quarlls to seek safety and ultimate emancipation. Brown housed the young woman overnight at his farm and shepherded her 20 miles by wagon and horseback to another safe haven as they were being chased by bounty hunters. A Wisconsin Histor-

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Nationally recognized religious leaders that once lived in Milwaukee neighborhoods

Fourth of a ten-part series on celebrities

Roman Catholic bishop in Walker's Point neighborhood

Fabian Bruskwitz (1935-) grew up on 15th and Mineral in Milwaukee. He was a graduate of St. Lawrence Seminary High School in Mt. Calvary and St. Francis Seminary in Milwaukee.

He rose to become an American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. Retired in 2012, he became the eighth Bishop of Lincoln, Nebraska and was known for taking conservative stands on social issues.



Civil rights activist priest in the Bay View neighborhood

James Edmund Groppi was born in the Bay View neighborhood to Italian immigrant parents Giocondo and Giorgina Groppi. One of

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NOTED RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

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12 children, Groppi worked in his father's grocery business, known as "Groppi's."

He became a Roman Catholic priest and noted civil rights activist based in Milwaukee. Groppi was particularly known for his work with the NAACP Youth Council on fair housing issues. He later left the priesthood and married.

Religious leader for International Society for Krishna Consciousness in Valhalla neighborhood

Jayapataka Swami (1949-) was born Gordon John Erdman II to Gordon John Erdman and Lorraine Erdman (Golich). His father was in real estate and the family eventually settled on Caldwell Ct. on Milwaukee's northwest side.



As a student at Brown University, Gordon was influenced by a guest lecture on the life of Buddha. After that, he lost all interest in his studies and began searching for a spiritual teacher, eventually deciding that he

would have to go to India to find his teacher. There he became a Vaishnava swami and a religious leader for the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) and a senior disciple of A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. Today he is one of the initiating spiritual masters, (ISKCON Gurus), divisional trustee for the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust (BBT), and a member of the Governing Body Commission (GBC).

Catholic archbishop in the Lower East Side neighborhood



Albert Gregory Meyer (1903-1965) grew up on Milwaukee's Lower East Side. He was the fourth of five children to German immigrants, Peter James and Mathilda (née Thelen) Meyer. He received his early education under the School Sisters of Notre Dame at the school of St. Mary's Church (today's Old St. Mary's). After attending Marquette Academy, he entered St. Francis Seminary.

In 1922, Albert was sent by Archbishop Sebastian Gebhard Messmer to continue his studies at the Pontifical North American College in Rome. Eventually he rose to become the Archbishop of Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago where he served from 1958 until his death in 1965. He was appointed a cardinal in 1959.

Photo attribution: Albert Gregory Meyer

Martyred Christian missionary in Story Hill neighborhood

One of three children, Theophilus Ed McCully (called "Ed") (1927 - 1956) grew up on W. Wisconsin Avenue, the son of a bakery executive and church elder. The family attended a Plymouth Brethren assembly that is now called the Wauwatosa Bible Chapel.



Ed became one of four missionaries to Ecuador who were attempting to evangelize the Huaorani people of the rain forest. They were attacked and killed by a group of Huaorani warriors after they had established reciprocal contact.

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 (February issue),
- (3) Writers/Journalists (April issue),
- (4) Religious leaders (this issue),
- (5) Scientists,
- (6) Artists,
- (7) Musicians,
- (8) TV/Film stars,
- (9) Sports heroes, and
- (10) Corporate leaders.

Catholic bishop in Muskego Way/Burnham Park area

Jerome Joseph Hastrich (1914-1995) grew up on W. Mitchell Street (today's Historic Mitchell). The son of George and Clara Hastrich, he attended Marquette University High School. Hastrich was ordained to the priest-

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NOTED RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN MILWAU- KEE NEIGHBORHOODS

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hood on February 9, 1941, for the Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

On December 22, 1945, he was incardinated into the newly created Diocese of Madison. Pope Paul VI later appointed him auxiliary bishop of the Madison Diocese (titular bishop of Gurza), and he was consecrated bishop on September 3, 1963. He also served as the second bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Gallup, in Gallup, New Mexico.

Catholic Cardinal in North Division neighborhood



Aloisius Joseph Muench (1889-1962) (above) grew up on N. 10th Street. He was the son of Joseph Muench and Theresa Kraus, the oldest of seven surviving children.

Muench served as Bishop of Fargo between 1935 and 1959, and as Apostolic Nuncio to Germany between 1951 and 1959. He became the most powerful American Catholic and Vatican representative in Allied-occupied Germany and then in West Germany from 1946 to 1959 as the liaison between the U.S. Office of Military Government and the German Catholic Church in the American occupation zone. In 1959, Muench was elevated to the cardinalate.

Photo by Bundesarchiv, B 145 Bild-F007416-0008 / Unterberg, Rolf / CC-BY-SA 3.0, CC BY-SA 3.0 de, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5449197>

General authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on Lower East Side

Keith Karlton Hilbig (1942 -2015) was the son of Karl Herbert Hilbig who'd lived in a rooming house on Cambridge Ave. in 1940 before Keith was born. The elder Hilbig was from Zwickau, Germany and had joined the LDS Church before immigrating to the United States.

Keith Hilbig served as a missionary in the LDS Church's Central German Mission, while a young man. He later became the general authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) from 2001 until his death.

Catholic bishop in the Juneau Town/East Town neighborhood

Francis Schinner (1863-1937) lived on Juneau Ave. in the Juneau Town neighborhood. He was educated at St. Francis Seminary in Wisconsin.

Schinner was ordained to the priesthood on March 7, 1886, by Archbishop Michael Heiss of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee at the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist. He served as pastor of St. Hubertus parish at Hubertus for one year. From 1887 to 1893 he served as a faculty member of St. Francis Seminary. He was then appointed by Archbishop Frederick Katzer to the post of chancellor and vicar general of the archdiocese of Milwaukee between 1893 and 1905. As an American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, he served as the first Bishop of the Diocese of Superior between 1905 and 1913 and the first Bishop of the Diocese of Spokane, Spokane, Washington between 1914 and 1925.



TRIANGLE NEIGHBORHOODS: A HOTBED OF SOCIAL ACTIVISM

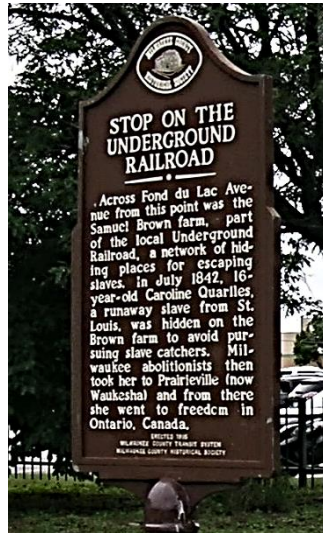
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ical Marker at the site of the former farm, is located on N. 17th Street, just south of its intersection with W. Fond du Lac Ave. Brown Street, an east-west road in the center of the Triangle neighborhoods was named after Deacon Brown.

Triangle neighborhoods' populations

German era

Germans had been in Milwaukee since the early half of the 19th century. Settling mainly west of the Milwaukee River, they reached the Triangle neighborhoods' area in the 1870s. They built Union Cemetery, one- and two-story homes, nearby North Division High School, churches, taverns, and scores of shops along Teutonia Ave., Walnut St., and North Ave.



Cross Lutheran Church 16th and Vine

Industries, such as Briggs & Stratton, were developed in and around the area that would become known as the Triangle neighborhoods, and most residents were able to walk to work. Leisure-time activities were also accessible. In addition to taverns, three minor league ballparks were built within walking distance. For those Germans interested in socializing in their own language or taking part in gymnastics, a Turner Hall was available on 11th and North.

The Germans were gradually joined by other ethnic groups. Czechs settled in the Triangle neighborhoods and built Bohemian Hall near Brown on 12th St.

A group of immigrants from Holland arrived and founded a Dutch Reformed church. But the largest number of newcomers that reached the neighborhoods before the middle of the twentieth century were the Jews.

Jewish era

Jews, mainly from Poland and Russia, began settling in the Triangle area before the turn of the twentieth century. At the time, Germans were migrating further west and northwest into newer regions, leaving Jews as the dominant population in the neighborhood by the 1920s. Jewish residents built two synagogues in the area and opened delis, bakeries, kosher markets, tailor shops, and clothing stores all over the neighborhoods.

One of the Jewish residents of the Triangle area who became a household word in Milwaukee was **Joseph Zilber**. Zilber's family had operated a grocery store in the neighborhood at the turn of the 20th century, and Joseph later worked two jobs to put himself through law school at Marquette University. He later founded Towne Realty, which became one of the largest real estate companies in Milwaukee.

Zilber's name would become known for another reason in the region later in the century, and that relates to the next population that settled in the Triangle neighborhoods.

African American era and "Bronzeville"

Free blacks had lived in Milwaukee since the turn of the nineteenth century. Milwaukee's first mayor, Solomon Juneau, had an African American cook named Joe Oliver. Most of the earliest arriving blacks who settled in Milwaukee were self-employed or semi-skilled workers, and lived in every area of the city. Many owned property.

Much would change during the period called the Great Migration, which began in 1910. Many push-pull factors would contribute to urban migration of blacks all over the United States—factors including worsening racism in the South, higher wages in the North, and the wartime decline in European immigration—which reduced the number of available workers in industrial cities. Milwaukee actually played a central role in this migration. A city industry, Allis Chalmers, produced the cotton-picking machine, which put many blacks in the South out of work. In addition, some local industrialists began recruiting African Americans from the South.

By mid-century, most African Americans in Milwaukee lived within one square mile in the central city—an area partially within today's Triangle area—that was then known as Bronzeville. The exact boundaries of Bronzeville are disputed, but most locate them somewhere between Juneau and North Avenues and 3rd (as it was known at the time) and 17th Streets. Walnut St. was the community's business and entertainment center. Remnants of past German, Jewish, and Slavic populations remained in Bronzeville and generally coop-

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TRIANGLE NEIGHBORHOODS: A HOTBED OF SOCIAL ACTIVISM

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erated with the majority African American population in keeping the neighborhood viable. In the oral history of Bronzeville, conducted by anthropologists at Urban Anthropology Inc., many former residents of Bronzeville recalled the strength of this community—its scores of businesses, the sense of togetherness, and the way residents looked out for each other's children. (See quotes from this study in all the neighborhoods that once comprised Bronzeville.)

"We had the Greater Galilee Church on Walnut back then. That's still around, but at a different place. Then there was Saint Matthews C.M.E.—stands for Christian Methodist Episcopal Church—and that was on 5th and Walnut. And we had a Muslim Church that was on 8th Street, between Vliet and Cherry. And Malcolm X used to attend that periodically. It was the third Muslim Church in the country. I guess that Detroit or Chicago was one and then either one of those second, and the third was in Milwaukee."

"[Bronzeville] had a series of Baptist churches, and they had leaderships within their Baptist churches also. But then in the African American community there was the Saint Martin's Church—a Catholic church. Saint Francis Catholic Church, Saint Benedict. And then there was some Lutheran churches, on Phillips Street. And of course—there was a series of storefront churches."

"I remember a lot of clubs. Prince Hall Masonics—Prince Hall Masonics and the Eastern Stars, Chatterbox Club, the Esquire. And then there were a number of sororities—fraternities and sororities. *Delta Sigma Theta*, *Kappa Alpha Psi*, *Alpha Kappa Alpha*—which is a sorority, *Sigma Gamma Rho* and that is all I can remember—sororities and fraternities."

The loss of Bronzeville

During the 1950s and 1960s, two government programs displaced most in this community. One program was the Urban Renewal Administration, which had been designed to remove slums and improve central city housing. Many blocks in Bronzeville were slated for redevelopment, and residents on these blocks were compelled to sell their homes or were forced to seek alternative housing in other areas of the city. During the same time period, the Milwaukee County Expressway Commission was building two major freeway corridors in the heart of the city. One cut directly across Bronzeville, discarding Walnut Street as the center of the community.

Over 8,000 homes were lost as were nearly all of the scores of businesses and organizations on or near Walnut Street. While some public housing was built nearby, the housing was designed for people with limited incomes. The black middle and working classes were forced to look for housing in other areas of the city and suburbs—a quest often confronted by property owners who refused to rent or sell to African Americans. This long struggle led, in part, to the Fair Housing Marches in the late 1960s, which ultimately resulted in Milwaukee's Fair Housing Act (following the federal Fair Housing Act of 1968) which opened up neighborhoods to African Americans.

Urban renewal and freeway construction stopped dead in their tracks

It was a resident of the Triangle Neighborhoods who led the effort to halt the razing of black neighborhoods. **James Richardson** had been raised in the

Johnson's Park is a 13-acre area that has older shade trees and a small playground area. During the years when Milwaukee planned several highway projects, including the Park West Freeway, thousands of homes were razed in preparation for the construction that never came. In 1969, the plans were scrapped. Johnson's Park--named after **Clarence Johnson**, another prominent African-American activist and businessman, and his wife Cleopatra Johnson-- was built during the 1980s on the site where many of the razed homes had once stood.



South, but his mother had once lived in Milwaukee. In the early 1960s, Richardson moved to Milwaukee to see after the mom's estate. When he saw how the African American community was being expelled from their neighborhoods, he committed to halting the process. He first founded the 1700-1800-1900 North Eleventh Street Improvement Group in the Triangle neighborhoods to demonstrate how much black residents could improve their own area without the redevelopment of urban renewal. The group pressured absentee landlords by photographing their homes in the suburbs and the places they rented and sending the images to newspapers, politicians, city building inspectors and the Milwaukee Health Dept. In addition, the group rid the area of abandoned cars and litter and organized clean-ups.

In 1965 Richardson and his followers formed the Walnut Improvement Council (WAICO) and focused on the area bounded by 12th St. on the east, 20th St. on the west, Brown St. on the north, and Galena St. on the south (in the Triangle neighborhoods). WAICO stressed resident empowerment that would free the community from the hands of city planners. They built relationships with the business sector and by 1969 had over 250 dues-paying members. They also sought to employ and empower African Americans by working with minority contractors, and required that local residents be hired to help plan and construct residential projects. They attracted celebrities such as Green Bay Packer Elijah Pitts to their cause, who insisted to the media that WAICO had performed well and the city should not tear down their neighborhood.

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TRIANGLE NEIGHBORHOODS: A HOTBED OF SOCIAL ACTIVISM

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Following rigorous campaigns, WAICO eventually managed to get their area included in a conservation project under urban renewal. The City of Milwaukee ultimately included them. A conservation project meant that blocks in decline would be renovated, not razed. WAICO organized over 20 people (mostly architects) to create Architects for WAICO (ACW) to help rebuild the community, but not to expel residents from their community. Richardson and his followers had put an end to the so-called “slum removal” in Milwaukee’s African American community.



Houses on 13th and Reservoir

Another hero returns to reclaim family home

For decades much of the black community fell victim to the clearances. Not only was the area affected by the building of the I-94/I-43 freeways through the heart of Bronzeville, but another corridor was cleared for the Park West Freeway—a highway that was never built.

In the 1990s, change began to occur with a melding of the past and present. In 1997 a former neighborhood resident, **Sharon Adams**, returned to reclaim her family home and reconnect to her old neighborhood. Remembering the pre-clearance days of the diverse ethnic groups working together, the vibrant commercial districts, and people sitting on their porches, Sharon was shocked to find blocks of empty lots, decaying properties, and boarded-up buildings. She and her husband Larry immediately went to work rallying neighbors and



founded the Walnut Way Conservation Corporation. Walnut Way, residents, and organizational partners implemented many projects in the next decades, including youth talent showcases, a peach orchard, gardens, academic school fairs, environmental projects, baseball and football summer camps.

These activities caught the attention of another former resident of the neighborhood—and that was real estate mogul **Joe Zilber**. Zilber, through his Zilber Neighborhood Initiative, decided to invest some of his wealth in his former neighborhood and made Walnut Way the lead agency.

Walnut Way worked with a consortium of public and private enterprises, including WHEDA. Since the consortium began, WHEDA built nearly 200 new houses in the greater area, and more were rehabilitated.

Another outgrowth of the consortium was changing the name of the region. With the Triangle neighborhoods and most of the North Division neighborhood to the north, the consortium called it “Lindsay Heights.” The name was in honor of **Bernice Lindsay** who helped develop many of the popular culture and service organizations in Milwaukee, including the Creative Center, a YWCA, a theater, and the black self-help organization, the Mary Church Terrell Club. She fought for fair housing, including the development of Milwaukee’s first low-income housing project—the Hillside Terrace.

Demographics in today’s Triangle neighborhoods

While the Triangle neighborhoods remain heavily African American, other ethnic groups are making this their home. Just under one-quarter of the population of the area is Asian and over one in ten is European American. More than half the population remains low income, living in households with annual incomes under \$25,000. Over one-third of the residents work in administrative jobs, healthcare support, or food service. Residents are much more likely to work for the federal government in the Triangle area than residents in Milwaukee generally.

INTERESTING FEATURES

- **Underground Railroad Marker**, in front of Milwaukee County Transit System Administration Building, at 1942 N. 17th St.
- **Cross Lutheran Church**, at 16th and Vine.
- **House of Peace** (Brother Booker T. Ashe Center), at 1702 W. Walnut St., is a Capuchin community service organization.
- **Shalom High School**, at 1749 N. 16th, is a charter school.
- **Running Rebels**, at 1300a W. Fond du Lac Ave., a nonprofit organization providing positive choices for youth.
- **St. Marks Place**, at 2025 N. 14th St., senior housing.
- **United to Serve Academy**, at 2212 N. 12th St., a parental choice school.

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://teacheraidforkidsmilwaukee.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

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LEARNING ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD _____

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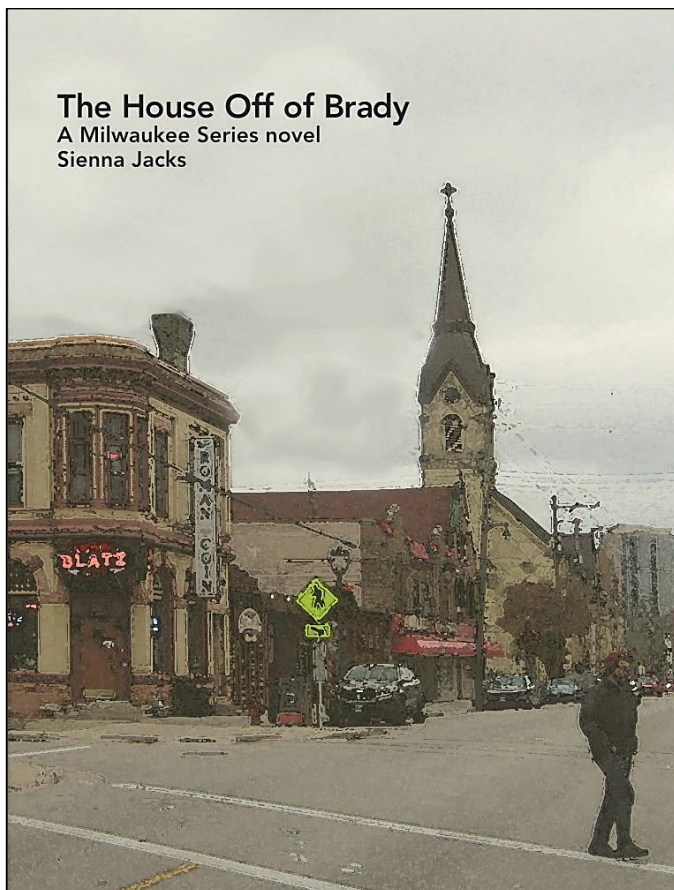
- Description of neighborhood
- Photos of neighborhood (and at times historical photos)
- List of important sites
- Recurring nearby outings
- Businesses in the history of the neighborhood
- Profiles of people who once lived there

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.

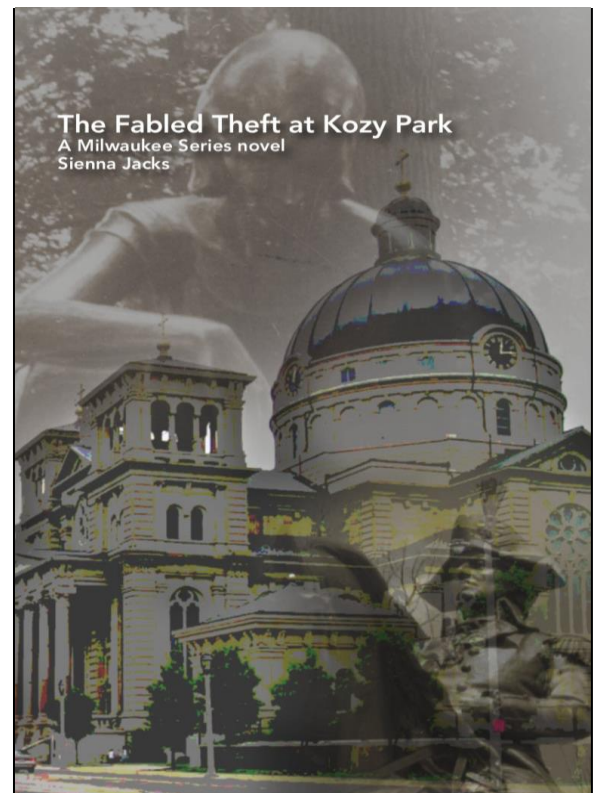
The House Off of Brady

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

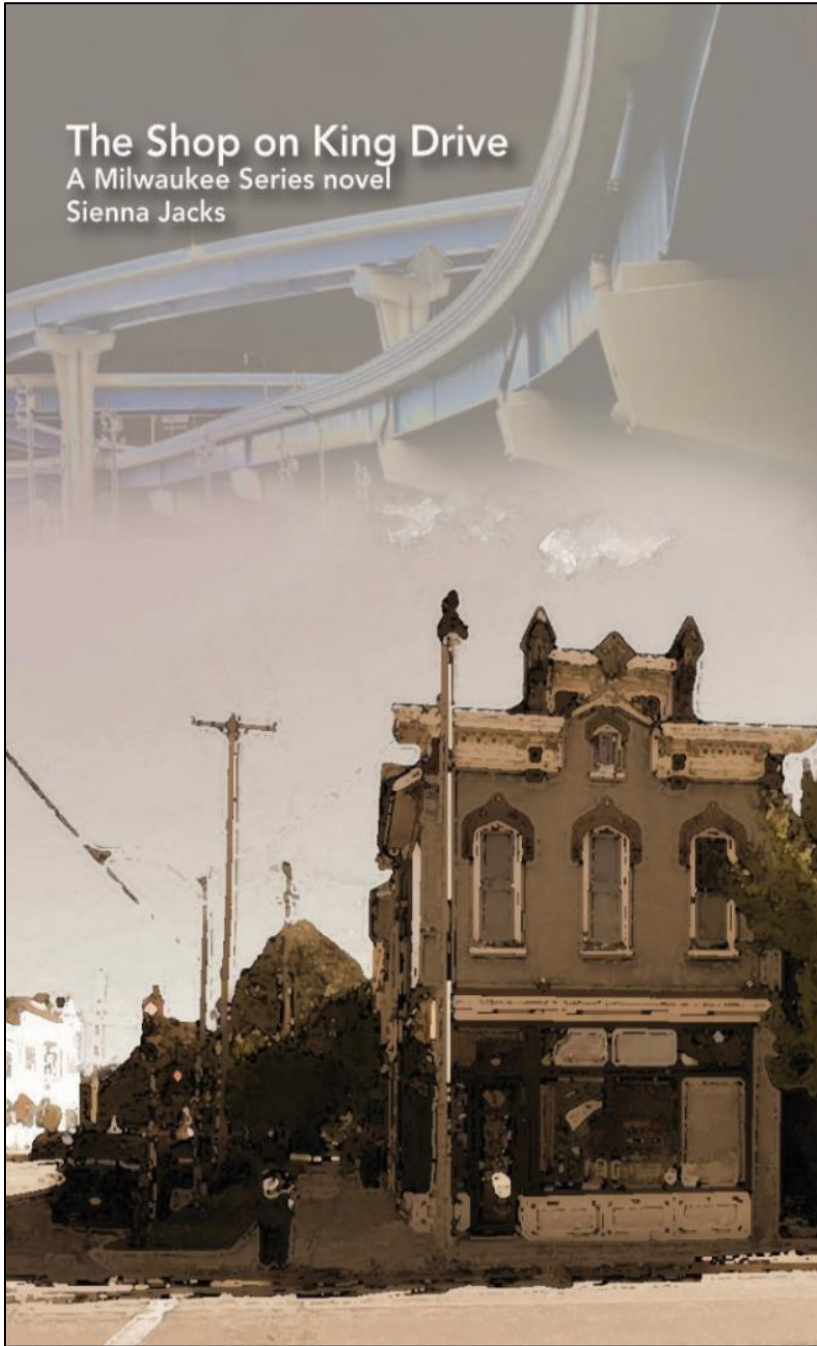
A mystery arises out of the ruins of urban renewal. Two young anthropologists, conducting research that would illuminate one dark period in Milwaukee's central city history,

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MYSTERY NOVELS

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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**

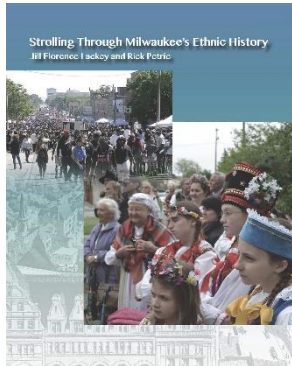
839 South 5th Street

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

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

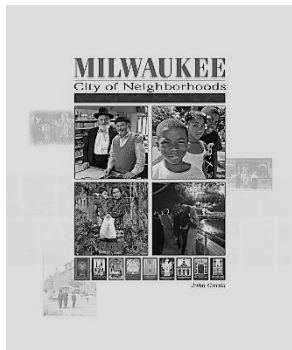


Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods



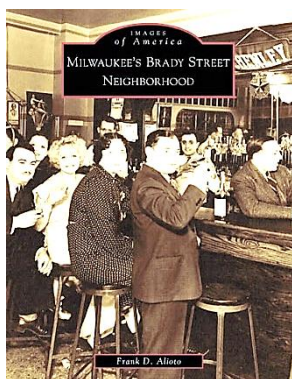
Strolling through Milwaukee's Ethnic History By Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie

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>



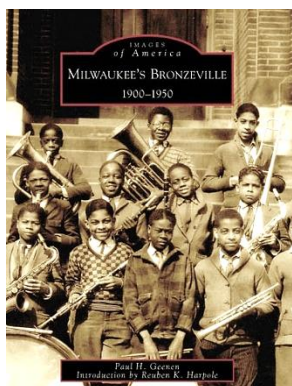
Milwaukee, City of Neighborhoods By John Gurda

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

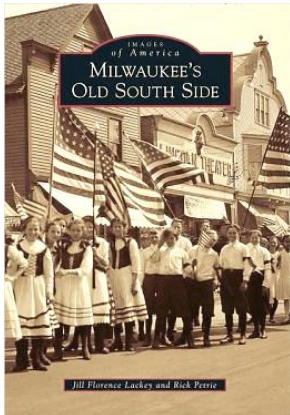
Currently, all of Sienna Jacks' novels have perfect five-star ratings from readers at Amazon.com

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>

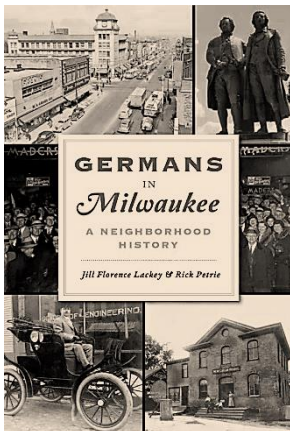


Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods (Cont.)



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

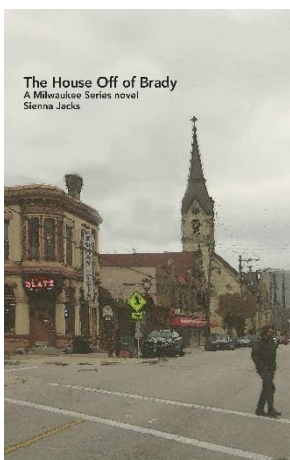
In the late 1800s, the Old South Side was developed by immigrant Poles, who became the dominant population for over 100 years. While other Milwaukee ethnic neighborhoods gradually dissipated in the mid-20th century because of assimilation pressures, freeway building, or urban renewal programs, the Old 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>



Germans in Milwaukee: A neighborhood history By Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie

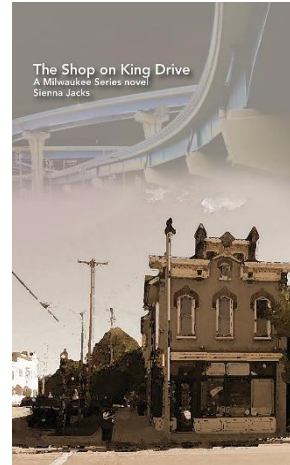
Germans dominated Milwaukee like no other large American city. Their presence inhabits the city's neighborhoods, from its buildings and place names to its parklands and statuary. Their influence also lives in the memories shared by local residents. A small Milwaukee neighborhood south of Miller Valley was christened after a farmer's pigs, and a busboy turned beer baron built the famous Pabst Brewery in West Town. A ghost is said to haunt the old Blatz Brewing compound. And the remains of the early tanning industry can still be seen in Walker's Point. Compiling more than 1,200 interviews, authors Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie share these ground-level perspectives of the lasting German influence on the Cream City. www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9781467147286

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>



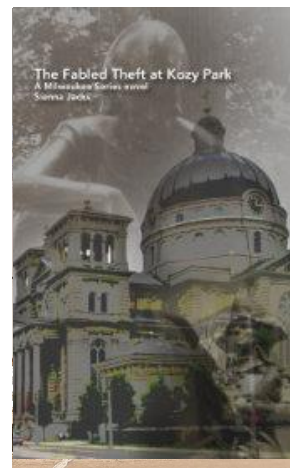
The Shop on King Drive A Milwaukee Series novel By Sienna Jacks

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>

The Fabled Theft at Kozy Park A Milwaukee Series novel By Sienna Jacks

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. <http://mecahmilwaukee.com>

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/>