

## Milwaukee Locally Designated Properties

Property/District Names	Date Built
Abbot Row	1889
Adler, Emanuel D., House	1888
All Saints Cathedral Historic District	1868-1903
Allis, Charles, House	1909
American System Built Homes Historic District	1915-1916
Auer, Louis, and Son Houses	1916
Auer, Louis, and Son Houses	1916-1917
Avalon Theatre	1926-1929
<b>Beth Israel Synagogues(Greater Galilee Baptist Church)</b>	1925-26
Bethel Evangelical Church	1897 (annex 1926)
<b>Brady Street Historic District</b>	1870-1930
Brewer's Hill Historic District	1850-1930
<b>Brinton, Beulah House</b>	1872-73
Brown Double House	1852
Bungalow Style Firehouses	1926-28
Burnham J.L. Building (demolished 2015)	1871
<b>Burnham-Zube House</b>	1830s
Bzdawka Building	1919
Calvary Cemetery	1857
Carr, Lester House (demolished after fire, 2001)	1897
Cass & Wells St. Historic District	1874-1922
Central Library (Originally Milwaukee Public Library and Museum)	1895-1899
<b>Christ Polish Baptist Church</b>	1914-1923
City Hall	1893-1895

Cold Spring Park Historic District 1900-1920

**Concordia Historic District Amended Districts** 1850-1930  
Copeland Service Station 1938  
Coughlin, Bryan, Mary House 1894-1909  
Crain/ Claflin House 1880, remodel 1904  
Diehnelt, Walter, House 1924  
Downer Avenue Commercial 1909-1936  
Eagles Club 1924  
East Side Historic Commercial District 1850-1900  
Ehlers, C. Frederick, House 1886  
Epiphany Lutheran Church(All People's Gathering  
Lutheran Church) 1906 (Social Hall 1925)  
Federal Building 1892-1899  
Fifteenth District School/ McKinley School 85, 1888, 1898, 1958  
Fifteenth District School/ McKinley School  
Playground 85, 1888, 1898, 1958  
First German Methodist Church(part of Pabst  
Brewery Complex Historic District) 1872  
First National/ First Wisconsin Bank 1912-14

**First Unitarian Church** 1891-1892

First Ward Triangle Historic District 1855-1900

**Fitzgerald, Robert Patrick, House College Women's  
Club** 1874  
47th St. Bungalow District 1922-1928  
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist 1929  
Frattinger, Peter & Ida House 1886

**Friedmann Row** 1891  
Fundamental Bible Church(part of Concordia Historic 1950

**Garden Homes Historic District** 1921-1923  
Geraghty, Patrick J. Double House 1889  
Germania Building 1896  
Gesu Church 1893-1894

Gettelman Brewery(Schweichart/ Gettelman House)	1857
Gipfel Union Brewery	1853
Goll, Frederick J., House	1898
Graham Row	1887

<b>Grand Avenue Congregational Church(Irish Cultural &amp; Heritage Center</b>	1887
Grand Boulevard Historic District	1900-1930
Gustorf, Edmund, House (Boat House)	1922

<b>Haberer Saloon</b>	1907-1908
Harnischfeger, Henry House	1905
Hausmann Building	1891
Hrobsky/ Berg Building	1897

<b>Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church</b>	1885, School (1892)
Hummel/ Uihlein Building	1889

<b>Jefferson Hall</b>	1928
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<b>N. Jefferson Street Historic District</b>	1852-1926
Jewett, Milo P., House	1872
Kane, Sanford R., House	1883
Kenwood Masonic Temple(former Italian Community Center)	1915-16
Kilbourn Avenue Bascule Bridge	1929
Kilbourn/ Reservoir Park	1872-1873
Knowles, Jr., George, House	1879
Koch, George House (Lion House)	1897
Koeffler, Charles, House	1898
Kneisler William Tavern (White House)	1893
Konrad & Baumann Building	1905
Kren Bldg. & Carriage Barn	1909 (barn. 1895)
Kubbernuss, Friederick, House	1857-64

<b>Kunzelmann, Albert, House</b>	1916
<b>Kuolt, Anton, Saloon</b>	1889
<b>Lamers House</b>	1883
Leister, Isaac, House	1855
Lorentz/ Harris Pharmacy	
Lubavitch Chabad of Milwaukee(formerly Upham House, part of North Lake Drive Historic District)	1912
<b>Machek, Robert, House</b>	1893
MacLaren, Mrs. Myron T. House	1920-23
Manegold/ Gramling House	1913
Mayer & Durner Buildings	1883-1891
McIntosh, Charles, House (Wis. Conservatory of Music)	1903
<b>Meir, Golda School</b>	1889-1890
Messmer, Henry House	1891
<b>Miller Tavern/ Catherine Foley Building(MIAD Student Union)</b>	1884
<b>Milwaukee Fire Dept. Firehouse Ladder Company No. 5</b>	1886
Milwaukee Journal Building	1924
Milwaukee News Building & Milwaukee Abstract Association Building	1879 & 1884
Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged	1892
Milwaukee River Flushing Tunnel Station	1888
Mitchell St. Historic District	1875-1935

<b>Murdock, Lafayette/ Emily Groom House</b>	1879
New Bavaria/ Frank Falk Brewery	1870-1919
Niezorawski, Francis (Frank) Duplex	1894
North Lake Drive Estates Historic District	1907-1930
North Point North Historic District	1895-1930
North Point South Historic District	1895-1930
North Point Water Tower	1874
Northwestern National Insurance Company Building	1906
Nunnemacher Estate/ Wildenberg Hotel	1856
Octagon House	1852
Old Coast Guard Station (razed)	1915-16
Old World Third Street Historic District	1855-1910
Pabst Brewery Historic District	1877-1930
Pabst Mansion	1890-92
<b>Pabst Tavern</b>	1907
<b>Pabst Tavern (Juneau Avenue)</b>	1896
Pabst Theater	1895
<b>Paetzold, Lorenz, House</b>	1878-83
<b>Palmer, Henry L., Masonic Lodge #301/ Love Tabernacle</b>	13, Remodeled 1927
Peck, George W., Row House	1883
Peck, James, S., House	1870-71
Pettibone/ White House	deled 1870 and 1902
Philipp, Emanuel School	1931
Pryor Avenue Iron Well	1882
<b>Railroad Swing Bridge</b>	1915
Richard, Daniel House (demolished by fire 07/1/2002)	1836 & 1841

<b>St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church</b>	1923
<b>St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church Complex Historic District</b>	4) Rectory (1923-24)
St. James Episcopal Church	h, 1899 Parish House
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex	1889
<b>St. John's Evangelical Cathedral</b>	1847-1966
<b>St. Josephat Basicila</b>	1896-1901
St. Marcus Parsonage/ Mathis House	1926
<b>St. Mary's Hospiral</b>	1908-1910
<b>St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church &amp; Rectory</b>	1846; 1922
Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church	1863
<b>Schlitz Tavern</b>	1890
<b>Schlitz Tavern/ Coventry Inn</b>	1904; 1935
Schultz/ Seeboth Duplex (aka Chudnow Museum)	1869-1870
Schuster, George, House	1891
Second Church of Christ, Scientist	1913
Second Ward Savings Bank(Milwaukee County Historical Society Building)	1913
Sherman Blvd. Historic District	
Sieglauff, William, Duplex	1901
Sievers, George A. House (Green House)	1941

Sixth Church of Christ Scientist	1902
Smith, Lloyd, House	1923
<b>South Second St. Historic District</b>	1859-1946
State Street Bascule Bridge	1924
Stehling, Charles, House	1892
<b>Stormowski, Edmund, Duplex</b>	1904
Tiefenthaler House	1886
Town of Lake Water Tower & Municipal Building	1938-39
Trinity Lutheran Church Complex	1878
Trinity Presbyterian Church(part of Sherman Blvd. Historic District)	1935/1957
Trowbridge Street School	1894;1909
<b>Turner Hall</b>	1882
<b>Turner, William, J. House</b>	1887
University Club of Milwaukee	1926
Villa Terrace	1923
Van Ellis Drug Store	1903
Villa Uhrig	1853-1854
Walker, Chastina House	1879
<b>Ward Yard Office for 1st Ward</b>	1935
<b>Weinstock, Samuel, House</b>	1889
Weise, Paul Furniture Company	1903,1910, 1922
Whitehead R.D. Monument	1910
Whitnall House	1851 & later
Wisconsin Consistory Building aka Scottish Rite Cathedral aka Humphey Masonic Center	1889 & 1936-1937

**Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (Bethel Baptist)** (towers added 1908)



Location	Date Designated	Council Resolution Number
1019-1043 E. Ogden Ave.	2/15/1983	82-1821
1681 N. Prospect Ave.	11/26/2002	000277
804-28 E. Juneau Ave.	1/4/1984	83-1633
1630 E. Royall Pl.	12/7/1982	82-1845
Layton Blvd. to S. 28th St.	3/20/1990	89-2162
2015, 2019, 2025, 2029 E. Kenwood Blvd.	5/15/2007	061433
2005 & 2009E. Kenwood Blvd.	11/15/2008	080938
2469-83 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	3/2/2004	031460
2432 N. Teutonia Ave.	10/31/1989	89-0950
2392 S. Woodward St.	11/26/2002	11029
E. Brady St. from Van Buren to Farwell, including adjacent commercial buildings on side streets	4/9/1990 11/12/1985	89-2191 85-1111
2590 & 2594-98 S. Superior St.	8/15/2018	180276
1122-24 N. Astor St.	2/28/2006	051241
2901 N. 30th St., 1615 W. Oklahoma Ave., 100-106 E. Seeboth St.	6/8/2001 7/27/2004	001742 040390
1636 W. National Ave.	10/31/2023	230570
1112-1114 W. Lincoln Ave.	4/7/2017	161538
5503 W. Blue Mound Rd.	12/8/1987	87-1404
2537 W. Kilbourn Ave.	6/27/1995	95-0163
712-798 E. Cass St.(even) 801-827 N. Cass	1/1/1992	90-1170, 90-1703
814 W. Wisconsin Ave.	11/9/1982	82-1243
2009-13 S. 19th St.	5/18/2007	70068
200 E. Wells St.	11/9/1982	82-1243

Mckinley Blvd. from 27th to 34th streets	11/17/1987	87-1400
	7/28/2009	90340
4924 W. Roosevelt Dr.	11/28/2995	95-0969
5027 W. North Ave.	Mar-20	191517
1773 N. Cambridge Ave.	1/29/2016	150349
4430 W. Roosevelt Dr.	6/8/2001	1743
2551-2651 N. Downer Ave., 2604 N.	1/25/2001	424
2401 W. Wisconsin Ave.	4/4/1989	88-2163
	11/17/1987	87-0085
2576 N. 4th St.	12/21/1990	90-1172
2600 N. 2nd St.	1/18/2000	99-1413
515 E. Wisconsin Ave.	11/9/1982	82-1243
2001 W. Vilet St.	10/3/2014	104670
1255 N. 20th St.	10/3/2014	104671
1037 W. Juneau Ave.		
733-43 N. Water St.	10/23/2007	070804
1009 E. Ogden Ave./ 1342 N. Astor St.	2/12/1991	90-1525
Prospect and Franklin from Juneau to Knapp including portions of Juneau and	7/12/1983	83-229
1119 N. Marshall St.	7/10/1990	90-0213
2500 Block of N. 47th St.	1/25/2001	000804
3069 N. Downer Ave., aka 2519 E.	9/24/1996	96-0694
807 N. 23rd St.	2/23/2017	161573
731 E. Pleasant St., 1537 N. Cass St., 1539 N. Cass St., 1541 N. Cass St., 1543 N. Cass St.	6/6/1995	95-0013
2921-27 W. State St., 2925 W. State St.		
	1/15/2013	101274
2424 W. Kilbourn Ave.	6/10/2020	191904
135 W. Wells St.	3/4/2014	131355
1145 W. Wisconsin Ave.	2/15/1983	82-1822

4400 W. State St.	10/5/2017	161773
423-427 W. Juneau Ave. (razed)	7/16/1985	85-585
1550 N. Prospect Ave.	12/11/2002	11566
1501-1507 N. Marshall St.	11/9/1982	82-1243
2133 W. Wisconsin Ave.	3/27/1984	83-2264
	10/23/1985	85-1110
3138 N. Cambridge Ave.	12/20/1985	85-1519
3935-37 W. Vilet St.	5/23/1986	86-208
3424 W. Wisconsin Ave.	2/12/1991	90-1526
1750 N. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr.	2/11/1986	85-1719
2722-24 N. King Dr.	5/31/2006	60039
2003-11 N. Oakland Ave. & 2038 N. Bartlett Ave.	1/18/2000	99-1199
2673-2679 N. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr.	7/7/2010	91601
2617 W. Fond Du Lac Ave.	1/22/1985	84-1396
751-789 N. Jefferson St. (west side only)	6/25/2020	191824
800 N. Marshall St.	7/27/1984	84-72
1841 N. Prospect Ave.	4/17/2003	21764
2648 N. Hackett Ave.	10/16/1990	90-0735
Milwaukee River at Kilbourn Ave.	4/11/2006	51557
626 E. North Ave., 701 E. Garfield Ave.	7/23/1999	99-0325
1879 N. Cambridge Ave.	2/5/2013	121255
3209 W. Highland Blvd.	2/12/1985	84-1692
817-19 N. Marshall St.	4/15/1986	85-1754-a
2900 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	8/15/2018	171810
3225-27 W. Lisbon Ave.	4/7/1998	97-1851
2647-49 N. 27th St.	5/14/2002	20090
222 E. Burleigh St.	7/27/2004	40389

1635 S. 8th St.	3/3/1998	97-1485
322 N. Water St.	4/15/1986	85-2034
832 S. 5th St.	6/6/2023	221861
11142 W. Bradley Rd.	12/5/1983	83-1429
2635-2637 W. Greenfield Ave.	10/4/2018	180168
3109 N. Lake Dr.		
1305 N. 19th St.	2/11/1986	85-1725
3230 E. Kenwood Blvd.	12/20/1991	91-1564
1202 E. Layton Blvd.	11/5/2003	30872
2002-06 N. Martin Luther King Jr., Dr.	6/16/1987	87-0087
1584 N. Prospect Ave.	12/20/1985	85-1520
1555 N. Martin Luther King Jr., Dr.	11/18/1988	88-1345
2302 N. Booth St.	10/1/1985	85-915
266-272 E. Erie St.	6/15/2015	141813
1945 N. Bartlett Ave.	11/25/2003	30980
333 W. State St.	4/16/2019	181639
216-222 E. Mason St.	8/15/2018	180830
2449 N. Downer Ave.	3/27/1984	83-2269
1701 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr.	2/3/1987	86-1732
W. Historic Mitchell St. from I-43 to S. 14th St., extending north and south on	9/25/2012	120519

1903 N. Cambridge Ave.	2/5/2013	120958
639-641 S. 29th St.	10/23/2014	121601
1722-1724 N. Franklin Pl.	2/5/2008	71338
	7/9/1998	98-0106
	10/4/2018	180615
	7/12/1983	83-410
2588 N. Lake Dr.	11/9/1982	82-1243
526 E. Wisconsin Ave./ 717 N. Jackson St.	6/16/1987	87-0086
3774 S. 27th St.	9/23/2014	140400
2443 N. Gordon Pl.	10/9/1998	98-0645
1600 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr.	4/17/2003	11028
	8/2/1991	90-1517
	7/30/1985	85-586
2000 W. Wisconsin Ave.	2/11/1986	85-1728
3431-33 W. Vilet St.	3/20/1998	97-1677
1338-40 W. Juneau Ave.	12/4/2017	170748
144 E. Wells St.	12/7/1982	82-1345
1942 S. Muskego Ave.	3/25/1986	85-1726
2640-2650 N. 1st St.	11/27/2012	120875
1620-30 N. Farwell Ave.	6/16/1998	97-1896
1105 N. Waverly Pl.	7/26/1988	88-0635
2051 W. Wisconsin Ave.	5/21/2015	140835
4310 N. 16th St.	11/18/1988	88-1346
1710 E. Pryor Ave.	11/17/1987	87-0591
Milwaukee River and Jefferson St.	7/15/2005	50249
2863 N. 1st St.	3/21/2000	99-1644

1015 N. 9th St.	3/3/1998	95-1036
2604, 2618, 2626 N. Bremen St.; 904 E. Clarke St.	9/17/1992	92-0626
833 W. Wisconsin Ave.	2/12/1991	90-1528
804-816 W. Vilet St.	2/27/1990	89-1370
812 N. Jackson St.	4/12/1992	91-1840
601 W. Lincoln Ave.	11/17/1987	87-0860
212 E. North Ave.	3/24/2010	91435
2320-2388 N. Lake Dr.	9/24/2002	20753
836-844 N. Broadway Ave.	4/9/1990	89-2163
6814 N. 107th St.	9/17/1992	91-2240
2249 N. Humboldt Ave. aka 1025 E. North Ave.	1/18/2000	99-1412
2501 W. Greenfield Ave.	2/9/2010	91275
839-841 N. 11st St.	5/22/2012	111525
3209 W. Wells St.	10/23/2007	70797
2722 W. Highland Blvd.	6/9/1998	98-0079
910 N. Old World Third St.	2/15/1983	82-1815
N. Sherman Blvd. from Llyoyd to Keefe)	1/24/1995	94-0793
1131 N. 13th St.	6/4/2002	422
3173 and 3179-3181 S. 31st St.	3/3/2009	81440

1036 N. Van Buren St.	5/17/1983	83-78
2220 N. Terrace Ave.	12/7/1982	82-1345
200 Block of S. 2nd St.	11/10/2016	160539
Milwaukee River at State St.	1/24/2004	31246
1840 N. 5th St.	5/15/1984	84-73
1874-1846 N. Warren Ave.	11/26/2002	20836
2425 W. McKinley Blvd.	9/24/2013	130357
4001 S. 6th St.	2/17/1990	89-1928
1046 N. 9th St.	6/6/2020	99-1829
3302 N. Sherman Blvd.		
1943 E. Trowbridge St.	5/14/1991	90-2086
1034 N.4th St.	4/15/1986	85-2035
743 N. 25th St.	7/15/2005	50248
924 E. Wells St.	7/15/2003	30388
2220 N. Terrace Ave.	12/7/1982	82-1345
2652-2654 W. Fond Du Lac Ave.	11/19/2001	10729
1727 N. 34th St.	10/7/1997	97-0573
3130 W. Wells St.	3/5/1991	90-1576
1911 N. Humboldt Ave.	11/19/2001	10729
3402 W. St. Paul Ave.	7/28/2009	90327
1534-1542 N. Farwell Ave.		170587
S. 16th/W.Bow St./S. Pearl St.	2/11/1986	85-1727
1200-1204 E. Locust St., 1208 E. Locust St.	1/25/1999	98-1303
790 N. Van Buren St.	12/15/2017	151857

2030 W. North Ave.

1/18/2000

99-0852



Social/ Ethnic History	Notes	Crite	Cri	Cri
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Jewish, African American

The late 19th century experienced a growing number of Eastern European Jews immigrating to Milwaukee. Beth Israel was one of, if not the first, congregation to serve non-German Jews. A growing number of Jews begun moving to the suburbs, thus reducing the number of members at Beth Israel. In 1960, it was sold to the Greater Galilee Baptist Church, one of the oldest African American congregations in the city. It continues to serve the African American community til this day.

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Polish/ Italian working-class

Brady Street's most notable growth occurred in 1880s-1890s becoming the commercial street for working class Polish immigrants. During the 1920s the ethnic character of Brady Street started to become more working class Italian, and by the 1930s-40s it had transitioned to a majority working class Italian district.

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women, social service, working-class

The Brinton, Beulah home is most known for being the residence of Beulah Brinton. Originally born Bulah Tobin, she married Warren Brinton when she was 18. Beulah and her husband moved to Milwaukee in 1870 settling in Bay View. She was intelligent, well-read, and had strong religious convictions. She opened up her home to the working class

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working-class, women, LGBTQ, homeless

George Burnham gifted the home to his foreman Frederick Zube in the mid 1870's. The home was sold to real estate investor Patrick H. Archer in 1889, and it functioned as a rooming house for laborers until it was sold to Charles M. Kropp in 1892. After Charles's death in 1923 his wife, Caroline

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Polish, African American, women

The Christ Polish Baptist Church represented a religious minority within the Polish community. The majority of Polish residents were associated with Catholic or Luthern congregations. However, a significant number of them were associated with the Baptist denomination and established their own worship place. During the 1990's the building would become home to

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women, labor, Indigenous	One notable resident of the Concordia district was Else Ulbricht. She taught and directed the Art Department at the State Teacher's College(present day UW-Milwaukee). Else was a firm believer in freedom of expression which she incorporated into her teaching advocating for the right young students had to be themselves. She lived in her family home in		3
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women, labor	Members of the First Unitarian Church were responsible for founding the Industrial School for Girls and Visiting Nurse Association in the late 1800's. At the time, nursing was an predominately women occupation.	1	
women	The College Women's Club became the occupants of the Fitzgerald home in 1963. The club traces its origins to 1894 promoting education and social services. Due to its growing membership the group purchased and restored the home when it was up for demolition. The Women's Club has since moved locations, however it played an important role in saving the	1	3
Jewish, working-class	Friedmann Row was built as an investment property for Ignatius Friedmann, a Austrian-Hungarian Jewish immigrant. Although the property was first occupied by professionals during the Great Depression it became a rooming home for laborers and remained one until the 1990s.		
working-class, socialist	The Garden Homes project was led by socialist mayor Daniel Hoan as one attempt to solve the housing crisis in Milwaukee at the time. The project provided homes for working class families. Garden homes showcases a superb example of providing economical, functional, and aesthetically pleasing moderate-income housing.	1	3
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women, African American

The house on the site of the first permanent church was used for the Milwaukee Female Seminary established by Lucy Parsons, wife of the pastor. Lucy's racial identity is undetermined as she stated to be of Mexican-Indigenous descent, however scholars have recorded her to be the daughter of an African American slave. Nevertheless, the female

working-class

Further research is needed, but the assumption is the Saloon functioned as a gathering place for working class folks, including the years it served as a soda fountain during the years of prohibition.

Irish, homeless

Many of the Irish who attended the church were working class moving to Milwaukee from the East Coast or immigrating straight from Ireland. The parish constructed a elementary school in 1893 due to the large influx of Irish school age children. The school closed in 1985. During the 1960's the church functioned as a night shelter for homeless people, this practice has

German working-class, labor

Jefferson Hall was built in 1928 as the permanent sight for the Freie Germeinde Society. The site was used as a meeting place for labor organizations. During both World Wars much of German identity became americanized, which could be a reason as to why the building was named after Thomas Jefferson. However, the society strove to maintain their Individual buildings within the district have a connection to women history in Milwaukee. The George Watts & Sons, Inc. served as a gathering place for young girls. The Matthew Keenan house served as the residence for Matthew Keenan and his wife Antoniette, who was an active member of the Women's Democratic Club. In the 1920's the building was where a

women

working-class	<p>The Kunzelmann home was turned into the South Side Hospital during the 1920's. During the Great Depression it functioned as a "government" station where many longtime working class residents recalled exchanging script for food items there. Throughout the 1960's-1980's, the house was a rooming home for low-income working class individuals. The last tenant</p>	1	3
labor, working-class	<p>The public hall located on the third floor was known for being a meeting place for labor organizations throughout the 1890s and early 1900s. Although, further research is needed, the Saloon is considered to be a gathering place for working class folks like many other saloons and taverns throughout Milwaukee.</p>		
Dutch-Catholic	<p>The Lamers building was the home of Mathias Lamers and Anna Maria van Boekholt. These two individuals represented the uncommon group of Dutch Catholics. Because this group was uncommon in Milwaukee, Mathias and Anna associated themselves with the German Holy Trinity parish. The Dutch are a underrepresented group throughout U.S. history</p>	1	
Eastern European	<p>Machek's home is a very un-American Victorian home. It reflects the building traditions and romantically inspired aesthetics popular in Eastern Europe during the time it was built. Thus, Machek's home represents Eastern European architecture that is not widely common in the states.</p>	1	
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Jewish, women, working-class	<p>The Fourth Street School was named after Golda Mier, who immigrated to Milwaukee from Eastern Europe as a young child. Born in Kyiz, in present-day Ukraine, part of the Russian Empire at the time. After briefly living in Pinsk, in present-day Belarus, also part of the Russian Empire at the time, she moved to Milwaukee where her father was working as a carpenter.</p>	1	3
working-class, women, LGBTQ	<p>Catherine Foley was a working class Irish immigrant. She married a mariner named Edward who passed away in 1875. Widowers, especially immigrant widowers, had limited options, so "Kate" turned her home into a saloon and boarding home for laborers. It can be assumed that the saloon functioned as a working class gathering place and continued to be</p>	1	
labor	<p>The Milwaukee Fire Department Firehouse Ladder Company No.5 represented an older style of fire prevention labor. Firehouse No.5 was established in 1886 and operated at a time when fire departments used horse drawn hook and ladder apparatuses to put out fires. No. 5 remained in operation for twenty-eight years as a 10-man station before being</p>	1	
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women	Emily Groom called the residence home for eighty-two years. She was 18 when her family moved into the home, and continued to live there until her death in 1975. She had an upper middle class upbringing and attended art schools in Chicago and Boston. She received a position as an art instructor at Downer College. She briefly left teaching to pursue art full	3
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working-class	Local Milwaukee breweries were known for purchasing lots where taverns were established that only sold their product. Neighborhoods all throughout Milwaukee had these brewery associated taverns. It can be assumed that these taverns functioned as working class gathering places where local laborers would meet to socialize. Further research needs to be	1
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working-class, laborer, women	Lorenz Paetzold immigrated to the United States in 1861. He was known to be a skilled carpenter and slater. He continued to labor as a carpenter and slater in the states. After his death his home passed to his daughter Florentine Jarssen.	
working-class, labor, women	U.A.W Local #75 purchased the the hall in 1960 to be used as their office for eleven years. Local #75 represented workers at the American Motors Corporation plant previously known as Nash-Kelvinator. The building was eventually sold to Love Tabernacle Church. Sister Clara Atwater was the wife of one of the workers in Local #75, and had a significant role in the	1 3
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working-class, labor	Swing Bridge #1556 is an representation of labor accomplishments and an example of railroad engineering from an era when railroad transportation was at its height in the U.S. The bridge is a technical marvel for its time and today. It is the largest surviving swing bridge in the city. Swing bridges were once a common site in Milwaukee, but as of 2005 only four survive.	1 3

African American	St. Benedict the Moor Roman Catholic Church served African American Catholics in Milwaukee. The church was connected with the Capuchin order. St. Benedict is recorded as the first co-educational parochial boarding school in the Midwest established by Father Stephen Eckert. Soon, the church was operating a elementary school, high school, chapel,	1	2
working-class Polish	St. Casimir served the majority working class Polish community that had spread to the west side of the Milwaukee River above North Avenue. The church established a parochial school to teach the Polish youth. During the 1920's the church saw its peak in membership, but by the 1970's had dwindled in size.	1	1
working-class, women	The church functioned an orphanage and schools for working class children. The orphanage was known as St. Rose. St. Rose was an all girl orphanage. It accepted girls throughout the state and even a few out of state. The orphanage closed in 1973. The cathedral school dates its founding to 1842 beginning at St. Peter's, St. John's predecessor. In 1884	1	3
Polish, working-class, Hispanic	Due to the large influx of Polish immigrants, who were majority working class, there was a need for a new church. When the archdiocese approved a new church being built the congregation already had 1300 families. The parish remained the largest Polish Catholic church in Milwaukee for many years. The church was dedicated as a Basilica in 1929. In recent years the	1	2
women	St. Mary's Hospital is the oldest continual institution in Milwaukee's east side. The hospital was established and operated by the Sisters of Charity (Daughters of Charity). In 1894, St. Mary's established a nursing school. At the time nursing was an predominately women occupation. The school was superseded by UW-Milwaukee in 1969.	1	3
women, Hispanic	St. Mary's church is the oldest Catholic church in Milwaukee. Its establishment can be credited to the efforts of the German Catholic women society, the St. Anna Frauenverein. Recently, the parish has had a growing number of Hispanic parishioners.	1	2
working-class	The Schlitz tavern is part of the tradition of Milwaukee breweries being associated with taverns that only sold their product. Like the other brewery associated taverns, it's assumed these taverns functioned as a gathering place for working class folks. More affluent individuals of Milwaukee had country clubs and other places that they would meet.	1	
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Jewish, LGBTQ	Many of the businessmen who erected buildings in this district after the Civil War were of German-Jewish descent. They sold dry goods, medicines, clothing, and hardware. Later, they established machinery, warehousing, and the largest building known as Larkin was home to numerous manufacturers. Recently, the block of S. 2nd St. was a hub for LGBTQ	1	
Polish working-class, women	Joseph Stromowski was a polish immigrant who came to the United States in 1874. He worked as a laborer, carpenter, and later bridge tender. His son, Edmund, worked as a mason before becoming Milwaukee's superintendent of Sewers. After his death his wife lived in the home until she passed. Their daughters, Mania and Helen inherited the home.		3
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German working-class	Turner Hall had always been associated with social movements. Many of its initial members were exile revolutionaries from the 1848 German Revolution. During the Civil War many joined the army to fight against slavery which they viewed as being against the principles of freedom and did not belong within a republic. The Turner's are most known for	1	3
working-class	During the Great Depression of the 1930's the large Queen Anne style home was transformed into a rooming home for working class individuals. The home was converted into apartment units for working class tenants. In the late 1990s, the home was bought and restored back to a single-family home. Most recent, the home was resold and functioned as a bed	1	
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labor, working-class	The first ward yard office represents the early days of street sanitation labor. The yard office helped administer the complexity of street sanitation, such as keeping track of employees, store equipment, tools, and vehicles. Workers would meet at the ward yard before receiving their assignment. The yard consisted of 15-30 workers known as the "ward	1	
women, working-class	Theresa Weinstein, the daughter of the original owner Samuel Weinstein, lived in the home after his death. She rented space to tenants, most likely to provide a form of income. She eventually sold the property to Theresa Nicklas, however Theresa Weinstein remained as a tenant until 1930. The new owner rented space to other tenants. During 1931-1935 the home	1	
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African American

Zion Lutheran Church previously served a German population and was sold to Bethel Baptist Church in 1967. The selling to Bethel Baptist represented the change of demographics in the area. As more Germans and previous residents in the area moved to the suburbs, African Americans began to move into the area. Today, the majority of

**Totals by Local Criteria**

(Note: Most 1980s designations do not call out the specific criteria for designation)

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