

Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing):

2. Location

Street & number: 2436 N 50th Street

City or town: Milwaukee State: WI County: Milwaukee

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following

level(s) of significance: National Statewide Local

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Daina Penkiunas, Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register
- Determined eligible for the National Register
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the county)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

Buildings
Sites
Structures
Objects
Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged (the Home) was constructed at 2436 N 50th St in Milwaukee, Wisconsin between 1930 and 1949 as elderly housing. The 0.72-acre site consists of the U-shaped building, a courtyard with paved walkways, and a paved parking lot at the north end of the site. The building was built during two major building campaigns, and the 1930 building and the compatible 1949 addition are fully interconnected. The 1930 building at the north end of the U is two stories tall with a daylight basement, and the 1949 addition, at the south end of the U, is three stories tall with a daylight basement. The Home is primarily clad with buff

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brick, except for some secondary elevations which are clad in grey brick. The Home is Late Gothic Revival in style and was designed by local architect Charles F. Smith. As such, the building features many character defining features of the Late Gothic Revival style, including a crenelated parapet with a gable peak, a recessed, arched entryway, and decorative elements such as foliated ornament and stone niches.

Narrative Description

Setting: The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is located on the northwest side of Milwaukee, fronting N 50th Street, between Wright Street to the north and Meinecke Avenue to the south. It is also located half a block north of W. Lisbon Ave, a main thoroughfare that leads to downtown Milwaukee, and also provides access to Stadium Freeway, a six lane north-south highway. The area surrounding the Home north of Lisbon Avenue is primarily residential, with mainly single-family homes. These homes generally date to the first half of the twentieth century and are two or three stories in height. Typical features include covered front porches, gable or hipped roofs with dormers, vinyl or clapboard siding, and manicured lawns. Directly surrounding Lisbon Avenue and to the south there are some businesses and civic buildings.

Site: The subject site is comprised largely of the Home itself and is bounded by 50th Street to the west, an unnamed alley to the east, and unrelated single-family homes to the north and south. The building is roughly C-shaped, with the long side of the C facing 50th Street. The building is set back slightly from the street, with a manicured lawn separating the building from the sidewalk. There are some trees lining the sidewalk. Between the arms of the C is a green space with a manicured lawn and paved walkways, which is enclosed by a simple wooden plank fence. There is a vinyl shed at the north end of the courtyard. North of the building is the Home's paved parking lot.

Exterior

The exterior of the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is clad with buff brick, except for some secondary elevations which feature a grey colored brick. The first, second, and third-story windows are vinyl-framed 1/1 windows with stone sills, and the basement windows are vinyl-framed glass block windows with stone sills unless otherwise noted.

West Elevation:

1930 Building: The west elevation of the 1930 building is nine window bays wide. There are two stone belt courses that run the length of the elevation above the second-floor windows and below the first-floor windows. The first story windows have horizontal brick lintels. The second story windows have stone sills. There are some smaller, glass block windows placed irregularly throughout the elevation. There are contrasting grey stone quoins at both corners of the elevation. This elevation features a crenelated parapet at the roofline.

The entryway comprises three window bays at the north end of the elevation and protrudes slightly from the elevation. The door is centered on a landing between two sets of concrete stairs.

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The stairs are lined with rough-edged masonry blocks and metal railings. The main entrance is arched and is comprised of a glazed single-leaf wooden door flanked by wood-framed sidelights and transom above. The doorway is outlined with cast stone and features foliated ornament. The window bays on either side of the doorway are surrounded by decorative grey stone, including stone with simple vertical carvings between the first and second floor windows. The belt courses on the west elevation continue above the second story windows and below the first story windows. The belt course features gable peaks over the second story windows at the protruding entrance segment. On the second floor, above the entryway, the parapet features a gabled peak. Below the gabled peak is a small, decorative stone niche.

Just like the entryway, the third window bay from the south also protrudes slightly from the elevation and features a gabled peak above a decorative stone niche. The windows at this bay are surrounded with decorative stone with simple vertical carvings between the first and second floor windows.

The southmost four bays of the west elevation comprise the 1949 addition, which is built in the same style as the 1930 building. These bays are set slightly back from the 1930 building and feature a slightly different colored buff brick exterior. In between the central two window bays are three smaller, vinyl-framed glass block windows, one at each level. The addition also features stone belt courses above the second- and third-floor windows and below the first-floor windows. The three northmost first floor windows feature decorative horizontal brick lintels. The south-most window bay protrudes slightly, extending in front of the other three bays. At this bay the windows are arranged in pairs and the first and second floor windows are surrounded by decorative stone, including stone with simple vertical carvings between them. Like the 1930 building, the 1949 addition features a crenellated roof parapet at the west elevation.

North Elevation: The north elevation is divided into two sections: the west section is clad in buff brick and the east section in grey brick. The elevation is on a slight incline, so the west section is two stories tall with a daylight basement, and the east section displaying a full height basement level. Both sections feature a simple stone cornice.

The west section is three window bays wide. The west-most basement window has been infilled with a metal louver. Directly adjacent to the eastmost first-floor window is an entryway which consists of a painted metal door with a vinyl-framed glazed transom. It is accessible via a metal staircase with metal railing. A chimney protrudes on this elevation between the west-most and center windows. Another chimney rises above the cornice line at the east corner of the west section. There are stone quoins on the west corner of the elevation. The east half of the basement is finished with concrete.

The east section is four window bays wide and set back slightly behind the west section of the north elevation. The top two levels are clad in grey brick and the ground level in concrete. The entryway is centrally located and consists of painted metal double-leaf doors. The windows are irregularly placed at this section of the elevation, and some are arranged in pairs.

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East Elevation: Since the building is roughly C-shaped, the east elevation is discontinuous, and is divided into three sections: central (courtyard), north, and south.

Central Section (Courtyard)

The central portion is set back behind the north and south arms of the C. It is nine window bays wide. The eight north bays comprise the 1930 building, and the southmost bay is part of 1949 addition. Therefore, the northern bays are two stories tall with a full height basement, and the southmost bay is three stories tall with a daylight basement. The windows on the 1930 building vary in size and are somewhat irregularly placed throughout the elevation. A few small vinyl-framed glass block windows are scattered irregularly on the elevation. There are decorative stone quoins on the southern corner of the 1930 building. The windows on the south bay are arranged in pairs. A chimney rises above the simple stone cornice over a south-central window bay.

North Section

The north section of the east elevation, on the north arm of the C, is clad in grey brick and features a simple stone cornice. A chimney protrudes from the elevation between the north and central window bays.

South Section

The south section of the east elevation, on the south arm of the C, is part of the 1949 addition and is clad in buff brick. It is three window bays wide, but there are no central windows at the second and third levels. This section features a simple stone cornice line.

South Elevation: The south elevation is part of the 1949 addition and is divided into two sections. The west section of the south elevation is three window bays wide, and the windows are arranged in pairs. Many elements from the west elevation continue on the west section of the south elevation. For example, the same stone belt courses run above the second and third story windows. The first story windows feature horizontal brick lintels, and the roofline features a crenelated parapet.

The utilitarian east section is clad in buff brick and features a simple stone cornice. It is five window bays wide and set back one window bay behind the west section of the south elevation. There are small, vinyl-framed glass block windows with stone sills between the center window bay and the adjacent bay to the east.

North Elevation (courtyard): The north elevation in the courtyard is divided into two sections, an east and a west, and both feature a simple stone cornice. The east section is three window bays wide. The first story windows are single-light, vinyl-framed with simple stone sills. Both the first and second story windows are arranged in pairs. The basement windows are vinyl-framed 1/1 windows with stone sills.

The west portion of this elevation is set back from the east portion. A two-bay, two-story section is set back two window bays. North of that, a two-bay, three story section is set back three window bays. East of that is a one-bay, three-story section that is set back two-bays, but extends slightly south of the two-story section. The two-story section has an entrance with a vinyl-

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framed, glazed transom above a painted metal door. The windows vary in size, and there is one small vinyl-framed glass block window with a stone sill on the second story of the two-story section.

South Elevation (courtyard): The south elevation in the courtyard is part of the 1949 addition. It is five window bays wide. The second eastmost bay protrudes slightly from the elevation. The elevation features a simple stone cornice, with two portions of the elevation rising above the roofline.

Interior

The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is roughly C-shaped, with north and south arms of the U and a north-south connection between them.

First Floor: The first floor consists of administrative and community space, as well as individual sleeping rooms. The main entry on the west elevation connects to an entrance vestibule which leads to the east-west double loaded corridor in the north arm of the U. This corridor leads to the Home's administrative space, including offices and a conference room, at the west end and the dining room at the east end. This corridor also leads to the Home's chapel and a lounge.

There is a central north-south double loaded corridor in the portion of the Home that connects the north and south arms of the C. On either side of the corridor are individual sleeping rooms and bathrooms, as well as a medical room.

The south arm of the C has an east-west double loaded corridor that leads to individual sleeping rooms, bathrooms, and storage rooms. There is a community room located in the southwest corner.

Floor finishes at this level include ceramic tile floors in the entry vestibule, terrazzo flooring in the chapel, terrazzo or vinyl tile flooring in the corridors, carpet in the rooms, and ceramic tile in the bathrooms. Other finishes include painted gypsum board or plaster walls and acoustic drop tile, painted gypsum board, or plaster ceilings. Doors are typically painted metal, but there are some wood doors throughout the first floor.

Second Floor: The second floor layout largely mirrors the first floor with most of the administrative and community space in the north arm of the U, such as group rooms and offices. There are individual sleeping rooms, bathrooms, and storage, rooms around double-loaded corridors in the north-south connection portion and in the south arm of the C. Finishes on the second floor are consistent with those on the first floor.

Third Floor: Only the 1949 addition has a third floor, on the south arm of the C. Like the first and second floors, it is comprised of individual sleeping rooms, bathrooms, and storage rooms located around an east-west double loaded corridor with a community room in the southwest corner. Finishes are consistent with the lower floors.

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Basement: In the basement, the north arm of the C is comprised primarily of mechanical and service areas, including the kitchen, boiler room, and storage. The north-south connecting portion houses offices and storage. The south arm of the C consists of storage, laundry, and a physical therapy room. Floor finishes in the basement include vinyl tile, carpet tile, and concrete. Other finishes include painted gypsum board or cinder block walls and acoustic drop tile or painted gypsum board ceilings.

Vertical Access: There are four stairwells and two elevators in the Home. The main stairwell is located near the main entry vestibule. It features terrazzo steps and decorative ironwork and wooden handrails. The other three stairwells are enclosed and feature vinyl flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and metal railings. One is in the north arm of the C, one in the north-south connecting section, and the other in the south arm of the C. One of the elevators is located in the north arm of the C and the other in the south, near their corresponding stairwells. The north elevator only services the basement, first, and second floors, and the south elevator services all levels.

Integrity

National Register Bulletin 15 describes integrity as the capability of a resource to convey its significance, and evaluates integrity based on a set of seven aspects detailing a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

Specific to the seven aspects of integrity:

Location and Setting: The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is in its original location. As such, the building retains integrity of location.

Setting: When the Home was built, the surrounding areas were primarily residential and consisted of single-family homes built in the first half of the twentieth century as well as businesses and commercial spaces focused around Lisbon Avenue to the south of the building. The neighborhood surrounding the Home remains residential in nature, and many of the original houses remain and retain typical components like covered porches and dormers, with businesses still concentrated along Lisbon Avenue. As such the building retains integrity of setting.

Design: The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged building was constructed in two major campaigns – the 1930 Gothic Revival style brick building and the compatible 1949 brick addition. The 1949 addition was constructed at the southern end of the existing building and extended toward the rear, east, of the lot. Notable character defining features remain intact at the exterior of the building including decorative cast stone, the crenelated roof parapet with a gable peak, and arched main entrance with a glazed wooden door, sidelights, and transom. The 1949 addition also features elements characteristic of the Gothic Revival style such as the crenelated roof parapet and continues the ornamental stone language of the 1930s building with the belt courses and decorative window surrounds. The interior layout has been retained, including the individual rooms on either side of the central east-west corridor and dedicated community rooms

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and spaces for treatments. As such, the Home is clearly identifiable as a Gothic Revival building and retains integrity of design.

Materials and Workmanship: Changes to both the 1930 and 1949 portions of the building have been minimal. Wood sash windows and an oriel window above the main entry were replaced with single light, vinyl windows c. 2014. In the interior, floors in a portion of the corridors, residential rooms, and common rooms have been covered with carpet. Acoustical tiles have been added to the auditorium, basement, and second floor corridor ceiling. Some secondary and interior doors have been replaced. At the interior, original woodwork has been retained including doors, door surrounds, window surrounds, baseboards, and a fireplace mantel in the first-floor reception room. Circulation patterns and corridor finishes have been retained including terrazzo flooring, the main staircase featuring decorative ironwork and wood handrails, and a coved plaster ceiling broken intermittently by curved wood beams supported by corbels. As such, the Home retains integrity of materials and workmanship.

Feeling and Association: The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged served as an elderly housing and care facility from its construction until 1974. Continued and increased demand for senior housing, as well as advancements in geriatric care, necessitated the expansion of the building to allow for its continued use. After the Home left the building, it was used for rehabilitation services, utilizing the care facilities established by the Milwaukee Jewish Home. Therefore, the individual sleeping rooms, medical rooms, and offices remain. As such, the Milwaukee Protestant Home retains integrity of association and feeling as senior housing and care facilities.

Overall, the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged retains integrity and continues to convey its historic use as a home for the elderly in the City of Milwaukee.

END OF DESCRIPTION, DO NOT DELETE

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is checked.)

Period of Significance

1930-1974 (Criterion A)

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Dates

1930, 1949

Architect/Builder

Charles F. Smith (Architect)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is a Late Gothic Revival style building, constructed between 1930 and 1949 as housing for elderly members of Milwaukee's Jewish community. The Home is locally significant under Criterion A in the category of SOCIAL HISTORY and ETHNIC HERITAGE as an early-twentieth century home for the elderly that fulfilled the need for elderly housing and adapted over the course of the 45 years during which it was in operation, to the growing and evolving needs of the elderly community. The Milwaukee Jewish Home was founded in 1906, and when demand increased, a dedicated building was constructed at 2436 N. 50th St in 1930. This demand for elderly housing corresponds with early- and mid-twentieth century national trends in increasing elderly populations and increased life expectancy. By 1949, the Milwaukee Jewish Home expanded again to accommodate more residents and update their medical services, reflecting the new and expanding field of geriatric medicine in the United States. Therefore, the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is a representative example of early-twentieth century elderly housing and the evolution of elderly housing and care in the country.

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Period of Significance and Justification

The period of significance for the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged under criterion A extends from 1930, the date of construction to 1974, when the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged moved out of the building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Developmental History

The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged was founded in 1906 to provide housing for elderly members of the Jewish community. The first Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged, then known as the Hebrew Home for the Aged, was located in a two-and-a-half story wood clad Victorian house at 727 Galena Street in Milwaukee.¹ The old Home was used for 25 years.² By the late 1920s, demand for additional housing had outgrown the limited capacity of the house on Galena Street, so in 1928, Jewish leaders of the Milwaukee community launched a \$75,000 campaign to raise funds to build a new home for elderly members of the Jewish community.³ The old Home is no longer extant, and the land is now owned by the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee.

With funds in hand, a new for Home the Aged, the subject property, was designed by Charles F. Smith, a Milwaukee based architect, in 1929. The General Contractor for the project was the Milwaukee based Selzer-Ornst Co. Under the leadership of engineers L.J. Selzer, president, and A.A. Ornst, secretary and treasurer, the company employed its own craftsmen in concrete, masonry, and carpentry.⁴ By January of 1930, construction on the two-story building had been completed for a cost of \$125,000.⁵

The new Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged housed a total of 30 residents, and also included a reception room and auditorium for synagogue services with a special room reserved for women, located at its rear. The building also included its own infirmary on the second floor of the southern wing, with a separate elevator entrance and stairway so it could be closed off from the rest of the building. The infirmary had quarters for 18 patients, a laboratory, and consultation rooms. The basement contained a kitchen and lockers for guests.⁶ In 1939, the name was changed to the Jewish Home for the Aged.⁷

By 1949, the Milwaukee Jewish Home had a waiting list 50 people long, so another fund-raising campaign was launched, this time for \$275,000 to fund an addition to the 1930 building. Charles

¹ "Old and New Homes for the Aged." Milwaukee Journal (Sept. 8, 1929).

² "Old and New Homes for the Aged." Milwaukee Journal (Sept. 8, 1929).

³ "Dedicate Home for Aged Jews." Milwaukee Journal (August 18, 1929); "Jews to Seek Cash for Aged." Milwaukee Journal (September 30, 1928).

⁴ "Engineering Organizations Prominent in the Development of Greater Milwaukee." Milwaukee Journal (August 18, 1929)

⁵ "Dedicate Home for Aged Jews." Milwaukee Journal (January 27, 1930).

⁶ "Dedicate Home for Aged Jews." Milwaukee Journal (January 27, 1930).

⁷ "Milwaukee Jewish Home Celebrates 80th Anniversary," *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, October 31, 1986.

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F. Smith returned as the project's architect and designed a three-story brick addition constructed at the southern end of the existing building and extended toward the rear, east, of the lot. The addition not only provided housing for 39 more residents, it included housing for trained staff and rooms for occupational therapy, recreation, and medical facilities.⁸ The Milwaukee Jewish Home also hired professional administrators, including an executive director, for the first time since they were founded in 1906.⁹

By the second half of the twentieth century, the Milwaukee Jewish Home could not keep up with the steady growth of demand through the 1960s, and with \$2 million raised, the third Milwaukee Jewish Home was constructed at 1414 North Prospect Avenue, adjacent the Jewish Community Center, ending the Milwaukee Jewish Home for Aged's occupancy of 2436 50th Street.¹⁰ The property was purchased in 1974 by the Roman Catholic Church and housed the Holy Family Retreat, an alcoholic rehabilitation center.¹¹

The Home has remained operational at the three-building complex at 1414 N Prospect Avenue up to present. In 1994, The Milwaukee Jewish Home merged with the Milwaukee Jewish Convalescent Center, and it is now known as Ovation Jewish Home, still providing care and services to the city's elderly.¹²

Criterion A: Social History and Ethnic Heritage

Throughout the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged's history, it has served as a pioneering and integral institution in the housing and care for the city's elderly, adapting to the needs of its residents at the subject building. It established its own processes and services and also followed larger national trends to provide advanced rehabilitative care and thoughtful social programming to enrich the lives of its community members.

Elderly Care in the United States

Between 1900 and 1950, the average life expectancy in the United States had increased by over twenty years.¹³ Therefore, though elderly care in the United States was largely nonexistent at the beginning of the twentieth century, it became a critical issue for both smaller communities like the Milwaukee Jewish Home and larger entities like the federal government as Americans were living longer and needed more advanced extended care.¹⁴

⁸ "\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday." Milwaukee Journal (January 1, 1950).

⁹ "Our Heritage, Building a firm foundation: 1930 – 1950." Accessed 6.10.22. <https://ovation.org/about-us/heritage/>.

¹⁰ "Our Heritage, a new home rises along the lakeshore: 1960 – 1980." Accessed June 10, 2022.

<https://ovation.org/aboutus/heritage/>

¹¹ "Milwaukee Houses of Worship: 1975 Survey." Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

¹² <https://ovation.org/about/our-heritage>

¹³ "Table 22, Life Expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, by race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-2007," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/2010/022.pdf>

¹⁴ Sidney D. Watson, "From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care: Lessons from Medicaid History," *Georgia State University Law Review*, Vol. 26, (March 2012),

<https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=2416&context=gsulr>.

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Before and during the nineteenth century, most care was done at home, for those who could afford it. Other care was generally done at public almshouses, also known as poorhouses, which housed those with illnesses, diseases, and disabilities, as well as widows and children.¹⁵ In the early twentieth century, other types of care institutions were established, including orphanages, asylums, and voluntary hospitals, while the elderly and chronically ill were generally left at the almshouses.¹⁶ Since living conditions at almshouses were generally harsh, numerous private, sometimes religiously affiliated, organizations emerged at the turn of the century to provide better, dedicated housing for the elderly. Milwaukee followed national trends in elder care, and a variety of homes for the aged were established at the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century to meet the growing need, including the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged, the Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged, and the Milwaukee Catholic Home for the Aged.

The Great Depression overwhelmed these systems in the 1930s, leading to the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935. The Act established a federal-state public assistance program for the elderly, and the federal government officially became involved in elderly care.¹⁷ The Social Security Act created cash benefit programs, providing the elderly with funds to support themselves at home rather than in institutions, but it soon became clear that many elderly needed more care than could be offered at home.¹⁸ Therefore, more private institutions, also sometimes religiously affiliated, began to be founded specifically to care for the elderly. Federal involvement in nursing homes increased after 1950, when the Social Security Act was amended and began to establish standards for licensing nursing homes, thus creating the American nursing home industry.¹⁹

Advancements at the Milwaukee Jewish Home

Wisconsin's first organized Jewish congregation was founded in Milwaukee in the mid-1800s, and the community continued to grow into the early twentieth century as Jews immigrated from Europe and Russia, most of whom settled in Milwaukee.²⁰ In around 1895, approximately 7,000 Jews lived in Milwaukee, and by 1930, the city's Jewish community had grown to 30,000.²¹ Thus, with this large increase in population at the beginning of the twentieth century, as well as increased life expectancy, there was an imminent need for a space to care for the aged.

The Home for the Aged was among the early examples of elderly housing in Milwaukee, since housing communities specifically designated for senior citizens did not become commonplace in

¹⁵ Watson, "From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care," 940-1.

¹⁶ Watson, "From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care."

¹⁷ Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Nursing Home Regulation. Improving the Quality of Care in Nursing Homes. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 1986. Appendix A, History of Federal Nursing Home Regulation. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK217552/>.

¹⁸ Watson, "From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care," 942-4.

¹⁹ Institute of Medicine (US), Appendix A, History of Federal Nursing Home Regulation.

²⁰ "Jews in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Historical Society. Accessed January 26, 2023. <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS1872>

²¹ Martin Hintz, *Jewish Milwaukee*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 7.

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the United States until later in the twentieth century. After the Home's first location opened in 1906, it soon became small and outdated, and it was apparent to the Milwaukee Jewish community that a larger building was needed to house the growing and increasingly vulnerable elderly population. An article in the *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle* in 1928 argued for the need for a dedicated Home, "Common decency and simple humanity prompts us to respect those have grown old ... the condition of modern life and living make it doubly imperative that we provide a suitable institution for the care of our dependent and feeble aged men and women."²² Jewish community leaders and members believed strongly in the need for an updated building for the Home, and in the late 1920s, they successfully led a fundraising drive to raise \$75,000.²³ The Milwaukee Jewish Federation asked every member of its board to donate and solicit support, urging that there "be united communal backing for the drive."²⁴ When the new building at 2436 N 50th St opened through this community support in 1930, it offered more beds and, importantly, updated conditions and services.

Because of the greater involvement of the government near mid-century, by 1954, there were 260,000 nursing home beds across the country.²⁵ The advent of the wider nursing home industry, however, did not have a major negative effect on the demand for housing at the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged. In fact, the Home benefitted from new federal efforts to care for the aged, and after mid-century the organization received funds from federal programs like Medicaid and the Aid for the Aged program.²⁶ In addition, many residents paid their expenses through their pensions and other benefits from the state and federal governments.²⁷ As the federal system grew, it also help to ease the burden on smaller, private organizations like the Jewish Home. Therefore, the Home received a high number of applications into the late twentieth century, and the building still grew despite the increasing number of available beds in the United States.

The impact of the home on Milwaukee is perhaps best reflected in its continual growth, beginning with initial construction. Roughly twenty years after the need for a Home for the Aged was first recognized in the early twentieth century, the first home was deemed too small and outdated, resulting in the dedicated building at 2436 N. 50th Street. Though it could originally accommodate 30 residents, increased demand for housing resulted in a waiting list for admission, and further expansion was a necessity. The 1949 addition was constructed quickly because throughout the year before, the waiting list had more than fifty people.²⁸ With the 1949 addition, the Milwaukee Jewish Home offered more specialized amenities and additional beds and updated building finishes, utilities, and services, to ensure a high-quality living experience for as many residents as possible. By the Home's fiftieth anniversary, their facilities could house over 100 elderly with a variety of needs.

²² "For a Jewish Home for the Aged in Milwaukee," *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, April 13, 1928.

²³ "\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday." *Milwaukee Journal* (January 1, 1950).

²⁴ "\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday." *Milwaukee Journal* (January 1, 1950).

²⁵ Watson, "From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care."

²⁶ "Home Teaches Resident to Lead Useful Lives," *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, November 17, 1972.

²⁷ "Milwaukee Jewish Home Chairman to Resign at Home's 80th Annual meeting," *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, October 31, 1986.

²⁸ "\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday." *Milwaukee Journal* (January 1, 1950).

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While expansions created space for more available beds in the Home, they also made possible extensive programming, and residents had clubs, a band, and other social activities.²⁹ The Home also had a library, sunrooms, synagogue, and beauty shop.³⁰ Occupational therapies included sewing, weaving, and knitting. Additionally, the Home had a sheltered workshop, the only of its kind in a home for the aged in Wisconsin, in which residents were assigned to jobs that could accommodate any of their needs.³¹ Working in the workshop was described as a “combination job, social hour, and therapy treatment,” for which residents were paid biweekly to package small items for distribution by Milwaukee manufacturers.³² While other programming helped entertain and provide normalcy for the elderly, the workshop in particular helped to make the transition away from life outside the Home.

Throughout their time on 50th St, the Home successfully expanded both their programming and their medical services. After the Second World War, those who were able chose to live at home, and those who lived in institutions were generally older and sicker.³³ Additionally, it was with the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act that the government began to establish licensing standards and procedures for nursing homes. Therefore, the Home became more medically oriented to address the evolving needs of its residents and the country’s approach to medical care. In 1956, the home was recognized by the State Board of Wisconsin as a training center for nurses specializing in geriatrics, and it was fully equipped with nurses’ stations, examination rooms, and necessary equipment.³⁴ As a period newspaper noted, “this recognition reflects the changing role of the Home in the community,” as not just housing with an infirmary, but housing with the facilities, equipment, and licensing to train nurses in specialized geriatric care.³⁵ The Home also had a close working relationship with Mount Sinai Hospital, located approximately 4 miles southeast.

Before 1956, most of the residents were physically well, whereas afterwards, the majority of residents were chronically sick. When construction finished in 1930, the Home had an infirmary, a separate unit on the second floor of the south wing, with a laboratory and consultation rooms.³⁶ By mid-century, the facilities included a fully-equipped infirmary, examination rooms, utility rooms, sterilizers, electro-cardiograph machine, and oxygen, and the staff included a medical director, 21 nurses, a chiropodist, an occupational therapist, a physical therapist, a psychiatrist, a dietitian, and more medical professionals.³⁷

The Milwaukee Jewish Home embraced its status as both a home and a hospital, presenting itself as an alternative to a hospital.³⁸ It had extensive facilities to care for the chronically sick aged,

²⁹ “Jewish Home for Aged Recognized by Board as Training Center for Nurses, *Milwaukee Jewish Chronicle*, December 14, 1956.

³⁰ “Jewish Home for the Aged to Hold ‘Open House’ Nov. 23,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, November 7, 1958.

³¹ “Home Teaches Residents to Lead Useful Lives,” *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, November 17, 1972.

³² “Women Help Elderly,” *Milwaukee Journal*, March 29, 1953.

³³ Watson, “From Almshouses to Nursing Homes and Community Care, 944.

³⁴ “Jewish Home for Aged Recognized by Board as Training Center for Nurses.”

³⁵ “Jewish Home for Aged Recognized by Board as Training Center for Nurses.”

³⁶ “Dedicate Home for Aged Jews,” *Milwaukee Journal*, January 27, 1930.

³⁷ ““Jewish Home for Aged Recognized by Board as Training Center for Nurses.”

³⁸ “Home for the Aged and General Hospital,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, December 5, 1958.

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who could not permanently stay at hospitals so beds could be available for others. After receiving the licensing, the executive director Louis J. Novick, declared that “the Home has become an agency for the care of the chronic sick aged, whose welfare is just as important as that of the young and well.”³⁹ The Home’s infirmary and medical staff grew to become synonymous with the house, evolving into the “modern home for the aged,” which placed an emphasis on caring for the sick.⁴⁰ At the same time, even though its medical services became more specialized, the Home also welcomed the aged who could function without constant care.

The Home and its supporters recognized that while they had successfully opened, operated, and expanded their offerings in the first half of the twentieth century, more additions were in their future because the elderly population continued to increase, with many names constantly on their waiting list. In 1957, the president of the Ladies’ Auxiliary “referred to the growing numbers of the aged in Wisconsin, the implications for future expansion of the home inherent in this fact, and the indispensability of community support of such expansion is to become a reality.”⁴¹ Community support was central to the Home’s construction in 1930 when a fundraising campaign successfully raised \$75,000 for associated costs. The chairman of the fundraising drive stated that the “magnificent response has positively exceeded our fondest expectations.”⁴² A similar drive was held to raise \$275,000 for the 1949 addition, and 275 community traveled throughout the city campaigning.⁴³ The Jewish home further engaged the community by welcoming members inside during open houses so they could see what their donations had funded. An open house in November 1958, offered guided tours so visitors could understand firsthand how the Home “provides a better and happier life for those with physical infirmities in their elderly years.”⁴⁴ Community support and engagement were essential to the establishment of the Home and continued to be essential to its advancement throughout the mid-twentieth century.

By the early 1970s, conversations began about further expansions to accommodate the changing and increasing needs of the community, and ultimately plans were put in place for the Home to move to a new location at 1414 N Prospect. At this time, senior citizens were fast becoming a larger percentage of the population so wider conversations were happening nationally about the future of elderly care, and the White House Conference on Aging was held in 1971. At the conference, the federal government asserted that “a decent and safe living environment is an inherent right of all elderly citizens” and “a variety of living arrangements shall be made available to meet changing needs of the elderly.”⁴⁵ Further, the conference declared that older persons should be able to maintain their independence as much as possible and have “the

³⁹ “Paul Moskowitz Elected to Head Milwaukee Jewish Home for Aged,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, February 1, 1957.

⁴⁰ “Home for the Aged and General Hospital,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, December 5, 1958.

⁴¹ “Paul Moskowitz Elected to Head Milwaukee Jewish Home for Aged,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, February 1, 1957.

⁴² “\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday,” *Milwaukee Journal* (January 1, 1950).

⁴³ “\$275,000 Drive for Aged Jews Home Starts Thursday,” *Milwaukee Journal* (January 1, 1950).

⁴⁴ “Jewish Home for the Aged to Hold ‘Open House’ Nov. 23,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, November 7, 1958.

⁴⁵ 1971 White House Conference on Aging, A report to the Delegates from the Conference Sections and Special Concerns Sessions, United States Senate, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 92-53.

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opportunity for continued growth, development, and self-fulfillment and for expanded contributions to a variety of community activities.”⁴⁶

The Home had upheld the belief that a decent and safe living environment was an inherent right of the elder since its founding in 1906, nearly twenty years before the United States government had invested in elder care. The Home understood that the elderly population was growing and changing and with subsequent additions to the home, they were able to offer updated facilities and services to the growing community, including opportunities for continued development and self-fulfillment in the workshop or a variety of living arrangements. The decision to build the new facility in the early 1970s was based on the same principles, “because needs have increased, and the concept of care has expanded, and the science of geriatrics has opened new horizons for understanding and treatment of our aged.”⁴⁷ The Home left the site at 2436 N 50th St in 1974 to be able to further expand the facilities and increase the number of beds.

Though its name has since changed, the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged, has continued to house and care for the elderly at its site on Prospect Avenue, offering a wide variety of services for its over 200 residents. They also maintained the support of the community, and by 1989, the Home had an endowment fund worth more than \$10 million.⁴⁸ When the Home was first established in 1906, its founders recognized a need within the city’s Jewish community, many years before the country at large realized the necessity for a system to care for the aged. After the United States government became involved in elder care with the Social Security Act of 1935, national standards were established. The Jewish Home and its subsequent additions followed the country’s general trends, offering a variety of care and programming options to both rehabilitate the elderly and help them enjoy their later years that established itself as a fixture of the Milwaukee Jewish community.

Comparative Analysis

Throughout Milwaukee’s history a number of homes dedicated to the care and housing of the elderly were established by a variety of organizations, including other religious entities. Comparable homes for the elderly, therefore, exist in Milwaukee, many of which share similar stories and development patterns to that of the subject building.

The Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged, located at 2449 North Downer Avenue, was originally constructed in 1892 as elderly housing. Like the Jewish Home, limited space and high demand for such housing forced the Protestant Home to move out of its original rented duplex and into its own purpose-built building. It continued to grow as the organization sought to increase residency totals and provide high-quality living conditions for the residents. Similar to the Jewish Home, in addition to providing increased living units, the successive building sections at the Protestant Home contained various amenities and health-oriented components necessary in

⁴⁶ 1971 White House Conference on Aging, A report to the Delegates from the Conference Sections and Special Concerns Sessions, United States Senate, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 92-53.

⁴⁷ *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, November 17, 1972.

⁴⁸ “Federation to explore new fund sources,” *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, August 11, 1989.

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elderly housing, including: infirmaries, occupational therapy, community spaces, and dining halls.

The Catholic Church also offered care and living facilities for its aging members. Among the earliest was St. Mary's Home for Old Ladies (later called St. Mary's Home for Aged Ladies), which was run by the Salvatorian nuns out of their convent at North 35th and West Center Streets in Milwaukee. The nuns cared for the elderly from 1903 until they relocated in the 1990s. Similar to the Jewish and Protestant Homes, increased demand for housing led to additions to the main building until the entire structure was demolished in 2013.⁴⁹ Another Catholic-based initiative was the Milwaukee Catholic Home for the Aged. Originally founded in 1913, the facility moved into a new building after the original building could not meet the increased demand for housing. The 1926 building was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the Catholic Home's current building.⁵⁰

Concluding Significance Statement

The Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged provided housing, medical care, and social programming for elderly members of the Milwaukee Jewish community for four decades at the subject building. The Milwaukee Jewish Home is locally significant under Criterion A in the category of SOCIAL HISTORY and ETHNIC HERITAGE as twentieth century home for the elderly that fulfilled the critical need for elderly housing as Milwaukee's Jewish population grew and the average life expectancy increased in the United States. Additionally, the Home expanded and adapted to offer updated facilities and services as the needs of the elderly community evolved and national trends for geriatric care were established. Therefore, the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged is a representative example of the advancements in twentieth-century elderly housing and care in the country.

Land Acknowledgement (will be reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist)

This nomination recognizes the depth of human presence here, the ancestral homeland of American Indians for millennia. From as early as the seventeenth century, Euro-American exploration and settlement, military campaigns, and government programs, all had the effect of repeated displacement of Indians of many tribal affiliations. This continuous tribal movement resulted in Wisconsin being home to many tribes who originated from other parts of the country, generating a pattern of immigration, relocation, and formation of a new homeland. Some of these tribes remain in Wisconsin but others may not. We acknowledge that the property that is the subject of this nomination is located on land long occupied by American Indians.

Archaeological Potential (will be drafted and reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist)

⁴⁹ Don Walker, St. Mary's Convent Lives Again Online," *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, Aug. 28, 2014, accessed Aug. 25, 2022, <https://archive.jsonline.com/blogs/news/273038461.html>; "Early History," "Expansion," "Design," and "Demolition," St. Mary's Convent, accessed Aug. 25, 2022, <https://itmdapps.milwaukee.gov/citygov/stmarysconvent/index.html>.

⁵⁰ "History," Milwaukee Catholic Home, accessed Dec. 16, 2021, <https://www.milwaukeeecatholichome.org/aboutus/history>.

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The land associated with the Home was inhabited by pre-historic and historic period Native Americans, as well as by eighteenth and nineteenth century European and American immigrants. In the late-nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century, heavy development took place throughout the subject site and surrounding area. As such, there is minimal likelihood for the property to yield archaeological information.

Preservation Activities (for properties in CLGs)

This nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was prepared in advance of a planned rehabilitation that will occur through the historic tax credit program. As such, the rehabilitation will be completed to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. This rehabilitation will be the first planned rehabilitation to preserve and maintain the Home.

The [name of property/district] was evaluated as potentially eligible for the NRHP during a survey of [survey area] conducted in [year]. Eligibility was re-affirmed prior to the writing of this nomination. As a partner with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service (NPS) participating in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, [city/village/town] is required to maintain a system to survey and inventory historic properties. That entails regular surveys with updates every 20-25 years to identify properties that appear potentially eligible for the NRHP.

END OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE DO NOT DELETE

Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory # 118250
and/or Archaeological Site Inventory #: _____

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged
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END OF BIBLIOGRAPHY DO NOT DELETE

Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.72

Provide either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:	<u>43.063466</u>	Longitude:	<u>-87.976059</u>
2. Latitude:	<u>43.063462</u>	Longitude:	<u>-87.975716</u>
3. Latitude:	<u>43.062988</u>	Longitude:	<u>-87.975748</u>
4. Latitude:	<u>43.062984</u>	Longitude:	<u>-87.976059</u>

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>
2. Zone:	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>
3. Zone:	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>
4. Zone:	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated boundary consists of City of Milwaukee tax parcel #3281101110, located at 2436 N 50th Street. The property is bounded by 50th Street to the west, an unnamed alley to the east, and unrelated parcels to the north and south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the full historic parcel associated with the Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged.

END OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA DO NOT DELETE

Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cindy Hamilton/Mariana Melin-Corcoran

organization: Heritage Consulting Group

street & number: 15 W Highland

city or town: Philadelphia State: PA zip code: 19118

Email: chamilton@heritage-consulting.com

Telephone: (215) 248-1260

Additional Documentation

Figure Log

Figure 1. Site Boundary Map

Figure 2. Exterior Photo Key Plan

Figure 3. First Floor Photo Key Plan

Figure 4. Second Floor Photo Key Plan

Figure 5. Third Floor Photo Key Plan

Figure 6. Basement Photo Key Plan

Figure 7. USGS Map

Figure Log

- Provide a list of all maps, plans, and additional documentation provided

Embed figures

- **Additional items:** such as floor plans of representative spaces, photo keys, historic images, etc.(Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)



Figure 1. Site Boundary, not to scale (source: City of Milwaukee)

Exterior

Photos 1-12

Yellow arrow indicates starting point



Figure 2. Exterior Photo Key Plan, not to scale

First Floor

Photos 13-20

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

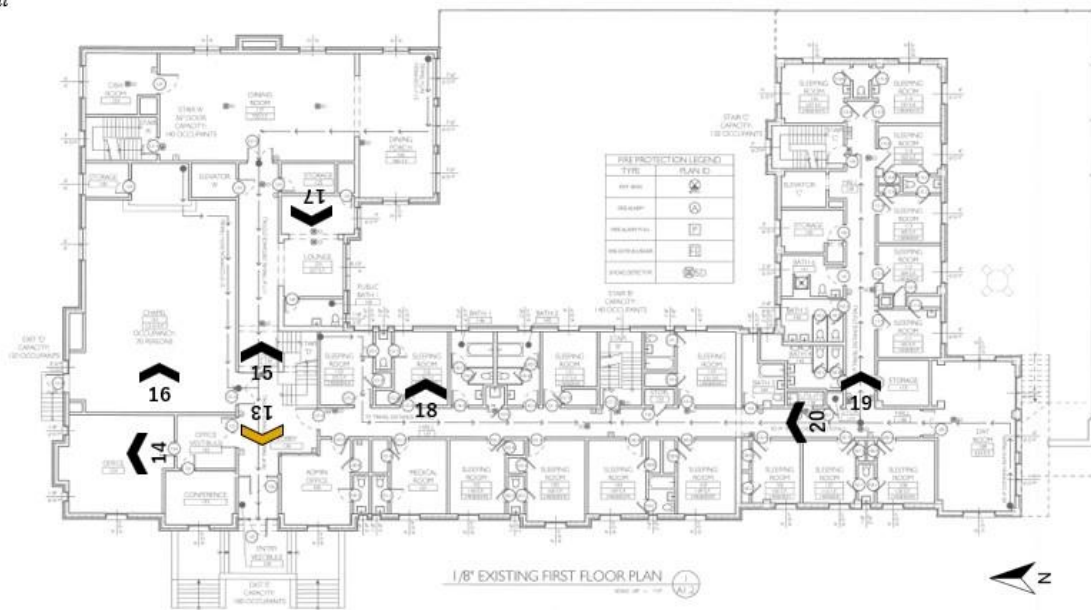


Figure 3. First Floor Photo Key Plan, not to scale

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Second Floor

Photos 21-29

*Yellow arrow indicates
 starting point*

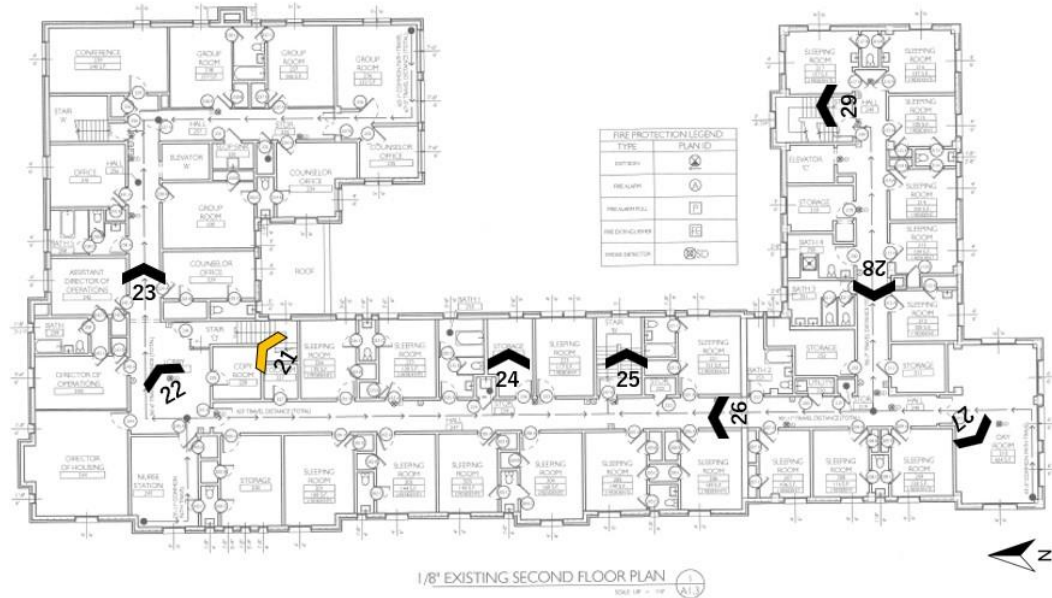


Figure 4. Second Floor Photo Key Plan, not to scale

Third Floor

Photos 30-34

*Yellow arrow indicates
 starting point*



Figure 5. Third Floor Photo Key Plan, not to scale

Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged

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Name of Property

Basement

Photos 35-41

*Yellow arrow indicates
starting point*



Figure 6. Basement Photo Key Plan, not to scale

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Figure 7. USGS Map, not to scale (Milwaukee Quadrangle, Wisconsin, 7.5-Minute Series)

END OF FIGURES SECTION DO NOT DELETE

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once in the photograph log. The photograph order must correspond with the photograph log.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Milwaukee Jewish Home for the Aged
City or Vicinity: Milwaukee
County: Milwaukee State: WI
Photographer: Jen Davel
Date photographed: May 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 41. North and West Elevations, looking southeast.
- 2 of 41. West Elevation, looking east at entrance.
- 3 of 41. West Elevation, looking east.
- 4 of 41. West Elevation, looking east.
- 5 of 41. West and South Elevations, looking northeast.
- 6 of 41. South and East Elevation, looking northwest.
- 7 of 41. North Elevation, looking south.
- 8 of 41. East Elevation, looking west.
- 9 of 41. South Elevation, looking north.
- 10 of 41. South and East Elevations, looking northwest.
- 11 of 41. North and East Elevations, looking southwest.
- 12 of 41. North Elevation, looking south.
- 13 of 41. First Floor, Entrance Hall, looking west.
- 14 of 41. First Floor, Office, looking north.
- 15 of 41. First Floor, Corridor, looking east.
- 16 of 41. First Floor, Chapel, looking east.

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- 17 of 41. First Floor, Lounge, looking west.
- 18 of 41. First Floor, Sleeping Room, looking east.
- 19 of 41. First Floor, Corridor, looking east.
- 20 of 41. First Floor, Corridor, looking north.
- 21 of 41. Second Floor, Stairs, looking northeast.
- 22 of 41. Second Floor, Lobby, looking northeast.
- 23 of 41. Second Floor, Corridor, looking east.
- 24 of 41. Second Floor, Storage, looking east.
- 25 of 41. Second Floor, Stairs, looking east.
- 26 of 41. Second Floor, Corridor, looking north.
- 27 of 41. Second Floor, Day Room, looking southwest.
- 28 of 41. Second Floor, Corridor, looking west.
- 29 of 41. Second Floor, Sleeping Room, looking south.
- 30 of 41. Second Floor, Stair, looking north.
- 31 of 41. Third Floor, Corridor, looking west.
- 32 of 41. Third Floor, Corridor, looking southwest.
- 33 of 41. Third Floor, Day Room, looking east.
- 34 of 41. Third Floor, Corridor, looking north.
- 35 of 41. Third Floor, Bath, looking north.
- 36 of 41. Basement, Corridor, looking east.
- 37 of 41. Basement, looking southeast.
- 38 of 41. Basement, looking north.
- 39 of 41. Basement, Boiler Room, looking northwest.
- 40 of 41. Basement, Corridor, looking south.
- 41 of 41. Basement, Therapy Room, looking southeast.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	_____				
organization	_____			date	_____
street & number	_____			phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	WI	zip code	_____

If there are other interested parties that should be noticed, please provide in the tables below

name/title	_____				
organization	_____			date	_____
street & number	_____			phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	WI	zip code	_____

name/title	_____				
organization	_____			date	_____
street & number	_____			phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	WI	zip code	_____

name/title	_____				
organization	_____			date	_____
street & number	_____			phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	WI	zip code	_____