



Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum

PUBLISHED BY URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY INC. "IN THE TRADITION OF JANE JACOBS" OCTOBER/NOVEMBER EDITION

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

Conduct your own family tour of 36 Milwaukee murals

During these days of social isolation due to the pandemic, families are increasingly looking for activities they can do on weekends that won't involve contact with large or small crowds. Below are brief descriptions of 36 murals that adorn Milwaukee streets, organized by location.

Milwaukee's South Side murals



Bay View Neighborhood (2510 S. Kinnickinnic). Painted in 2016, commissioned by the Bay View Historical Society. Depicts Bay View historic landmarks (e.g., Beulah Brinton House, Bay View United Methodist Church, Groppi's Grocery, South Shore Park Pavilion, Delaware House, Avalon Theater).

Continued on Page 2



Milwaukee's only neighborhood museum is free to visit



There is only one museum in Milwaukee that is about a neighborhood. It is the Rozga family's Old South Side Museum at 707 W. Lincoln Avenue. It is free to tour every first Saturday of every month between 2 and 4pm. The museum has exhibits on the history of the city's southside, covering the decades of Polish and Latino settlements beginning in the mid-1800s. One household at a time can tour and masks are required.

New Exhibit

The museum's latest exhibit is a miniature of a Polish flat. See photos on page 5.

Continued on Page 5

MILWAUKEE MURALS (continued)

Continued from Page 1

Blending of Cultures (1028 S. 9th). Artists: Roberto Cisneros and Reynaldo Hernandez. Painted on the outside walls of the Bruce Guadalupe Community School.

Mural of Peace (611 W. National). Artist: Renaldo Hernandez. At Esperanza Unida International Building, originally painted in 1993, later restored. Depicts symbols of peace.



Polonia (above) (6th & Oklahoma). Artist Chacho Lopez and his two brothers, Leonard and Oscar. Portrays the past, present, and future of the Polonia neighborhood.



Peacemakers (above) (Mitchell & 1st). Artists: Milwaukee's NAACP Youth Council. On the Milwaukee County Transit Bus Depot. Painted in the late 1980's just a few years after the death of Father James Groppi. Features local and world peacemakers including Nelson Mandela, Shaka Zulu, Vang Pao (Hmong refugee community leader), Buddha, a Laotian dancer, Miguel Hidalgo, Adelita (a Mexican revolutionary symbol), Jose Marti, Lolita Lebron, Pedroa Campos, Chief Joseph, Rosa Parks, Aurora Weier, Father James Groppi, Richard Oulahan (former head of Esperanza Unida).

Anything for SELENA (S. 5th near Bruce). Artist: Mauricio Ramirez. Stylized painting of the Tex-Mex singer Selena, who was very popular in the 1990's.

Frontline Heroes (6th and Lincoln). Artist Mauricio Ramierz. Portrays essential worker during corona virus pandemic.

Lady of Guadalupe (6th and Lincoln in the small parking lot across the street from the Basilica of St. Josaphat). Artists: Mauricio Ramierz and Chaco Lopez.

Jiminy Cricket (National and 7^{th-ish}). Little is known about the origin of this mural, located on the West Side of a building. You guess!

Milwaukee Monster (1st and Pittsburgh). Artists: Alex and Chris Couto – aka "The Couto Brothers." Inspired by masks from many different cultures.

The Hummingbirds (22nd and National). Artist: Ramiro Sandoval Arguta. Features a woman, a heart, and, of course, hummingbirds.



Fear the Deer (Above) (408 W. Florida). Artist: David Zimmerman. Best viewed from W. Freshwater Way in the Reed Street Yards or the S. 6th St. bridge. Painted on the rear of the parking garage of the Brix Apartment Lofts.

Milwaukee's North Side murals

Patchwork (430 W. North). Artist: Ras' Ammar Nsoroma. Originally painted in 1991 with the lower portion being refreshed in 2012.

Wisconsin Black Historical Society (2620 W. Center). Artist: George Gist. Depicts blacks' positive contributions to Wisconsin

Alice's Garden (20th & Brown). Artists: Gabrielle Tesfaye and youths from Neu-Life Community Development. Honors the story of escaped slave Caroline Quarlls and her experience with the Underground Railroad.

House of Peace (1702 W. Walnut). Three murals. Artists: Brad Bernard, Brad Pruitt,

Continued on Page 3

MILWAUKEE MURALS (continued)

Continued from Page 2

George Gist. Representing themes such as freedom, faith, and future.



Caring Neighbors Make Good Communities (Above) (2240 N. 17th). Themes of community service. Walnut Way mural was refreshed by Artworks for Milwaukee in 2018.



An injury to one is an injury to all (Above) (14th and Vliet, two murals on two sides of building). Artists: collective of local artists. Features 21 portraits of activists, leaders, and elected officials, including Vaun Mayes, Markasa Tucker, Tammy Franecki, Elle Halo, Jeremiah Thomas, Khalil Coleman, Sam Alford, Frank Nitty, Tory Lowe, Sedan Smith, Monique Liston, Venice Williams, Andre Lee Ellis, Angela Lang, Dasha Kelly, Eric Von, Thelma Sias, Lena Taylor, Milele Coggs, Sequanna Taylor, and Destiny Monae.



Sherman Park Rising (Opposite column, bottom) (4715 W. Center). Lead artist: Tia Richardson, completed by community members. Depicts the challenges faced by the community and the perseverance of the residents who live there.



Hope (Above) (Center & Holton, north side of the Cream City Hostel). In a private park. Are the kids catching or releasing the white bird? You guess.

Celebrate the Arts (7th and North). Artist: Reynaldo Hernandez. Originally painted when the building housed the Inner City Arts Council.

Black Cowboys and Soldiers (2000 N. 31st). Artist: George Gist. Work honors African American contributions to the United States' West and the fabled Buffalo Soldiers.

George Floyd (North & Holton). Artists: multiple. Representation of black victim of police violence in 2020.

The Rebirthing of the Earth Mother (2215 N. Vel Phillips). Artist: Tia Richardson. Is part of the Historical Garfield Apartments in Bronzeville.

Milwaukee's Downtown murals

The Grand Theater (2nd & Wisconsin). Artist: Richard Haas. Looks so much like an office

Continued on Page 4

MILWAUKEE MURALS (continued)

Continued from Page 3

building and the Milwaukee skyline, that many passersby do not even realize it's a painting. Depicts the Pabst Building which was demolished when the mural was being painted in 1981.



Heart & Sol (Above) (728 N. James Lovel). **Artist:** Mauricio Ramirez. Portrays optimism for city's future through its illustration of two young female figures symbolizing unity and strength.

Choose a Positive Thought (220 E. Buffalo). **Artist:** Fred Zabel. Painted on the Mercantile Building in the Historic Third Ward. Message conceptualized by Ken Hanson, his team at Hanson Dodge Creative, and the folks at Lululemon.

Gild the Lily (Caribbean Hybrid I, II, III) (Water & Wisconsin Ave.). **Artist:** Carlos Rolón. At Chase Bank building lobby, depicting a floral escape.

Milwaukee's East Side murals

Leopard (2169 N. Farwell). **Artist:** Stacey Williams-Ng. On north wall of Kashou Carpet building. In 2016, the owner was inspired by the murals in Black Cat Alley (behind the Oriental Theater) and asked the artist to paint a mural on his shop. Theme inspired by the animal rug prints inside the shop.

Black Cat Alley (North & Ivanhoe). **Artist:** Stacey Williams-Ng. Located behind the historic Oriental Theater. Enter from Prospect Avenue near the Axe Bar (AXE MKE) or from Ivanhoe near Sip 'n Purr.

Orange Octopus (2006 N. Farwell). **Artist:** Fred Franczak. What's the difference between a squid and an octopus? You guess.

Lincoln Center of the Arts (820 E. Knapp). **Artists:** multiple. Depicts children in artistic endeavors and covers the windows on the entire North Side of the Lincoln Center of the Arts.



Guitar (Above) (2022 E. North). Mammoth painting is located on the north side of G-Daddy's BBC.

Milwaukee's West Side

Phoenix Rising (954 N. 27th). **Artist:** Kate Madigan. Depicting phoenix with background of West Side buildings.

Choose to Change (3824 W. Vliet). Located at the Hmong American Friendship Association. Depicting far reaching hands.

Aztec Calendar (3420 W. Vliet). **Artists:** Ben Stark, Fred Kaems and Natalio Lopez III. Represents Mexican culture.

OLD SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT MUSEUM (continued)

Continued from Page 1

Children and adults alike will enjoy the miniature Polish flat at the Old South Side Settlement Museum. See photos below.



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

STORIES FOR CHILDREN/YOUTH

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

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

Bronzeville to Sherman Park

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



Lincoln Village

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

Downtown Area

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

Third Ward

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



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

191 MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS

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

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

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

Continued on Page 7

LEARNING ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD _____

Continued from Page 6

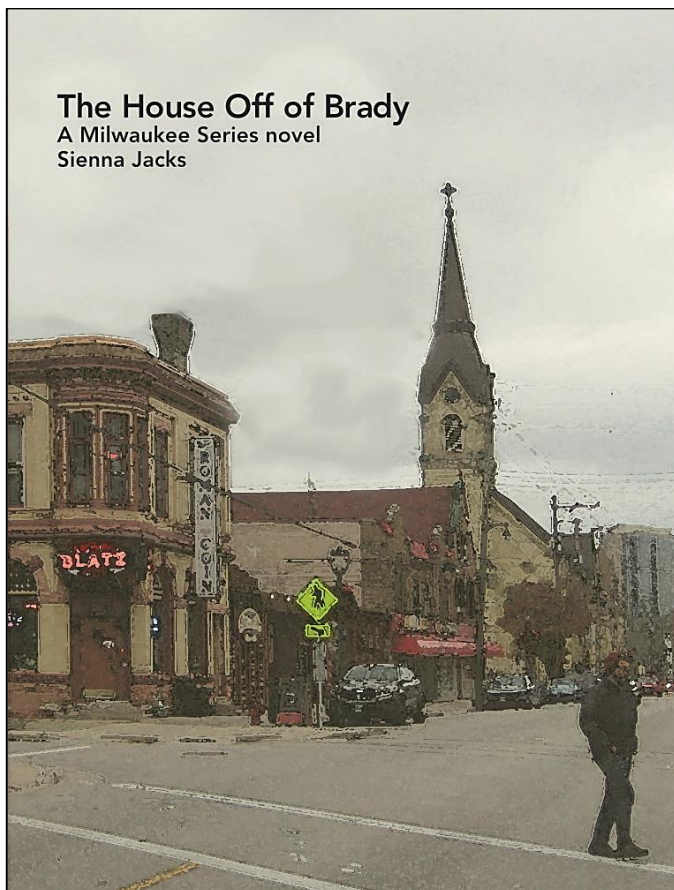
- Description of neighborhood
- Photos of neighborhood (and at times historical photos)
- List of important sites
- Recurring nearby outings
- Businesses in the history of the neighborhood
- Profiles of people who once lived there

MYSTERY NOVELS TAKING PLACE IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS _____

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

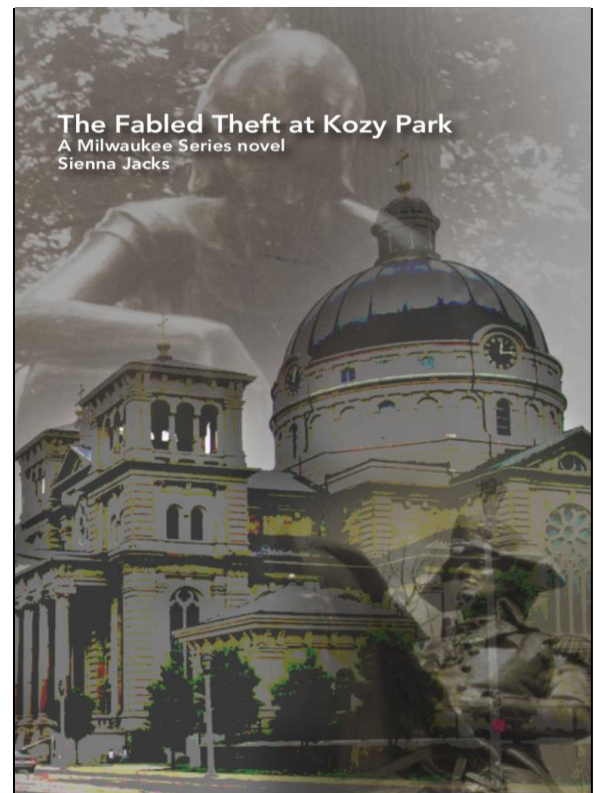
The House Off of Brady

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



The Fabled Theft at Kozy Park

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



The Shop on King Drive

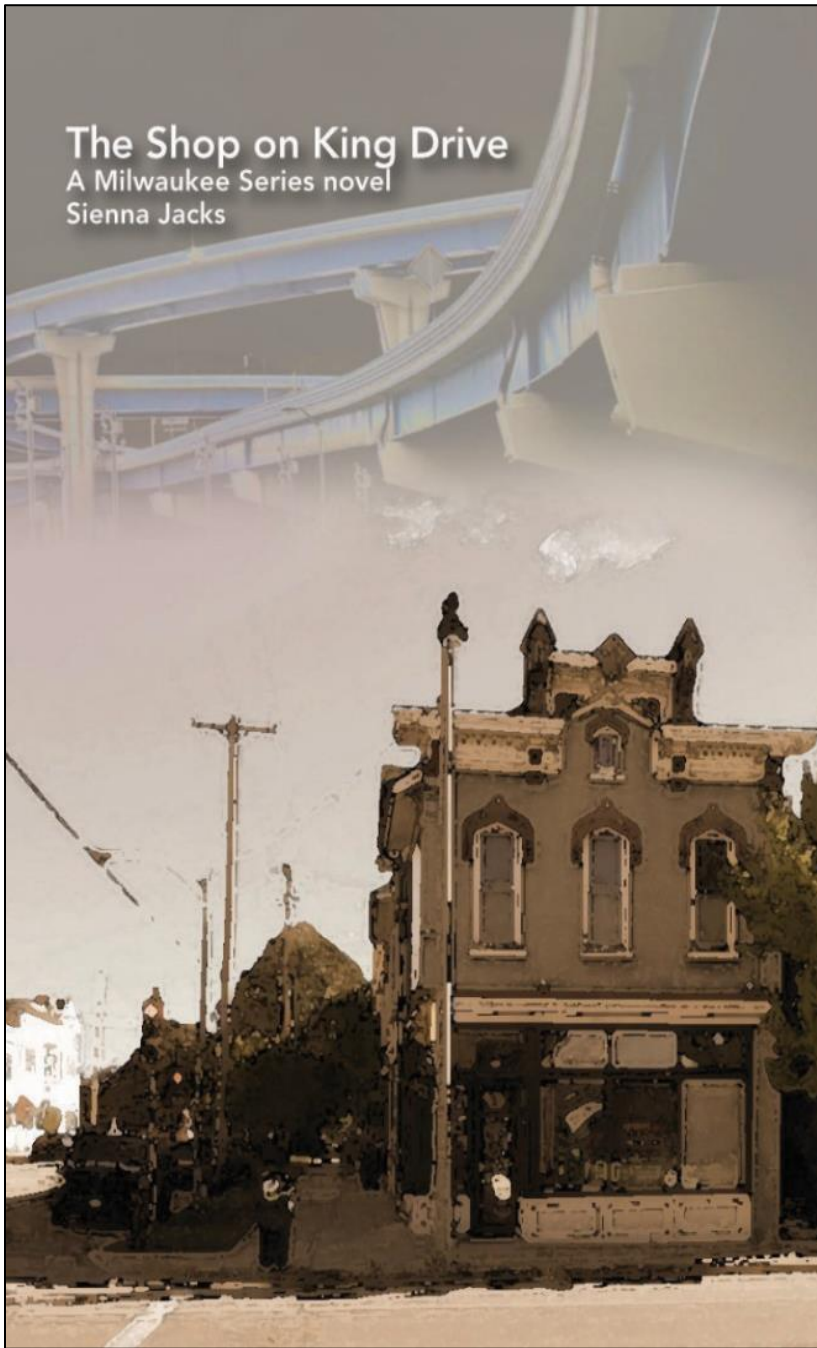
A mystery arises out of the ruins of urban renewal. Two young anthropologists, conducting research that would illuminate one dark period in Milwaukee's central city history,

Continued on Page 8

MYSTERY NOVELS

Continued from Page 7

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



Happening in the Walker's Point neighborhood

*When the coronavirus pandemic
has ended*

WPCA
WALKERS POINT
CENTER FOR THE ARTS



Since 1987

**Walker's Point Center for
the Arts**

839 South 5th Street

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

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

Milwaukee's Merrill Park neighborhood: The four 'P's' of living



Merrill Park was developed by Sherburn S. Merrill, the manager of the Milwaukee Road Railroad, in the late 1800s. He purchased enough land to stake claim to everything south of today's Wisconsin Avenue to the Menomonee Valley between 30th and 35th Streets. The neighborhood boundaries gradually expanded to 27th Street on the east and 39th Street on the west.

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



Early populations

The first major population to purchase lots and build homes in Merrill Park was the Irish. Most Milwaukee Irish had initially settled in the Third Ward in the mid-1800s, but the Ward burned to the ground in Milwaukee's worst fire in history in 1892. Virtually all the homes owned by the Irish were destroyed, sending most to the newly developing Merrill Park.

The Catholic Irish quickly built St. Rose Parish on 30th Street. Called "St. Rose's" by the locals, this parish became their anchor institution (see above photo). In its heyday—between the 1930s and 1960s—the parish had seven Sunday services at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, and noon. The last four services were often standing room only. But St. Rose's wasn't just a place to worship. It was also the community center for the Merrill Park Irish. The doors of St. Rose were open 24 hours a day, and activities ranged from Catholic rites, to social clubs, to classes on living skills, to family counseling, to youth recreation, to neighborhood planning. They soon established St. Rose school, which is today consolidated as the St. Rose and St. Leo Catholic School.

Within a few years the Irish were joined by Croations, Slovenians, Italians and others. While the Irish remained the dominant population in Merrill Park until the middle of the 20th century, they rarely comprised more than 50 percent of the

neighborhood households. The residents built large, ornate homes throughout the neighborhood.



Parish, pub, performance, and public life in Merrill Park: the four "P's" of Irish life

While parish life was the model for community ideals among the Merrill Park Irish, pub life became the guide to social relationships. The east side of N. 30th Street in Merrill Park was once lined with pubs. Sherburn S. Merrill banned taverns in his development (with a western boundary that ended on the east side of 30th Street), hence the Irish inhabitants and others built pubs just across the street. The same was true on the eastern border of Merrill's development.

Pub life was an import from rural Ireland, with a few new twists. In Ireland, English limits on industrialization and restrictions on the kinds of crops Irish farmers could raise helped create a society in which marriage of the offspring was delayed to provide manual labor for the farm, and support for the parents. Without spouses and children of their own, young people had little to do after dark. Many found the local pub a place to relieve loneliness.

But in America, marriages were not necessarily delayed. The pub remained a strong focal point for socializing among many urban Irish, but only occasionally after dark. In Merrill Park, the pubs were often stopping-off points for men and women on their way home from work.

Performance life was nearly as important as pub life during the Irish era in Merrill Park. Story-telling and poetry reading were even popular in the bars. Some took performance more seriously than others. On the corner of St. Paul Avenue and 30th Street (3001 W. St. Paul Avenue) stands a house that once belonged to the Irish Tracy family (see photo on next page). Young Spencer Tracy was born there. He was an altar boy at St. Rose's before moving on into a phenomenal career in acting, including two academy awards and nine nominations.

Public life was another important aspect of Irish Merrill Park. While the Irish coming from the Third Ward were generally poor and a large proportion of men took entry

Continued on Page 10

MERRILL PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

Continued from Page 9

level jobs at the nearby railroad yards, many also worked their way up the economic ladder—often through jobs and offices in the public sector. Politics was a very successful activity in Merrill Park. In fact, when researchers from Urban Anthropology Inc. conducted an oral history of the neighborhood, they learned that in one half century alone in the 1900s, Merrill Park produced nearly 100 judges, district attorneys, and state, county, and city legislators and municipal department heads. During this period, three of four county executives were Merrill Parkers. And three of four Milwaukee mayors were raised in the neighborhood.



Childhood home of Carl and Frank Zeidler

One area in Merrill Park that extends from 30th to 33rd St. was labeled “political row.” While not even half of the residents of Merrill Park were Irish, the Irish influence was everywhere. Even some non-Irish in that area took an interest in politics. At 504 N. 33rd Street stands the childhood home of Carl and Frank Zeidler, two past mayors of Milwaukee (see above photo). At 546 N. 32nd Street stands the home of William O'Donnell, a former Milwaukee County Executive who served in that office from 1977 to 1988. He lived in this house most of his life and did not have a driver's license until his sixties. He took the bus everywhere and even took neighborhood kids to the lakefront by bus in his younger days.

Below is a resident profile of one of Merrill Park's more illustrious residents.

Spencer Tracy

Spencer Bonaventure Tracy was born in the Merrill Park neighborhood in 1900. His family, consisting of father John, mother Carrie (nee Brown), and older brother Carroll, lived at 3003 West St. Paul Avenue. Like many residents of Merrill Park, the Tracys were descendants of Irish immigrants and they worshipped at St. Rose Parish. Spencer became an altar boy.

By the time that Spencer was 10 years old, the family had moved to Kenesaw Street (today's Woodward Street) in Bay View. Later they moved

again—this time to Woodlawn Court in today's Story Hill neighborhood. However, the family continued to worship at St. Rose's.



By 1930, Spencer Tracy was married to Louise Treadwell and working as an actor in New York City where he spent seven years in the theatre. He and his family—which now included two children—eventually moved to California where Tracy made 25 films. Nominated for an Oscar for Best Actor nine

times over his career, he won twice—once for *Captains Courageous* and once for *Boys Town*. Tracy separated from Louise in 1933 and by the 1940s took up a long-term relationship with Katherine Hepburn.



Childhood home of Spencer Tracy

Resident quotes from Urban Anthropology's Merrill Park oral history project:

“The unions were very powerful and we hung out in certain bars. We used to decide everything in the bar—who would get this job and that job, who would run for this or that office, how we would get people jobs at the county.”

“The homes in Merrill Park are simply beyond belief. My home is so large that I just never stopped working on it—and the yard.”

“It was important to me and my son to grow up in a diverse neighborhood like Merrill Park. I can't imagine how things would have turned out if he had grown up in the suburbs.”

Continued on Page 11

MERRILL PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

Continued from Page 10

Current populations

Several factors led to the exodus of many Irish from Merrill Park in the latter half of the 20th century. One factor was I-94. The building of this freeway removed about one-third of the Merrill Park neighborhood, making it necessary for many Irish (and others) to seek housing in different communities. Another factor was the consolidation of many hospitals under the county direction of Executive John Doyle in the late 1970s. Many Irish had been employed at hospitals just blocks from Merrill Park, including Doctor's, Children's, and Deaconess Hospitals. When most of these were consolidated at the County Grounds in Wauwatosa, many Irish followed their jobs and moved to that suburb.

Populations of color began moving to Merrill Park to fill the grand homes (many now subdivided into apartments) that had belonged to the Irish and other early residents. Today, the largest population in Merrill Park is African American. European Americans make up just over 20 percent of the population, followed by Latinos and Asians. Just over half the population lives in low income households (with incomes under \$25,000 annually). Approximately three-quarters of all Merrill Park properties are likely to be rented rather than owned, and rents are quite reasonable, averaging just over \$500 for larger than average units.

An interesting statistic in Merrill Park is the proportion of K-12 students enrolled in private education. Nearly 9 of 10 youth in this neighborhood are enrolled in private schools, compared to just over 2 in 10 for Milwaukee youth generally. Many of the young attend Marquette University High School in the neighborhood, a highly-rated Jesuit, college preparatory school for young men.



INTERESTING FEATURES IN MERRILL PARK AREA

- **Tripoli Shrine Center** at 3000 W. Wisconsin Ave., is an architectural replica of India's Taj Mahal and home and headquarters to Milwaukee's Shriners International
- **Marquette High School** at 3401 W. Wisconsin Ave.
- **Merrill Park Playfield** at 461 N. 35th St.

Happening in Bay View!



South Shore Farmers Market

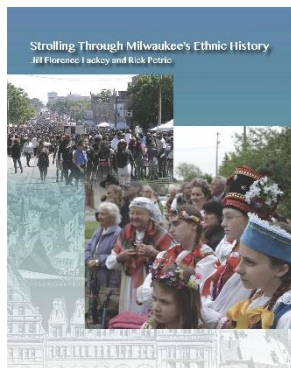
Saturdays, 8am-noon thru October
Produce, bakery, music, crafts, demonstrations

2900 South Shore Drive

Check COVID guidelines before arriving
<https://southshorefarmersmarket.com/>

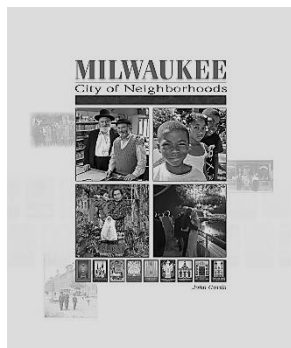


Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods



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

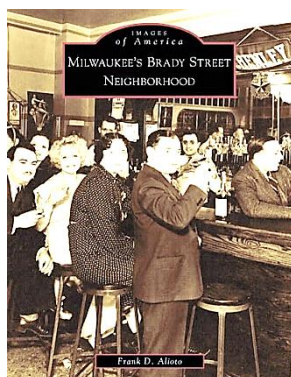
This latest work provides an "up close and personal" look at local ethnic life by directing readers to the neighborhoods and venues where the groups left their marks. It brings readers directly into their experiences, whether it involves strolling through the neighborhoods they built or participating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



Milwaukee, City of Neighborhoods By John Gurda

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

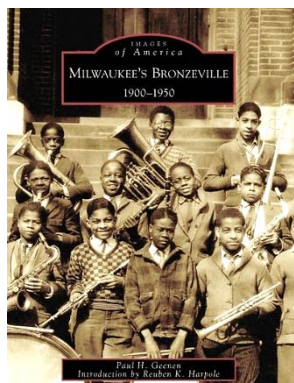
<https://historicmilwaukee.org/milwaukee-city-of-neighborhoods/>



Milwaukee's Brady Street Neighborhood By Frank D. Alioto

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

<https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9780738551746>



Milwaukee's Bronzeville: 1900-1950

By Paul H. Geenen, Introduction by Rueben Harpole

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

The dramatic gift of one author

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

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

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

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

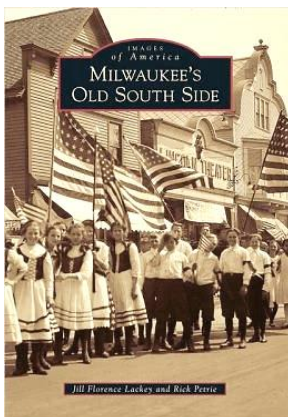
Currently, all of Sienna Jacks' novels have perfect five-star ratings from readers at Amazon.com

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

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



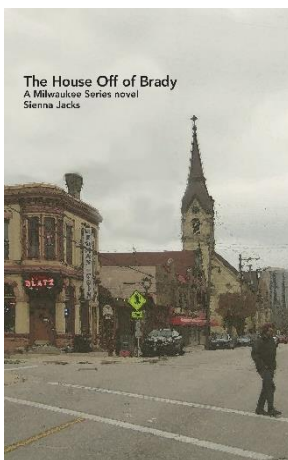
Books on Milwaukee Neighborhoods (Cont.)



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

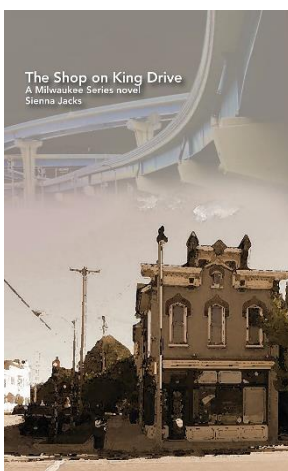
In the late 1800s, the Old South Side was developed by immigrant Poles, who became the dominant population for over 100 years. While other Milwaukee ethnic neighborhoods gradually dissipated in the mid-20th century because of assimilation pressures, freeway building, or urban renewal programs, the Old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

Fiction



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

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



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

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

Just released:

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

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

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

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

*In memory of George Floyd:
UNDER THE KNEE*

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

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

Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum

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

Subscriptions

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

Submitting events

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

Submitting stories/press releases on neighborhoods

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

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

Submission deadlines

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



www.urban-anthropology.org

Email RickPetrie@gmail.com

Now live . . .

Website on 191 Milwaukee neighborhoods

Links on each neighborhood include:

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

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

<http://neighborhoodsinmilwaukee.org/>