

**Approximate boundaries:**  
N-W. Burleigh St; S-W. North Ave;  
E-E-Hwy 43, W-N. 19<sup>th</sup> St

# NORTH SIDE *North Division*

## NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION

North Division is a moderate density neighborhood with older houses that are mostly two-story wood frame. The neighborhood has many beautiful spots and green spaces. The neighborhood also has a large number of churches. North Division has over four times the number of religious organizations than the average for Wisconsin.

Ezekiel Gillespie Park is a City of Milwaukee pocket park created from two vacant lots. The park has many green and sustainable features and won a MANDI award as “Best Public Space” in 2015 and a Mayor’s Design Award. See photos below.

## HISTORY

The North Division neighborhood is the northern section of a larger neighborhood known today as Lindsay Heights (boundaries I-43 to 20th Street, Locust Street to Walnut Street).

### Early populations

In its history to date, Lindsay Heights had three major population waves beginning with the Germans.

#### *German era*

Germans had been in Milwaukee since the early half of the nineteenth century. Settling mainly west of the Milwaukee River, they reached the Lindsay Heights area in the 1870s. They built one- and two-story homes, North Division High School, Union Cemetery, churches, taverns, and scores of shops along Teutonia Avenue, Walnut Street, and North Avenue.

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

The Germans were gradually joined by other ethnic groups. Czechs settled in Lindsay Heights and built Bohemian Hall near Brown on 12th Street. A group of immigrants from Holland arrived and founded a Dutch Reformed church. But the largest number of newcomers that reached the neighborhood before the middle of the twentieth century were the Jews.

#### *Jewish era*

Jews, mainly from Poland and Russia, began settling in the Lindsay Heights area before the turn of the twentieth century. At the time, Germans were migrating further west and northwest into newer areas, leaving Jews as the dominant population in the neighborhood by the 1920s. Jewish residents built two synagogues in the area and opened delis, bakeries, kosher markets, tailor shops, and clothing stores all over the neighborhood (see list of businesses on Walnut and North below).



Today's neighborhood-  
Phillis Wheatley School

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

Zilber's name would become known for another reason in the neighborhood later in the century, and that relates to the next population that settled in Lindsay Heights.

### *African American era*

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

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

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

Bronzeville was located just south of today's North Division neighborhood, but a section of it comprised the southern part of Lindsay Heights. Walnut Street was the entertainment and shopping area for most Milwaukee blacks.

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

A number of interesting Americans lived in the North Division/Bronzeville area. See profiles below.

### **North Division Resident Profile (1930s)** *(Information and U.S. Census and other public records)*

#### **Emil Seidel**

In 1920, Emil Seidel (see photo<sup>i</sup>), his wife Lucy (nee Geissel), and daughter Viola lived at 1153 Nineteenth Street (now 2860 North 19th) in today's North Division neighborhood. At the time, the 55-year-old Seidel was finishing his last term as Milwaukee alderman, ending an illustrious political career. A Socialist, he was first elected alderman in 1904. He was elected mayor of Milwaukee in 1909 and served until 1912, becoming the first

Socialist mayor of a major city in the United States. During his time as mayor, Seidel established the public works department, the first fire and police commission, and a city park system. He also succeeded in cleaning up corruption in Milwaukee, including closing brothels and “sporting parlors” (similar to today’s casinos).

Emil Seidel became the vice-presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket in 1912, pairing up with Eugene Debs. The two won 901,551 votes in the 1912 presidential election, 6 percent of the total vote.

Much changed in Seidel’s life between 1920 and 1930. He moved to 4431 North 25th Street in the Garden Homes neighborhood—the cooperative venture that had been established under Daniel Hoan’s administration. He and wife Lucy divorced. Seidel found himself returning to his creative side from his earlier years. Born the son of Germans from Pomerania, Seidel had an artisan’s background. His first interest was wood crafts. At age 13 he dropped out of school to become a woodcarver. At age 22, still fluent in German from his home, he traveled to Berlin to hone his woodcarving skills. He worked at his trade during the day and attended school at night.

It was in Berlin that he became interested in Socialism and suspended his work perfecting his craft in exchange for a political career. However, once in the Garden Homes neighborhood, and later living with his daughter’s family nearby, he revisited his esthetic interests. Until his death at age 84 in 1947, Emil Seidel passed his days composing music, painting, creating poetry, and writing his autobiography.



## **Spotlight on North Division family (1950s/1960s)**

*(Photos and other information from public records at Ancestry.com)*

### **The Vernita Lee Winfrey family**

In the late 1950s, Vernita Lee left her rural home in Attala, Mississippi to seek work in Milwaukee, where she had relatives. Vernita left behind her boyfriend Vernon Winfrey, and young children Jeffrey, Pat, and Oprah to the care of their grandmother, Hattie Mae. Records suggest that Vernita may have originally moved to a flat on Somers Street in the Bronzeville area, which was in the process of being razed. She took up work as a maid. Vernita later moved to a rented house, which she shared with another woman, on West Center Street in the Harambee/North Division area.

About 1960, Vernita’s children joined her. In 1962, Vernita got pregnant, but concealed her condition from her children. In 1963 she gave birth to another daughter, but gave the child up for adoption.

One of Vernita’s children, Opra, began to catch the attention of her educators. While a student at Lincoln Middle School, the director of the Upward Bound Program, Eugene H. Abrams, noted that she was reading a book during her free time, and recommended her as one of six black students “to integrate Nicolet High School in the wealthy country club suburb [of Glendale].”

Among many painful experiences Oprah Winfrey later acknowledged in her Milwaukee years, she talked about attending Nicolet High School. First, she had to get up at dawn to bus to Glendale and most of her fellow passengers were black women going to work as maids in the North Shore suburbs. Second, she felt extremely out of place with her fellow students who “wore different sweater sets every day of the week and had allowances for pizza, records and milkshakes after school.” (See her sophomore school photo in the Nicolet yearbook to the right—from Ancestry.com.)

But Oprah survived. She later joined her father, Vernon Winfrey, in Tennessee while still in high school. There she began co-anchoring the local evening news at the age of 19. Her ad-lib delivery ultimately got her transferred to the daytime talk show circuit, and after boosting a Chicago show to first place, she launched her own production company and became internationally syndicated. The rest of her story is known to all.

Always known for generosity, Oprah gradually lifted her siblings and mother out of poverty. She also learned about the birth of her half-sister back in Milwaukee, and arranged to meet her publicly in 2011. The sister, who had been adopted and given the name of Patricia Lofton, became an instant beneficiary of Oprah’s family allegiance, receiving a \$500,000 home and funds for a college education. Oprah’s mother remained in the Milwaukee area.



### *Businesses on West North Avenue (8th -17th) in 1930, 1940, 1950*

The following table shows the businesses on North Avenue in most of today’s North Division neighborhood during decades of high African American population growth in Milwaukee and before the dispersal of Bronzeville. North Avenue, like Walnut Street further south, exhibited a diversity of businesses and business owners (see Walnut Street businesses in the [Triangle neighborhood link](#)). List is from the Milwaukee City Directory.

Notes: A blank was only occasionally the result of a vacancy; there just was no business at that address (often non-commercial residents lived at the addresses). At times the list suggests there were modifications in the building addresses over time or some buildings had been added or razed. Milwaukee changed its addressing system in the early 1930s, but this did not have an effect on this stretch of North Avenue. Note that the “soft drink” places in 1930 (during Prohibition) usually got listed as taverns by 1940 when Prohibition had been repealed.

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
800		Walter Raasch Drugs US Post Office No. 85	Sangor Drugs
801		Meyer Lisberg Fruits	R & R Food Market
801-05	Lisberg & Sons Grocery Herman Tolkan Meats		
802	Walter C. Raasch Drugs		
806	A & P Tea Co. Groceries	A & P Food Store	

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
807		Edward Lisberg Grocery	Child's Portrait Studio
817	Sure & Sweet Wholesale Cigars		
818	Standard Tailoring Co.	Standard Tailoring Co.	Samuel T. Emold Tailor
823			Althea's Gift Shop
824	Joseph Geiger Furniture		
830		Model Apron Shop	
833		North Avenue Bakery	Miller's Bakery
900		Benjamin Cohen Grocery	Dave's (Silverstein) Food Shop
901	North Avenue Baptist Church	North Avenue Baptist Church	Metropolitan Baptist Church
902	Morris Mayerson Grocery		
904		New York Shoe Repair Shop	Alyce Archie Women's Clothes
906	Clarence Bennett Soft Drinks Harry Z. Schwartz Real Estate		
910	Ostereicher Kranken Untersitzungs Verien Hall		Robert Motor Sales Used Cars
914	Weileder Brothers Galvanizing		
920		Weileder Brothers Platers	Weileder Brothers Platers
925		American Fuel & Supply Co.	American Fuel & Supply Co. American Ice & Coal Co.
930	Harry Teplinsky Grocery		
935		William Heinemann Window Cleaner	
938		Sol Hurwitz Grocery	Sol Hurwitz Super Market
1000			Star Kosher Meat
1000-02		Alex Kalman Tires	
1002	James Shulkin Drugs Jewish Social Service Association		
1003		American Linen Supply Co.	American Linen Supply Co.
1004	Carlo Jannetto Shoe Repair		
1008	Tugenberg Baking Co.		
1010		Mrs. Weston's Food Shop	20th Century Sign Co.

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
1012		Erwin Minger Egg Dealer	
1022	Frantz-Williams Trucking Co.		
1026			Moses Crumble Auto Workers Shelby Ashley Radio Repair
1031		Edward Wehe Motor Sales Used Cars	Tate Auto Sales Used Cars
1036		Maye Keller Furniture	
1100		Jannetto's Tavern	George Dioneopulos Tavern
1102	Carlo Jannetto Grocery		
1104	Carlo Jannetto Shoe Repair		Frank's Camera Shop
1105		Andrew F. Anewenter Physical Therapist	Emil's Tub & Shower Bath Bridge Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers Local #471
1112	MM Schranz Roofing & Building Supply Co. Schranz Coal Co.	MM Schranz Roofing Supply Co.	MM Schranz Roofing & Building Supply Co. Schranz Coal Co.
1114	Bako Paint Co.	Regal Beauty Shop	
1115	Merkle Chevrolet Co. Auto		
1116	Steve Toth Barber	Steve Toth Barber	Steve Toth Barber
1118	Bahn Frei Mutual Building Loan Association John Stattner Real Estate	Fred Bahni Mutual Building Loan Association John Stattner Real Estate	State Musicians Inc.
1120	Bahn Frei Hall Edward Zrimsek Soft Drinks		
1122		Bahn Frei Hall	
1124	Club Cigar Store		
1125	Standard Oil Filling Station	Wisconsin Auto Sales	Nathan N. Borkin Used Cars
1126	Royal College of Music	Edward Zrimsek Tavern	Don-De-Voo Ballroom & Tavern
1130		Kozy Eat Shop Restaurant	Frank Enders Jeweler
1132		Mollie Scherer, Nurse	
1134		North Avenue Pharmacy	North Avenue Pharmacy
1200		Charles F. Piehler Tavern	Martin Ness Tavern

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
1201	DeLux Spanish Inn Confectionary	DeLux Spanish Inn	Peter Panos Confectionary
1214	Carl H. Schroeder Musical Instruments	Schroeder Musical Instruments	Dick Lorch Business Broker
1216	Odd Fellows Hall		
1218		OKUV Temple	Prince Hall Masonic Temple
1227	Sinclair Refining Co. Filling Station		
1300	Mayer Motor Sales	Herb's Service Station	Fred Cassel Gas Station
1306½	Frank Novak Soft Drinks		
1313			Pepper Appliance Co. Lester Gerlach Radio Representative
1315-25	Gridley Dairy Co.		
1318		Melvin Pepper Electric	
1319		Necker's Super Service Gas Station	Necker's Super Service Gas Station
1322	Fronda Garage	The Camera Shop	Sure & Sweet Cigars
1324	Abraham Wivior Real Estate		
1326	William Ostrowsky Meats American Store Fixture Co		
1328		Eric Hackbarth Restaurant	Mickie's Lunch
1330		Louis Gross Food Products	Oliver Zezblatt Real Estate Oliver Zezblatt Investment Co. Hyman Shurman Insurance Milton Chernin Lawyer
1340		Mike Borkin Used Cars	John S. O'Hanison Auto
1341	Charles Wustrack Barber		
1342	Samuel Zeichick Grocery		
1350		Hanisan Auto Sales Used Cars	ABC Printing Service
1351		Gridley Dairy Co.	Bordon Gridley Division Milk
1352		Raymond Roegner Restaurant	
1356		Morris Tabak Meats	
1366			Margaret Beauty Salon
1374		Acme Art Glass Co.	
1378		David Marks Grocery	Sam Schumacker Grocery & Meats

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
1379		Nathan Reich Barber	Hilda's Bakery
1400		Roosevelt Sweet Shop	Roosevelt Sweet Shop
1402	Iris Theater	Roosevelt Theater	Roosevelt Theater (Iris Amusement Inc.)
1404	George Cote Confectionary	Isadore Urkofsky Tailor	
1406	Christian Holz Meats		
1408		Holz Market Meats	Jack Gross Meats
1411	Becker Motor Car Co.		
1418	Charles Mehiring Restaurant		Allied Improvement Co. Contractors
1419	Albert E. Haack Plumber		
1420	Morris Topper Shoe Repair		
1422	Israel Herman Tailor		
1424		Charles Mehring Tavern	
1425	Ralph Rickum Baker	Albert Haack Plumber	Albert E. Haack Plumbing
1430	James Sterling Shoe Repair Aaron Nankin Tailor	Max Kaplan Barber	Nathan Trogun Meats
1431	Louis Namerofsky Grocer		
1433			Milwaukee Equipment Co.
1438		Joseph Sterling Shoe Repair	Joseph Sterling Shoe Repair
1439		Edward Winnig Grocery	David Goldberg Grocery
1500		International Liquor Corp.	Verifine Dairy Products Verifine Produce Meinerz Creamery Dairy Products
1500-18			Western Rawhide & Belting Co.
1501	Jacob Cizen Grocery	North Avenue Kosher Meat Market	Colorchrone Co.
1502	Wisconsin Creameries Inc.		
1509	Ida Primakow Beauty Parlor		
1510		Nicolas Tylicki Auto Repair	
1515		Samuel Trushinsky Grocery	Nathan Sandel Real Estate Son-Twin Co. Building Contractors
1517	Quality Kosher Meat Market	Morris Vesokie Meats	



Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
1518	Harry Goldman Meats		
1521		Quality Kosher Meat	Quality Kosher Meat
1522			Storm Scenter Store Umbrellas
1523	Nicolas Brazy Real Estate Martin Marx Barber		
1524	A & P Tea Co.		
1524½	George Caralis Barber Deickens Pharmacy Otto Turek Dentist		
1526	Edward Roeder Jeweler		
1528		Carl Guten Delicatessen	Meyer Guten Delicatessen
1529		Nick Brazy Real Estate	Nick Brazy Real Estate Wisconsin Federal Co. Building Contractors
1531		Martin Marx Barber	
1533		Otto Turek Dentist	Otto Turek Dentist
1534		Edward Roeder Jeweler	Jacob Urkofsky Barber
1535		Diecken's Pharmacy	Diecken's Pharmacy
1600		Joseph Lotter Meats	Joseph Lotter Meats
1602	Peter P. Buettner Meats		
1606	Harry N. Galst Grocery		
1607	North Avenue Natatorium		
1608		Harry N. Galst Grocery	
1609		North Avenue Natatorium	North Avenue Natatorium
1610	Benjamin Berkowitz Baker		
1611-19	Louis Jenz Soft Drinks		
1613		William Schwantes Tavern and Bowling	Albert J. Schill Tavern
1614		Ester Berkowitz Baker	Carl S. Berkowitz Baker
1617		George Caralis Barber	George Caralis Barber
1618		Isaac Fox Confectioner	Kay Sharon Hosiery Mills Inc.
1622		Trubuilt Auto Body Co.	Constant Hosiery Stores Inc.

Address	1930 business name	1940 business name	1950 business name
1623		Alois Ansay Linen Supply	
1624	George A. Lurie Co. Real Estate		
1626	Edward Hartel Autos	Albert R. Kaddatz Glass and Paints	
1627		Baxter Laundries Corp.	Fowler Towels Supply Co.
1627-29	New Way Service Co. Laundry		
1629	Joseph Scheibl Baker Ervin Wenzel Physician		
1630	National Tea Co.		
1634		Ruben Cohen Delicatessen	Ruben Cohen Delicatessen
1635		Samuel Sweet Bakery	
1637			Jack Baum Meats

### Points in summary

- The strongest ethnic influence on North Avenue during this time period was Jewish.
- North Avenue, between 8th and 17th was a virtual international community of immigrants during the three decades, including Latvians, Germans, Greeks, Belgians, Norwegians, Austrians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Bohemians, Chinese, French, English, Sweeds, Finns, Hungarians, Italians, French Canadians, Poles, and Armenians (census records for 1930 and 1940).
- By 1950 there was a small contingency of black-run businesses on North Ave. on 9th and 10th, including Alyse Archie and Moses Crumble.

### *The loss of Bronzeville*

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

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

### *The new chapter*

For decades much of Lindsay Heights fell victim to the clearances. Not only was the neighborhood affected by the building of the I-94/I-43 freeways through the heart of Bronzeville, but a second

corridor was cleared for the Park West Freeway—a highway that was never built. As a result, Lindsay Heights lost over three-quarters of its population after 1950. The majority remained African American.

In the 1990s, change began to occur with a melding of the past and present. In 1997 a former neighborhood resident, Sharon Adams, returned to reclaim her family home and reconnect to her old neighborhood. Remembering the pre-clearance days of the diverse ethnic groups working together, the vibrant commercial districts, and people sitting on their porches, Sharon was shocked to find blocks of empty lots, decaying properties, and boarded-up buildings. She and her husband Larry immediately went to work rallying neighbors and founded the Walnut Way Conservation Corporation. Walnut Way, residents, and organizational partners implemented many projects in the next decades, including youth talent showcases, a peach orchard, gardens, academic school fairs, baseball and football summer camps.

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

Walnut Way worked with a consortium of public and private enterprises, including WHEDA. Since the consortium began, WHEDA built 165 new houses in Lindsay Heights, and 221 were rehabilitated.

Another outgrowth of the consortium was finally making the neighborhood's name of "Lindsay Heights" official. The name was in honor of Bernice Lindsay who helped develop many of the popular culture and service organizations in Milwaukee, including the Creative Center, a YWCA, a theater, and the black self-help organization, the Mary Church Terrell Club. She fought for fair housing, including the development of Milwaukee's first low income housing project—the Hillside Terrace.

### Current populations (as of 2017)

Unlike the southern section of Lindsay Heights, North Division is not particularly diverse in its population. Over 9 in 10 residents are African American. Slightly over half the neighborhood population lives at the poverty line (where annual household incomes are under \$25,000). The main occupations of working-age people in North Division are in administration, production, and healthcare support. Home ownership is relatively low. Over two-thirds of the property units in North Division are rented.

The good news for families with children that may want to live in North Division is its position on the vice index. On a per capita basis, North Division has one-third fewer "vice" businesses (gambling, liquor stores, adult entertainment) than the average for Wisconsin and nearly 50 percent fewer than the average for the United States. Perhaps that is the reason the neighborhood has so many children, with over 4 in 10 residents being youngsters or teenagers.

### INTERESTING FEATURES

- **North Division High School**, at 1011 W. Center St.
- **Phillis Wheatley School**, at 2442 N. 20th St., a K4 to 5th grade school.
- **Ezekiel Gillespie Park**, at 14th and Wright Ave.
- **LaVarnway Boys & Girls Club**, at 2739 N. 15th St.

## RECURRING NEARBY OUTINGS

In the following section the website addresses have been eliminated due to technical problems with the various ways different web browsers display PDF files. Website information on these events is available through the book *Milwaukee Area Outings on the Cheap*. See below.

### FREE FAMILY SWIM

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Wed. 7:05-8:15pm	North Division H.S., 1011 W. Center St., enter west side of bldg.	Swimming. Children 7 and under must be accompanied by adult. Swim caps can be purchased at site. 267-5077.	Free

### KWANZAA

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Late Dec.	Wisconsin Black Historical Center, 2620 W. Center St.	An African-American cultural festival held from December 26 to January 1.	Free

### JUNETEENTH DAY

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
June 19, daytime	Along Martin Luther King Dr. between Center and Burleigh Sts.	Celebration of the US holiday that commemorates the day in 1865 when the end of slavery was announced in Texas, with everything African American—the food, families, music, clothes, dance, exhibits, crafts, art, and a parade.	Free

### BRONZEVILLE WEEK

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Aug., 2nd week	MLK Dr., between Garfield Ave. and Center St.	Cultural and arts festival, with a run/walk run, health screenings, trolley rides, arts night, poetry readings.	Free

### BRONZEVILLE JAZZ IN THE HOOD

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Early Jul., Fri. 4-9pm	4th St. between North and Garfield	Celebration of African-American culture that focuses on local creative entrepreneurial talent with art performances.	Free

### WALK THROUGH OLD BRONZEVILLE

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Daily, by appt., 1:30-4	Lapham Park Apart- ments and Senior Center 1901 N. 6th St.	Visit to replica of the once thriving Walnut Street, the heart of Bronzeville, in lower level of Lapham Center. To reserve time, call (414) 286-8859	Free

## WEEKLY WALKS IN LINDSAY HEIGHTS

When?	Where?	Description and contact info	Admission
Wed.'s 6pm	11th and Lloyd Sts.	Opportunity to learn more about neighborhood, meet neighbors, talk to alderman.	Free

These outings are provided courtesy of MECAH Publishing. To access the book that provides nearly 600 outings—all priced under \$10—for the entire Greater Milwaukee area, go to <http://mecahmilwaukee.com/NonFiction.html>

## QUOTES FROM RESIDENTS

“The neighborhood is dangerous sometimes but overall the majority of people, probably ninety percent are regular, everyday people. I think there is an unchecked element of crime . . . but I think the beauty, the esthetic of the garden adds a certain beauty and humanity to it, but it already exists--but I think overall it's been mostly peaceful.”

--*Sam Alford, student activist (Sam lives next to the public garden at 18th & Meinecke and has helped build the garden) (see photo)*

## PHOTOS



Today's neighborhood-Public Garden 18th & Meinecke



Today's neighborhood-  
Ezekiel Gillespie Park

Today's neighborhood-  
Greater Galilee Baptist Church



For more information on Milwaukee neighborhoods, refer to John Gurda's *Milwaukee, City of Neighborhoods*.

Do you have great photos of this neighborhood? Are you a resident with an interesting quote about this neighborhood? Do you have recurring outings, additions, corrections, or general comments about this neighborhood? Please email your input to Dr. Jill Florence Lackey at: [jflanthropologist@currently.com](mailto:jflanthropologist@currently.com)

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