



BAY VIEW Historian



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Photos 1&2: John Rothe, Photo 3: Jeremy Ebersole

Puddlers' Cottages Proposed As Local Historic District

BY JEREMY EBERSOLE

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The story of the Milwaukee Iron Company / Bay View Rolling Mill is likely very familiar to readers of this publication. It is this long gone industrial behemoth, commemorated now by a plaque at the corner of Russell and Superior, that gave birth to Bay View in the 1860s as the Milwaukee region's first company town and later its first industrial suburb. Mill owner Eber Ward platted the subdivision that is now Bay View surrounding his factory, constructing some housing but (in contrast to company towns like Pullman, IL) also encouraging employees to purchase land from the company and build their own housing. Exemplifying the somewhat paternalistic nature of industry at the time, Ward saw homeownership as paramount to improving worker productivity and encouraging civic responsibility. Terms of payment for company-owned housing were easy and they were even lowered or suspended when wages decreased or the mill closed temporarily.

A small handful of these first generation Puddlers' Cottages (so named for their first inhabitants who often formed or "puddled" molten metal into iron) remain in Bay Views. The most notable, cohesive, and intact collection is a grouping of seven on the east side of Superior St. between E. Russell Ave. and E. Ontario St. With the factory itself demolished in 1939 and most other physical remnants of the founding of the city also gone, this row of unassuming mid-19th century workers' cottages is arguably the strongest remaining connection to the community's industrial genesis.

Because of its historic significance, this small half block was recently nominated by a local resident to become a local historic district. Falling within the larger National Register of Historic Places-listed Bay View Historic District (a Federal designation awarded in 1982), the proposed South Superior Street Puddlers' Cottages Historic District would become a City of Milwaukee historic district, joining individual buildings like the Trowbridge School and Avalon Theater that are already locally designated as historic. The proposed district has already passed through the first round of City reviews, where it was unanimously recommended for designation by the Historic Preservation Commission (details including an in-depth history of the cottages are available at <https://milwaukee.legistar.com/Legislation> by searching for File 201378), but it must next go before the City's Zoning, Neighborhoods & Development Committee (ZND), likely on June 29. This group, composed of five alders including Bay View alder Marina Dimitrijevic, will then make a recommendation to Common Council for final approval.

Importantly, the hearing before ZND is public. Members of the committee want to hear from the community, and thus the public has a meaningful opportunity to weigh in on the historic designation and ensure the history we all cherish is protected. Along with the honor of formal recognition of Bay View's contribution to Milwaukee history (less than 2% of properties in Milwaukee are locally designated) and acknowledgement of the workers who built the community, designation would protect the community value of these important buildings by requiring that certain exterior changes, including demolition, be approved by the Historic Preservation Commission as part of a public hearing. This would ensure that the entire community has a voice in the future of these significant community landmarks. Importantly, designation does not stop change to the properties; it simply provides an extra layer of review and allows the public the opportunity to weigh in on places of importance to the entire community.

In addition to preserving history and community character, smaller older homes like these play a critical role in providing Bay View with Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing, a keenly felt need in the community that is only expected to increase. Economic realities dictate that new homes that might be built on these properties were they to be demolished would be more expensive. Designation

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Is it Time to Renew Your Membership?

Please look at your Bay View Historian mailing label to see when your membership will expire.

All yearly membership terms run from January 1 thru December 31. Any new memberships will be current through the end of the calendar year (one year plus pro-rated months). Members receive our newsletter, *The Historian*, with interesting articles and the latest information on all our events as well as discounts at a variety of Bay View merchants. Thanks for supporting the programs of the Bay View Historical Society!

PLEASE RENEW MY MEMBERSHIP IN THE BAY VIEW HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Membership Dues

- ☐ Individual.....\$20
- ☐ Household.....\$30
- ☐ Senior (65 or older).....\$17
- ☐ Senior Household.....\$25
- ☐ Nonprofit/Small Business.....\$30
- ☐ Corporate.....\$55
- ☐ Also enclosed is a tax deductible contribution of \$ _____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____

Please make checks payable to:

Bay View Historical Society

Name _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

- ☐ Please contact me! I'd like to volunteer for a project or committee.
- ☐ Please save a tree and send *The Historian* to the email address above.

Send your Membership Renewal to:

The Bay View Historical Society
Attn: Membership
2590 S. Superior Street
Bay View, WI 53207

BVHS President's Message

Summer is upon us! I love spring flowers, but long for the warmth only summer brings. This summer will look different from any other summer ever before. It's a summer of transitions and slowly getting back to normal life after our collective trauma. I find myself wanting everything to be 100% normal but knowing we have to proceed with caution. We can enjoy the outdoors together, with social distancing and masks. This summer we have a Gazebo Concert, Sunrise Yoga, and our August Walk will return. For our virtual offerings, take a tour of the house, join our Book Club, and imbibe with us during our Beer Tasting. All of these events and offerings can be found on our website, at bayviewhistoricalsociety.org. I hope we see you soon online or in person!

Warmly,

Hannah Hazelberg

South Shore Yacht Club Landmarking Rescheduled for 2022

BY RON WINKLER

Landmarking of the South Shore Yacht Club (SSYC), 2300 East Nock Street, scheduled for last year, was postponed due to COVID-19. Landmarking was tentatively rescheduled for this year, but was again put off. The decision was made jointly with SSYC Commodore Pete Engel.

Next year's rescheduled landmarking will be in conjunction with SSYC's annual Review of the Fleet, a mid-June ceremony marking the opening of the boating season. Last year, two major storms caused widespread damage at SSYC along with major destruction along Lake Michigan's shoreline. Damage at SSYC has been repaired and the water level of the lake is two feet lower than last year, so the yacht club is in good shape physically.

SSYC was founded in 1913 and its current clubhouse dates from 1935. In 1983, the Beulah Brinton house was BVHS's inaugural landmark and SSYC will be the society's 27th landmark.

Puddlers' Cottages *Continued*

would also make demolition more difficult, which is a boon to the environment. Studies show that renovating an older home as opposed to demolishing* and replacing it has the equivalent environmental impact of removing 93 cars from the road for an entire year! For homeowners within the district (as well as the larger existing National Register district), there is a State Historic Tax Credit that returns 25% of the cost of approved work and allays any additional costs that might arise from historically accurate restoration work. Local designation helps protect that investment.

Anyone interested in having a say in the historic designation process can do so in a number of different ways:

- Submit a written comment to ZND by emailing clee@milwaukee.gov, CC your alder at Marina@milwaukee.gov, and reference File 201378. Feel free to CC the entire ZND by emailing rjbauma@milwaukee.gov, mcoggs@milwaukee.gov, ahamil@milwaukee.gov, and jperez@milwaukee.gov as well for maximum impact.
- Register to speak at the ZND meeting, also by emailing clee@milwaukee.gov. No need to be nervous! ZND wants to hear from residents, and your voice matters! Providing public testimony is one of the most powerful and influential ways to get involved with the local democratic process.
- Reach out directly to your alder at Marina@milwaukee.gov to let Ald. Dimitrijevic know your views. Alders serve their constituents and want to hear your views on issues coming before them so they can represent you well! (If you don't live in Bay View, you can still find your alder and contact them at <https://city.milwaukee.gov/CommonCouncil>.)
- Tell your friends and neighbors how much you love Bay View history and these incredible Puddlers' Cottages and how they can make a difference too!

Let's work together to ensure Bay View's important historic places continue to make the community we love so special, while maintaining affordable housing, and protecting our planet for years to come!

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Near this proposed historic district, the George Edmunds House at 2550 S. Shore Dr. is another example of a well-preserved Puddlers' Cottage. It became the Bay View Historical Society's twenty-third landmark in 2016.

* FOOTNOTE: Moretti, Peggy. "Understanding the Carbon Cost of Demolition." *Restore Oregon Field Notes Magazine*, p.14-15, Spring 2021, <https://restoreoregon.org/2021/04/12/understanding-the-carbon-cost-of-demolition/>.



VIRTUAL BEER TASTING
5PM, SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 18

**JOIN US ONLINE AT 5PM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH
FOR OUR VIRTUAL BEER TASTING!**

Kits will be ready for pick-up same day from 1pm-4pm at the Beulah Brinton House, or can be delivered for a fee.
Kits will include 6 craft beers and a variety of pairings.

Sign-up in the website store! Each kit is intended for two adults.
Must be 21 years or older to participate.

VISIT US AT WWW.BAYVIEWHISTORICALSOCIETY.ORG FOR MORE INFORMATION!

Join Today!

2021 BVHS Virtual Book Club

Join our virtual Book Club! We will be reading three local titles throughout the year. Ron Winkler's "Bay View," Lisa Ann Jacobsen's "Kinnickinnic Avenue," and Ron Winkler's "Town of Lake." Book club bundles are available on the website (bayviewhistoricalsociety.org/shop) for a deep discount of only \$45! Original retail price is \$66!

Already own the books but want to join the conversation? Sign-up for the discussions in our shop, \$5 per discussion, or \$10 for all three.

Meeting details will be shared with participants pending purchase and discussion sessions will be recorded for those that might not be able to attend at the specified day/time.

Ron Winkler's "Bay View" book discussion has passed, but two wonderful discussions remain! On August 5th we'll discuss "Kinnickinnic Avenue" by Lisa Ann Jacobsen. On November 4th, we'll talk about "Town of Lake" by Ron Winkler. Don't miss out on the conversation and an opportunity to support the Bay View Historical Society!

Board & Committee Contacts:

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\$30 Household/\$25 Senior Household
\$30 Non-Profit/Small Business
\$55 Corporate

Bay View Historical Society
2590 S. Superior Street, Bay View, WI 53207
www.bayviewhistoricalsociety.org

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The Town of Granville Part two

BY RON WINKLER

The Town of Granville was one of seven townships established within Milwaukee County by the territorial legislature between 1838 and 1841. Its borders were Ozaukee County on the north (today's County Line Road), Waukesha County on the west (today's 124th St.), Wauwatosa Township on the south (today's Hampton Avenue), and Milwaukee Township on the east (today's Range Line Road/27th Street).



Over the years, all seven townships disappeared as areas incorporated to become the nineteen different municipalities that comprise Milwaukee County. Most of Granville eventually joined the City of Milwaukee, although some northeastern sections were annexed by the villages of Brown Deer, River Hills, and city of Glendale. Milwaukee's 1962 annexation of Granville was the largest acquisition in the city's history.

Today, Granville is a neighborhood on Milwaukee's northwest side. The first installment in this series presented a very brief history of Granville. In this segment, we will examine how and why Granville disappeared. In future articles, we'll take a more detailed look at Granville's history via its pioneers, streets, churches and cemeteries. We'll also look at present-day Granville and see that, despite development, it's the most rural area in the City of Milwaukee.

Granville's first loss to annexation

Granville rejected Milwaukee's first annexation overture in 1870. It then lost land via piecemeal annexations between 1897 and the mid-1950s. The 1897 loss was when Schwartzburg, located in the southeastern corner of Granville and the northwestern corner of the town of Wauwatosa, incorporated as the Village of North Milwaukee.

North Milwaukee, an industrial suburb, covered 1.4 square miles and its boundaries were: West Silver Spring Drive on the north, West Congress St. on the south, North Sherman Boulevard on the west, and North 27th Street on the east. In 1918, North Milwaukee upgraded to become the City of North Milwaukee. (On December 31, 1928, North Milwaukee consolidated with the City of Milwaukee.)

In 1930, Granville lost more area with the incorporation of River Hills. The majority of River Hills was in the northwest corner of the Town of Milwaukee, but a small portion came from the northeast corner of the Town of Granville. Landowners in River Hills were wealthy Milwaukeeans, with familiar names like Allis, Bradley, Falk, Stratton, and

Uihlein. They had built summer homes on parcels of land at least forty acres in size.

As these residents had little in common with the farmers who controlled Town of Milwaukee government, they incorporated around the Milwaukee Country Club, the focus of their community life. River Hills refers to the Milwaukee River, which runs through the western portion of the village and its hilly topography.

Milwaukee's expansion was halted by the Depression, which began in 1929, and World War II, which the U.S. entered on December 8, 1941. But when the war ended in 1945, and especially after 1950, Milwaukee County's nine municipalities, particularly the City of Milwaukee, aggressively pursued expansion of their borders. Between 1950 and 1957, 8 new municipalities incorporated.

Failure of town government

From its birth on January 31, 1846, Milwaukee viewed its expansion as a "Manifest Destiny." To that end, in 1923, Milwaukee created a Department of Annexation. It played on the failure of town government and promised improvements and amenities to town residents who joined the city. As described above, North Milwaukee accepted that offer.

Town governments that failed were unable to meet their resident's political, economic, and social needs. Conversely, Milwaukee promised high quality schools, roads, sidewalks, and many times lower taxes.

The juiciest part of the carrot that Milwaukee offered was inexpensive, abundant, and good tasting water. In the mid twentieth century, town wells were drying up or becoming polluted and many towns lacked access to the lake. Others were unable or unwilling to commit funds to build or upgrade their water systems. Initially, Milwaukee sold water to towns, but when the annexation war moved into high gear, the city threatened to withhold its bottomless supply of Lake Michigan water.

Milwaukee's need to expand

When World War II ended, town lands accounted for 75% of Milwaukee County's area. Although the land was up for grabs, it took five years to get the ball rolling. When the City of Milwaukee and the nine existing suburbs got going, the competition for town land was, at times outright hostile.

Milwaukee viewed suburbs as an "iron ring" that threatened to strangle the city's progress. City officials, in their "Manifest Destiny," loathed "cherry picking" such as Glendale's 1950 incorporation to enclose an industrial corridor, and the 1951 incorporation of St. Francis to claim the Lakeside Power Plant. Milwaukee needed to sustain its economy and tax base by adding land to offset its loss of property values and acreage from increasing suburbanization.



Declaring independence.

Additionally, industry was expanding to the northwest, in the direction of Granville. Milwaukee had almost no vacant land for industrial development and knew it needed to expand or die.

Milwaukee itself felt threatened by areas abutting Milwaukee County in the counties of Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee. Those communities could have reached across the county lines to annex Milwaukee County's town lands. Those threats were from the cities of Butler, Menomonee Falls, Germantown, Brookfield, Elm Grove, and Mequon.

These postwar annexation conflicts were fueled by the greatest economic prosperity in American history. It snowballed to affect every aspect of American life. Returning GIs married and started families to set the baby boom in motion. This created an unprecedented demand for new single-family homes. There was plenty of farmland and open areas in the towns throughout the county and they were developed into subdivisions and businesses. Streets were paved and widened. Old buildings were demolished and streetcars vanished. New churches and schools were built.

There was an increase in automobile ownership, making Americans more mobile. The resulting flight to the suburbs was partially fueled by the Cold War which made industrial Milwaukee a possible target for a nuclear attack. As a result, civil defense was also used to justify Milwaukee's expansion into the surrounding countryside.

Granville in 1950

In 1950, all of Granville was still intact, except for the southeastern corner that had incorporated as North Milwaukee, and the northeast portion that had been annexed by River Hills. Granville still contained 29 of its original 36 square miles, or 80.5 % of its land area. Unfortunately, Granville was unable to incorporate. One of Wisconsin's statutes for municipal incorporation required a minimum population per square mile. Granville could not satisfy that provision due to its rural character, with farms and vacant, undeveloped land.



The annexation war in Granville began in 1950 when Glendale, partly in southeast Granville, incorporated an industrial corridor along Port Washington Avenue. Glendale eventually expanded to almost six square miles. It's not clear where the name Glendale originated, although Glendale Avenue, named in 1890 by the Glendale Investment Association, passes through the southern part of the city.

More significant was the prosperous community of Brown Deer Station, centered around a railroad crossroads on Brown Deer Road in Granville's northeastern corner. It's not clear how Brown Deer got its name. Carl Baehr, in "Milwaukee's Street Names," offers several theories, which he rejects in favor of his belief that when the railroad established its station here in 1850, they named it for the prevalence of deer in the area.

Brown Deer, located entirely within the town of Granville, incorporated as a village in 1955 with 1.8 square miles and 1,323 residents. Afterwards, many of Granville's remaining residents, who feared annexation from Milwaukee, sought to become part of Brown Deer. Brown Deer responded by annexing most of the rest of Granville and expanded to 22 square miles.

Milwaukee took immediate action to overturn the new annexation and received assistance from two Town of Granville board members. They were joined by owners of undeveloped land in the contested area who wanted to go with Milwaukee because their property values would increase. However, homeowners in the contested area of Granville wanted to be in Brown Deer because their tax assessments would be lower than Milwaukee's. When Granville residents in the disputed area went to the poles in 1956, they narrowly voted in favor of Milwaukee. However, Brown Deer had precedent and that was the beginning of lengthy litigation.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court gave Brown Deer temporary jurisdiction over the contested territory, but three years later ruled in favor of Milwaukee. It went back and forth, and as Brown Deer and Milwaukee fought over Granville, the disputed area existed in limbo.

As boundaries and tax bases changed, Granville's schools, including a new high school shared with Brown Deer, were unable to plan their futures. In one action, the Milwaukee County Sheriff removed patrols from the portions of Granville claimed by Milwaukee, to the irritation of Brown Deer residents.

Residents wondered in which municipality they lived. To protest annexation, a group of Granville residents briefly declared an "Independent Granville" and elected their own government.

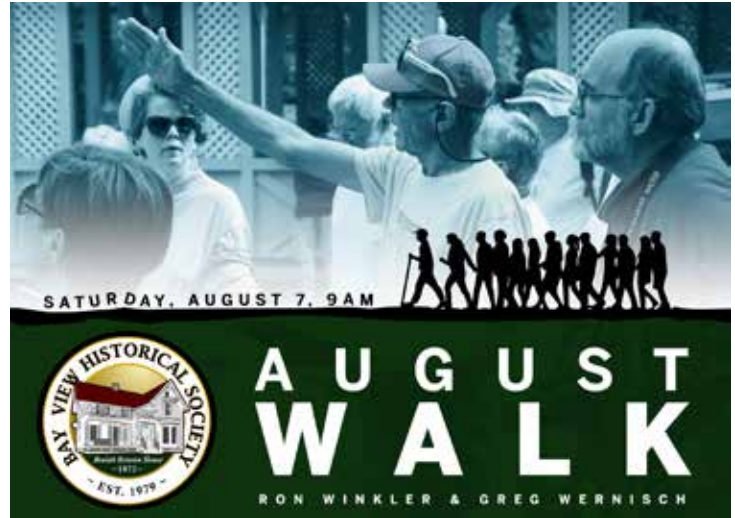


Some residents took matters into their own hands.

All was finally resolved in April 1962 when the Wisconsin Supreme Court determined that Brown Deer's annexation ordinances were invalid and reduced Brown Deer to 4.3 square miles. Milwaukee was given all but one-quarter of a square mile of the contested territory which was the Tripoli Country Club, a one-half square mile area. Milwaukee, by contrast, added 16 square miles to its jurisdiction, the largest acquisition in its history. The Town of Granville ceased to exist.

During the annexation war that lasted from 1950 until 1957, eight new suburbs incorporated and seven of the ten existing suburbs annexed additional land. With these eighteen suburbs plus Milwaukee, there were now nineteen municipalities in the county, which exist to this day. Milwaukee, the largest municipality, nearly doubled its land area during this period.

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August Walk to resume with Fernwood & Sauerkraut Hill Walk, Saturday, August 7

BY RON WINKLER

The Bay View Historical Society (BVHS) is excited to announce that its annual August Walk will be held on Saturday, August 7th. We will start and end at Cream City Realty, 3474 S. Pennsylvania Avenue. Registration will be at 9:00 am and the walk will begin at 9:30 am. The Fernwood & Sauerkraut Hill Walk will be led by society members Ron Winkler and Greg Wernisch. We will follow safety guidelines for outdoors as determined by our health department and lawmakers at the time of the walk.

The cost is \$5.00 for members of the Bay View Historical Society (BVHS) and \$10.00 for non-members. Anyone purchasing a membership that day will be admitted for \$5.00. Each participant will also receive a copy of the walk brochure, one of nine walking tours designed to help Bay Viewites and visitors gain an appreciation of Bay View's history, architecture and lifestyle.

The walk is approximately two miles, covering the area between Oklahoma Avenue and Morgan Avenue from Lake Michigan to the Lake Parkway.

Highlights include:

Bay View Park which was developed in 1926 when houses were threatened by bluff erosion. We will see houses that were moved from the park to nearby locations.

Erwin Zillman Home, 3328 S. New York Avenue (1925), home to "Mr. Bay View" Erwin Zillman, Alderman and editor/publisher of "The Bay View Observer."

St. Francis State Bank/ Knights of Pytheas/Cream City Realty, 3474 S. Pennsylvania Avenue (1923), original home of the St. Francis State Bank and BVHS landmark.

Morgan Park, established 1927 on triangle formed by Pennsylvania, Kinnickinnic, and Holt Avenues to honor Elizabeth Morgan, beloved teacher at Trowbridge Street School.

Russell Bennett Home, 3317 S. Kinnickinnic Avenue (1855-56), the oldest known home in Bay View, built in Gothic Revival style on a hill by farmer Russell Bennett.

Fernwood Montessori School, 3239 S. Pennsylvania Avenue, founded in 1895 as a Town of Lake school. The present school dates from 1928.

Messiah Lutheran Church, 2015 E. Fernwood Avenue (1961) was founded in 1917 and the original church still stands at 3208 S. Kinnickinnic Avenue.



Passing, Seen

BY BILL O'BRIEN

"Number, please," was the direction early switchboard operators asked before placing phone calls.

Then came dialing service, which the Wisconsin Telephone Company rolled out in the late 1920s, allowing its 48,000 customers to call without ordinarily speaking to operators, who went unseen while still making all the necessary electromechanical connections between subscribers.

Countless calls have been routed through the Sheridan Central exchange at 3044 South Logan Avenue since it came online at midnight, Saturday, November 21, 1931. The building and its 1970 addition were built in the Georgian Revival style, with limestone foundations and red brick walls laid in Flemish bond (long-short-long surmounted by short-long-short), framed by quoins, and topped with limestone cornices. The window frames all have keystones, scrolled in the west and south first stories, geometric in the second story and all the north alley windows.



Photos by Bill O'Brien Photos by Bill O'Brien

The west façade of eight bays (2 windows wide, 4 windows, 2 windows) has two slightly-projecting pavilions. The main entrance, which I've never seen anyone enter or exit, is set deep in a tall, half-round arch in the north pavilion. Is it my habitual squinting, or does the entry pavilion really look like a surprised face?

The building's older windows are metal framed, with round arches in the first story of Logan and Oklahoma, rectangular in the second story and along the alley. Blind first-story windows, made of limestone panels and never opened to daylight, grace the center and east ranges of Oklahoma and part of the east wall.

Former basement windows have been filled with limestone blocks. Windowless portions of the second story are the latest addition, marked by paler brickwork and simplified limestone cornices.



The exchange's most curious feature is an aluminum panel to the right of a windowless door on Oklahoma Avenue. The FALLOUT SHELTER sign denotes the building's past role as a Civil Defense Community Shelter. It appears to be the last such marker in Bay View, a remnant of Cold War preparations to withstand the aftereffects of an atomic bomb blast. Such shelters were provided with enough water, food, and sanitation and medical kits to maintain a specified number of people to remain underground for 2 weeks. There were also radiation detectors to gauge when it would be safe to surface.



The incalculable threat of nuclear warfare summoned up wide and intense countermeasures to contain and manage its possible impacts. A youthful participant in "tornado drills," I am struck by the contrasting response to the COVID pandemic, where simple precautions against a definite danger are too often debated or dismissed.

When Lois' flip phone recently gave up the ghost, the young rep at the cell phone store was surprised that it had endured so long. We regaled him with stories of its predecessors, touch tone and dial phones, which he knew from movies, and dial-up computer access, which he had heard

of. Pastel Princess phones and anvil-like Western Electric desk sets were news to him, as were exchange names (Humboldt 3 for Lois' 483 on South 12th; Garden 4 for my 424 on South Merrimac). He nodded as we told him about party lines with neighbors listening in, current before we made many or any calls, but I'm not sure he believed us.

The 1870s-1930s development of dialing technology and switchboard operators' work as "weavers of speech" is detailed in *Switchboards, Old and New*, a video from the AT&T Archives: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJ1fKfqt7qU>

Tell Your Story in the Bay View Historian: Request for Submissions

Do you have a story to tell from your childhood relating to Bay View? Do you have any Bay View history topics that you would like to explore...photos that you'd like to share? Now's your chance! The Bay View Historical Society welcomes members, residents and friends to submit articles and photos for the *Bay View Historian*.

Please submit articles via email to:

Kevin Petajan (kpetajan@gmail.com). Articles should be submitted in text or word format no more than 1000 words. Exceptions will be made if content is related to BVHS or is a timely Bay View event or issue.

- Submitted articles are not guaranteed publication. Articles are prioritized based on BVHS content and available space. In some cases, we reserve the right to hold article submissions for publishing for future editions of the Historian, with author's consent.
- Please submit any photos that correspond to the article as separate files (JPG, PNG or TIF) labeled in order of appearance in the article. Please note the placement of any photos in the article text as needed. Photos MUST have proper attribution.
- Please cite any references to other publications as needed.
- Please provide author name and contact information. Name will be published. Contact info will be published if requested.



Where in (Historical) Bay View?

BY RON WINKLER

Do you recognize this Bay View landmark? Look for the answer in the next issue of The Historian.



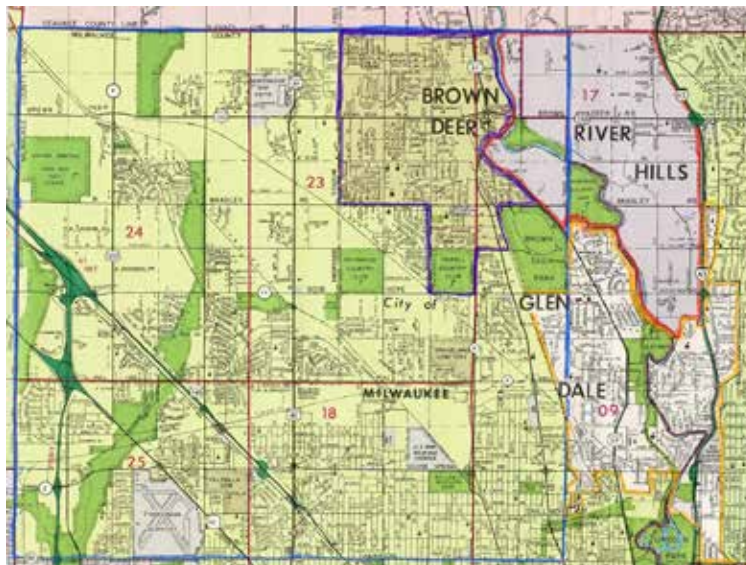
Answer to last issue's quiz (December 2020):

Answer to last issue's quiz (Spring 2021): This is the original St. Augustine parish, founded by German Catholics in 1887. This High Victorian Gothic cream city brick building at 2507 South Graham Street was constructed by St. Augustine member Elias Stollenwerk, senior member of Elias Stollenwerk and Company. This 1887 building served as both school and church until the current church was constructed in 1908. The 1887 building then served as the parish school. It was given landmark status by the Bay View Historical Society in 1988. Today it is the site of Downtown Montessori Academy, with students from age three to eighth grade.



Town of Granville Continued

At the time Granville disappeared, it had the physical, social, and economic characteristics of the suburbs. In fact, it was promoted as, "Milwaukee's suburb in the city." Today, much of Granville is still open land, woods, and farmland. **End of Part Two. To be continued in the next issue of The Historian.**



Granville's fate. Granville's original borders are drawn in blue. Those are County Line Road (Ozaukee County) on the north, 124th St. (Waukesha County) on the west, Hampton Avenue on the south, and 27th Street/Range Line Road on the east. Most of this area is Milwaukee. Other municipalities and their borders are: River Hills' borders are in red; Glendale's borders are in orange; Brown Deer's borders are in purple.

The Will to Give

*Last Will
& Testament*

Have you thought of including the Bay View Historical Society in your will? The Brinton House is almost 150 years old. Its presence is a Bay View treasure documenting time past. This house and the work of the Bay View Historical Society will continue for generations to come through the generosity of its members and friends. Please consider naming the Bay View Historical Society as one of the beneficiaries in your will. Doing so ensures that the resources needed to preserve and maintain the Brinton House will be available and the house will remain a landmark in this community.

For more information, please contact Nancy Tawney, 414.744.5674; ntawney@aol.com

Events:

Beulah Brinton Gazebo Concert
*The Ukulele Sunshine Band
& The Redundants*
Saturday • June 12 • 7pm
SORRY, THIS EVENT IS SOLD OUT.

Beulah Brinton Gazebo Concert
Solstice Jam with David HB Drake
Monday • June 21 • 6:30pm
Beulah Brinton House

Yoga Class
Every 4th Saturday • June-August.
Please visit BVHS website for registration.

Virtual Book Club
"Kinnickinnic Avenue"
by Lisa Ann Jacobsen
Thursday • August 5 • 6:30pm

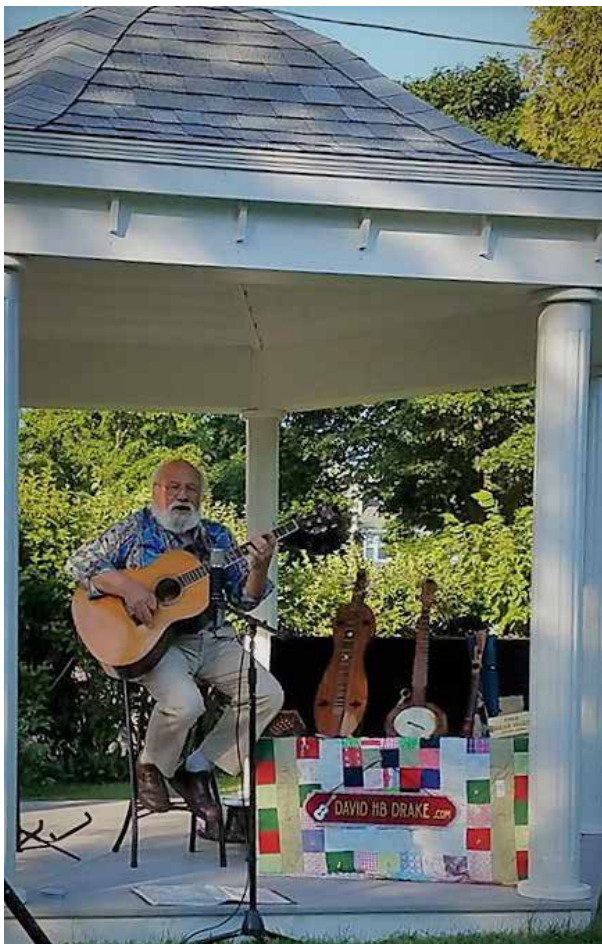
Virtual Book Club
"Town of Lake" by Ron Winkler
Thursday • November 4 • 6:30pm
Please visit BVHS website for registration.

August Walk
Saturday • August 7 • 9:00am
Cream City Realty
3474 S. Pennsylvania Ave.

Virtual Beer Tasting
Saturday • September 18 • 1-4pm
(pickup)

**BVHS Landmark Dedication,
South Shore Yacht Club**
Postponed until 2022

BVHS Board Meetings
(via Zoom until further notice)
Wednesday • June 9 • 6:30pm
Wednesday • July 14 • 6:30pm
Wednesday • August 11 • 6:30pm



Solstice Jam *with* David HB Drake

A "Solstice Jam" will be held on Monday, June 21st at 6:30pm outdoors by the lawn gazebo of the Beulah Brinton House, 2590 S. Superior Ave in Bay View WI. Neighbors, BVHS members, and musicians and are invited to bring a lawn chair and instrument to sing and strum along with folksinger David HB Drake and friends. Requests will be attempted! This event is part of the annual Make Music Milwaukee celebration. In case of bad weather, the event will be cancelled.