Walker's Point

A narrow gorge of dry land surrounded by swamps was an unlikely place to begin a settlement. However, with a vision equal to that of Solomon Juneau and Byron Kilbourn, George Walker set up his trading post overlooking the confluence of the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers at a spot near today's E. Water St., S. 1st Street and N. 1st Street. The Virginian born pioneer came to Wisconsin when he was 18, and by the early 1820s he had established himself in Milwaukee. His store, Walker & Sons, was the first in Milwaukee.

The original production of this tour pamphlet was financed with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and received assistance from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This printing was made possible by contributions from the City of Milwaukee Community Development Block Grant Program.

Published by City of Milwaukee Department of City Development
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Key to symbols:
NR National Register of Historic Places
ML Milwaukee Landmark
MC Designated by the Historic Preservation Commission of Milwaukee, successor to the Milwaukee Landmarks Commission

Milwaukee Historic Buildings Tour

Walker's Point

A self-guided driving tour of commercial & industrial buildings in the Walker's Point neighborhood.

Milwaukee

Historic Buildings Tour

Walker's Point Commercial & Industrial Buildings Tour

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Brochures in this series include:

Avenues West
Van Ness Hill
Janesville Town: The Heart of Old Milwaukee
Janesville: Preservation, Revitalization and Adaptive Reuse
Kilbourntown
Walker's Point: Residential Tour
West End
North Point Neighborhood
Bay View

Amer [20x112] features alorge backlit art. gloss ceiling. [20x132] style structure was built as a bronch bonk. The 1922 addition to the east doubled the size of the building with a slight variation in the stone being visible just to the right of the entrance. The interior on S. 5th St., below the Schlitz logo of a belted globe. Later used as an industrial warehouse and near popular indoor beer hall, the Tivoli Garden. The entrance to the elaborately decorated Tivoli was located Milwaukee Ballet Company. The Neoclassical style structure with its large arched fourth story window once had an elaborate sheet metal cornice and was said to have been the largest expresso of display windows in Milwaukee. After decades of neglect, it is now being restored as a mixed use commercial building.

Henry J. Langhoff built this substantial commercial block to house his business and various tenants. One of the largest in the city and the best planned on the South Side. The lively Queen Anne street frontage includes in more audacious storefronts and features a formal porch and pilastered corner tower with a canopied front door. This cream brick Ionic order building to house his butcher shop and the family's basement. The building's front door was restored in the 1970s and now has a transom window.

The contrast of brick and rusticated stone trim and the turrets, the small cylinder-like projections on the facade, are typical of the Romanesque style.

Irving Hammer, 414 W. National Ave., west section 1905-1906, east section 1922. Architect: Henry J. Rohrer, NR. It is one of Milwaukee's oldest buildings, was established in 1847 by Samuel Marshall who took on Charles F. Isley as his partner in 1849. This Classical Revival style structure was built as a cream brick building to house his business and various tenants. Theatorium for its training. However, the City of Milwaukee Community Development Block Grant Program.

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The contrast of brick and rusticated stone trim and the turrets, the small cylinder-like projections on the facade, are typical of the Romanesque style.
Lindsay Brothers Agricultural Implements. 32 S. 2d St. (1892) Architect: R.W. Williams. The Lindsay Brothers Agricultural Implements building was constructed on the northeast corner of 3rd and S. 2nd Sts. in Milwaukee. The building is a two-story, rectangular structure with a gable roof and a sheet metal cornice. The building was originally called Reed Street. Development was spurred by the construction of South 2nd Street. South 2nd Street was once the main thoroughfare and commercial heart of the area visible above the second story windows. This remarkably preserved Italianate structure still retains its architectural features, such as sheet metal cornice and pediments, the handsome Italianate masonry, and the presence of the original window openings and the cost line (carriage) plinth on this first floor.

Robert R. Bouldin's Black. 1885-2d S. 2d St. (1892) NR. Historian James Black notes that the substantial Bouldin blacksmith building is a fine example of the late Federal style. Although today mixing its old and new, this building with its sheet metal cornice and pediments, the handsome Italianate building still retains its original window openings and the cost line (carriage) plinth on this first floor.

Steam Boiler, 217-219 S. 2d St. (1896) NF. C. F. Swenson & Son's expanding business in 1895 for the establishment of their furnace, Bouldin & Bouldin, whose names are still visible above the second story windows. This remarkably preserved Italianate structure still retains its architectural features, such as sheet metal cornice and pediments, the handsome Italianate masonry, and the presence of the original window openings and the cost line (carriage) plinth on this first floor.

Father Bruno's Church, 324 S. 2d St. (1892) Architect: Schnetzky & Ober. This structure stands on the southeast corner of 3rd and S. 2nd Sts. and was originally a hardware store. The building was constructed in 1895 for the establishment of the Father Bruno's Church, a Jesuit parish. The church was later destroyed by fire, and the current building is a duplicate of the original structure.

Frederick Schroeder Building, 1035-1039 S. 5th St. (1887). This building is an excellent example of the Victorian Gothic style and is a fine example of the late Federal style. The building has a cast-iron cornice and pediments, and is capped by a domed roof with a weathervane in the shape of a ship's wheel.

Orlondini Studios, 633 W. Virginia St. (pre-1876; 2nd story added between 1888-1894; 3rd story added 1905). Architect: Schnetzky & Ober. This building is a fine example of the late Federal style. The building has a cast-iron cornice and pediments, and is capped by a domed roof with a weathervane in the shape of a ship's wheel.

Allen Black Building, 1921 S. 2d St. (1909-1946) Architect: Fitzhugh Scott. The Allen Black building is a fine example of the late Federal style. The building has a cast-iron cornice and pediments, and is capped by a domed roof with a weathervane in the shape of a ship's wheel.

Schenck Evangelical Lutheran Church, 202 S. 2d St. (1888) Architect: Albert Ems. The Schenck Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Schenck's Evangelical Lutheran congregation in 1887. The church was built in 1888 for the congregation's second church on this site. It was used for worship until 1924. It is known as the Schenck Evangelical Lutheran Church and it is located at 1035 S. 2nd St. The church was architecturally significant and is a fine example of the late Federal style.

William B. Fuldner Building, 512-516 S. 2nd St. (1876) Architect: Schnetzky & Ober. The William B. Fuldner Building is a significant example of the late Federal style. The building has a cast-iron cornice and pediments, and is capped by a domed roof with a weathervane in the shape of a ship's wheel.

St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, 1136 S. 5th St. (1891) Architect: Otto C. Uhling; tower and spire added 1879; St. Stephen's School, 1136 S. 5th St. (1891). St. Stephen's Lutheran Church is one of the finest examples of the late Federal style in Milwaukee. The church was built in 1891 for the Missouri Synod Lutheran congregation. The church was remodeled in 1914 and again in 1921. The present building is a fine example of the late Federal style.

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