Louis Fuldner House, 914 S. 4th St. (1874-75) Architect: Henry C. Koch. NR. This house, built by Louis Fuldner, is well-preserved with dormers, delicate leaded glass transoms, and rather delicate turned balusters. Louis' nephew, Herman Fuldner, built the finely crafted Queen Anne style house next door (No. 906-908) after he took over the family business. Noted for its ornate ironwork and contrast of rich materials including the grandiose iron balustrade on the second story.

Vogue School, 623 S. 4th St. (1897-99) Architect: Avery & Clapp. NR. A simple structure with large window areas.

Unique among Milwaukee's public school buildings is the design of the south half of this structure, originally known as the 5th District Primary School. It replaced a circa-1874 school building that stood on this site. Prestigious architect Ferry & Kluss designed the building with decorative Flemish gables trimmed with corbels. The northern extension, in brick, was built in the late 1970s and was designed by school board architect Guy Wiley. In 1877 this school was renamed for Jacques Vieau, founder of the city of St. John's German Lutheran and Milwaukee's first German pioneer preacher for the faith.


Once a common building type to Walker's Point, this brick doublehouse is one of a few such structures to survive in the neighborhood. Tax rolls show it was built in 1875. George O. Closse, who occupied the north half through 1911, had a varied career that included operating a drapery store, working as a policeman, staff collector, and finally as a real estate and insurance agent. Edwin W. A. L. A. L. Iglesias lived in the south half through 1885 and went from selling insurance to being the proprietor of the Milwaukee Daily News and later the superintendent of the Post Office. The simple structure features box moldings on the windows and a small cupola that is not easily visible from the street.

Old Anderson House, 630 S. 4th St. (1890). NR.

A Great Lakes captain and grocer, Old Anderson once lived in this house that faces historic National Avenue, but later built this very Colonial Revival residence in which he later lived his best years. It is the ornate style in the neighborhood. This Colonial Revival house features a cross-gabled gabled roof with dormers, delicate leaded glass transoms, and rather delicate turned balusters.


Holy Trinity Church was the first Roman Catholic congregation on the South Side and the city's second German congregation, indicative of the large number of Germans that first took up residence in the neighborhood. In 1856, reflecting the changing ethnic of the neighborhood, Holy Trinity merged with Milwaukee's first Spanish-speaking parish, Our Lady of Guadalupe. Victor Schnetzky, who was also the architect of St. John's Lutheran and 608 W. 7th St. (Church of the Saviour, designer this structure in the Classical Revival style. Winslow's Angelique House produced the elaborate stoves in 1890. The Italianate style school building is one of the oldest extant school structures in the city.

Shubert Mansion House, 410 S. 4th St. (1843-45).

Early Walker's Point pioneer Shubert Marth was a cooper and contractor, and is thought to have built this handsome residence. This is the oldest-known wood frame house in the neighborhood. Although built with clapboard siding, the plan was a Greek Revival style structure featuring a pedimented terrace and a front gable with cornice elements.

Above: 800 block of South 3rd Street from Milwaukee Illustrated, 1877. Above left: Erector House, 823-825 S. 3rd St. and 4th St., c. 1880.

( Courtesy of Mrs. Adelaide Durr Miller)

Brochures in this series include:

* Avenues West
* Vandalia Hill
* Jumatorium: The Heart of Old Milwaukee
* Preservation, Revitalization and Adaptive Reuse

Kilbourntown

Walker's Point: Commercial and Industrial Buildings Tour

West End

North Point Neighborhood

Bay View

Key to symbols:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>National Register of Historic Places</th>
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<tr>
<td>ML</td>
<td>Milwaukee Landmark</td>
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<td>LPC</td>
<td>Designated by the Historic Preservation Commission of Milwaukee, successor to the Milwaukee Landmarks Commission</td>
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A self-guided driving tour of historic residential neighborhoods in Walker's Point neighborhood

Walker's Point

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS TOUR

A narrow course of low bar succeeded by overgrown scarred oaks ends abruptly to begin a settlement. However, areas across Broadway between 9th and 11th, east of Broadway and Bryant, east of Bryant, George Walker saw in his trading career evidencing the confluence of the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers at a spot near today's S. 6th Street, S. 7th Street, S. 8th Street. The magnificent pioneer came to Milwaukee when he was in his early 20s to seek his fortune. Rich (Cf. Durr) , an old and widowed widower, Walker was also stranded. He realized that this narrow peninsula was the eastern gateway from the south to both Jumatorium and Milwaukee. It was in this southern point of the site that the mills, the river and the Lake Michigan that already accrued the success of Walker's settlement. Unlike Jumatorium, Walker's Point was not a pioneer bastion. Settlement proceeded steadily at first, spawned and led to be filled. Walker and his partner in business cleared-out close to his 1870s-era store. 5th and 6th streets, 5th and 6th streets, and Walker. The partners built large warehouses in the vicinity of 1842, but Walker's small settlement had been greatly overspent in size and area. "August 1846, reflecting the changing ethnic of the neighborhood, Holy Trinity merged with Milwaukee's first Spanish-speaking parish, Our Lady of Guadalupe. Victor Schnetzky, who was also the architect of St. John's Lutheran and 608 W. 7th St. (Church of the Saviour, designer this structure in the Classical Revival style. Winslow's Angelique House produced the elaborate stoves in 1890. The Italianate style school building is one of the oldest extant school structures in the city.

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This street was once Walker's Point's most fashionable residential address. Its original name, South 3rd Street, neighborhood. Along this thoroughfare one can see examples of Greek Revival, Federal Style, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival houses.


Green Abel Decker built this structure as two separate dwellings and lived in the south unit. A unique hybrid, the double house exhibits the period's wide and smooth frame details from the Federal style but incorporates Italianate and Romanesque elements. This is the last of the three townhouses of its type in the city, although many of them were built in the 1850s and 1860s, it reflects the evolution of the architectural styles of the city.


Founded as a private venture by the Kieckhefer & Manufactory Association in 1906, Milwaukee Tech was intended to train civilian students in trades and crafts, a practical approach to its time. The following year the program was taken over by the city and became a part of the Milwaukee Public Schools. It has been housed in various buildings since it opened in 1899, but the school moved its present site in 1912.

Prosperous builder: contractor John Bentley built this distinctive doublehouse to house his two sons, William and Henry. The Greek Revival influence and the Federal style influence and the Italianate influence and the Romanesque style influence are evident throughout the building.

James Ryan Doublehouse, 1909-11 S. 36th St. (1872). NR.

This handsome doublehouse was built on an income property for James Ryan, a little-known figure who seems to have been a grocer and a house contractor. Builder John Bentley later acquired the building.

The three-houses-wide mansard roof is part of George Sandburg, who lived here briefly in 1909 while temporarily working for Krueger Co. Department Store. Some of the features of the house are still evident. The roofline of the house was originally stuccoed and remodeled by previous owners.


Emil Schneider House, 1135 S. 3rd St. (1870). Architect: John Ryne. NR.

Emil Dury House, 1135 S. 3rd St. (1872). Architect: John Ryne. NR.

These three dwellings were built by prosperous German-American families. The house is characterized by the Italianate and Federal Style influence and the Victorian Gothic influence. The structure of the house was the most notable with it.

Oliver Webber House, 1117-1137 S. 3rd St. (1874). NR.

This handsome building was constructed as the First Branch Telephone Exchange for the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which was then entering a period of great expansion in telephone service. It was first used by the company in 1903 and was not until 1945 when it was remodelled for use as a church by the Lady of Guadalupe Mission, Milwaukee's first Spanish-speaking parish. When the Lady of Guadalupe moved with Holy Trinity Parish on S. 4th St. in 1964, the building was converted into a community center housing a Boys Club program and some educational and recreational facilities for children. The ornate window and cornice details, and painted ornamental elements illustrate this as a good example of the Classical Revival style.

Federal Savings House, 1129 S. 3rd St. (1878); John Scheuneman, Architect.

The Federal Savings House was built in 1878 and is a good example of the Federal Revival style. The house was remodeled in 1917.

Henry George Bruce House, 1137 S. 3rd St. (1886); Architect: A.C. States. NR.

The imposing stone-fronted house was built for one of the South Side's most celebrated and public spirited citizens, William George Bruce (1856-1949). Bruce was a publisher and a newspaper editor and one of the leaders in the city's political movements.

The house was built for Bruce in 1886 and stands as a fine example of the Queen Anne style. The house was built for Bruce in 1886 and stands as a fine example of the Queen Anne style. The house was built for Bruce in 1886 and stands as a fine example of the Queen Anne style.