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The Birth of Zero: A Twitter Reenactment Bibliography

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Henry Wehrs

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The Birth of Zero:
A Twitter Reenactment Bibliography

History 450
Fall 2021
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Authors: Lillian Pachner and Henry Wehrs

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Image source: Polar bear and cubs, Washington Park Zoological Garden, Milwaukee, Wis.,
[UWM Manuscript Collection 171, box 9, binder 17,](https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/gfmmke/id/375/rec/2)
<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/gfmmke/id/375/rec/2>

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	3
Timeline	4
Content Warning	5
How to Access Newspapers and the Digital Archive	6
History of Zoos: For Context	7
Washington Park Zoo, Milwaukee County Zoo, and the Zoological Society: For Context	8
Milwaukee's Polar Bears: Core Characters	11
Polar Bears beyond Milwaukee: For Context	13
Thinking like an Animal: Models	14
Zookeeper Edward Bean: Core Character	15
Otto L. Kuehn: Core Character	17
Alderman Henry Bulder: Core Character	18
Hagenbeck Family Business: Core Character	20
Frederick Law Olmsted: Core Character	23
Mayor Daniel Hoan: Core Character	25
Families: Composite Characters for Context	27
School Teacher: Composite Character for Context	34
World War I Veteran: Composite Character for Context	39
Newspaper reporter: Composite Character for Context	41
Polish Immigrant: Composite Character for Context	42
Jewish Immigrant: Composite Character for Context	44
Italian Immigrant: Composite Character for Context	46
Armenian Immigrant: Composite Character for Context	48
Black Milwaukee: Composite Character for Context	49
Context Bucket	50
Miscellaneous Sources on Milwaukee History	53

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We also would like to thank the librarians and archivists who made this bibliography possible. We cannot name all the librarians who created the collections that we rely on, but we would be remiss if we did not thank Ann Hanlon and Abigail Nye of the UWM Libraries; Mary Kazmierczak of the Milwaukee County Zoo; and the staff of the Milwaukee County Historical Society (MCHS). Despite the continuing pandemic conditions, they graciously made primary and secondary sources available to us. We are also grateful to Bess Frank, for suggesting sources to us.

We would also like to thank Nathan Otto for assisting Lillian with their research at MCHS.

Timeline

1892 West Park is Constructed. Zoo begins acquiring animals such as deer and birds.

1899 Bear Den is Constructed

1900 West Park Becomes Washington Park

1906 Edward Bean becomes Zoo Director

1910 Founding of the Washington Park Zoological Society

1912 Sultana and siblings acquired from Greenland. Sultana, Silver King, Clown, and Borealis arrive at Washington Park Zoo, September 16.

1915 Kuehn and Bulder controversy

1919 Zero is born.

1920 Clown escapes from zoo and is shot to death by a Milwaukee Police Department detective.

1922 Zero sold to Longfellow Zoo in Minneapolis.

1927 Bean leaves Washington Park Zoo for Chicago.

1928 Zero dies in Minneapolis

1935 Joint carnivore enclosure results in polar bears killing black bears

1937 Washington Park Zoo transferred to Milwaukee County authority

1945 Edward Bean dies in automobile crash.

1947 Sultana dies

Content Warning

Many of these sources included in this bibliography contain themes of racial inequality, outdated and offensive language regarding race, PTSD (referred to as “shell shock in many sources”), animal trafficking, animal exploitation, and animal death.

Here are links to some mental health resources:

[BIPOC/AAPI Mental Health Resources](#)

[BIPOC Mental Health Resources from The Mental Health Coalition](#)

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 800-273-8225

[Norris Health CenterSAMHSA National Helpline](#)

[Mental Health Resources for Veterans](#)

[Mental Health Resources for Veterans](#)

[UWM Mental Health Resources](#)

How to Access Newspapers and the Digital Archive

Newspaper article access:

All Newsbank articles in this bibliography require a Milwaukee Public Library card (and Pin #) to access. If you are unable to access a library card to view these articles, please contact Amanda or Henry Wehrs (hdwehrs@uwm.edu). At the very least, they should be able to provide you with digital copies of the articles themselves. If you wish to use images of the newspapers in the Twitter reenactment, consult with Amanda and Henry to get proper permissions for public use.

Citations for the newspaper articles can also be used to locate copies in the [UWM Microtext Collection](#), found in the lower level of the Golda Meir Library as part of the Media and Reserve Library.

Newspapers.com

Many of the articles linked in this bibliography are held by Newspapers.com. If you just click on the link, the website will try to sell you a free trial or a subscription. You can access these articles for free through the UWM Libraries. Go to the [databases page](#), sign into Newspapers.com with your UWM credentials, and go to the site. *Then*, you can cut and paste the link into your browser. Alternatively, search for the particular article.

Digital Archive Access:

We built a digital archive for this class, as a preliminary aid for research and as a hedge against pandemic-related shutdowns. The digital archive contains primary sources from a number of local collections: The UWM Archives, the Milwaukee Public Library Humanities Room, the Milwaukee County Historical Society, and the Milwaukee County Zoo library archives. Many of these sources pertain to multiple characters, both within and outside the context of the Washington Park Zoo.

The digital archive can be [accessed here](#).

the upper right menu is where you expand for the login:

Advanced Search

Login username: ---

Password: ---

Any questions about the digital archive can be directed to Amanda or Henry (hdwehrs@uwm.edu)

History of Zoos: For Context

Here you will find materials that will give you a more well rounded understanding of how Zoos have fit into the culture of the United States. These sources were curated to provide perspectives and accounts that shed a fair, but honest light on the dubious history of American Zoo's entanglements with animal trafficking, animal abuse, colonialism, and white supremacy.

Other sources in this section focus primarily on Milwaukee's zoos and their stories. Many of these sources are available online, but some of them are only available physically through the library.

Baratay, Eric, and Elisabeth Hardouin-Fugler. *Zoo: A History of Zoological Gardens in the West*. London: Reaktion Books, 2002.

Emphasizes the origins of zoological gardens in Europe as part of the effort to colonize the rest of the world.

Minteer, Ben A., Jane Maienschein, and James B. Collins, eds., *The Ark and Beyond: The Evolution of Zoo and Aquarium Conservation*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2018.

A book of essays that brings together contemporary and historical scholarly perspectives on zoos.

Rothfels, Nigel. *Savages and Beasts: The Birth of the Modern Zoo*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

Focus on the Hagenbeck family's success in sourcing animals for zoos in Europe and North America. This book is available at the UWM library.

Marris, E. "Modern Zoos Are Not Worth the Moral Cost." *The New York Times*, June 11, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/11/opinion/zoos-animal-cruelty.html>.

This article examines the pitfalls of the concept and consequences of the modern zoo.

Washington Park Zoo, Milwaukee County Zoo, and the Zoological Society: For Context

The Washington Park Zoo was the precursor to the Milwaukee County Zoo that we know today. The Washington Park Zoo was owned and run by the city out of Wauwatosa's Washington Park. The WPZ opened in 1892 under the name "West Park." The zoo started off small, just housing a few birds and deer, but by 1907, it was the sixth largest zoo in the country.

The Zoo grew throughout the 1930s and 1940s. It survived through the Great Depression and some extremely questionable management from Zoo Director Heller.

By 1963, the WPZ outgrew its humble origins. It became the Milwaukee County Zoo and moved to a new location under the auspices of Milwaukee County. This was the culmination of a process that began in 1958.

The Zoological Society of Milwaukee's goal is to support the work of the Zoo. In the period under study, the Zoological Society procured animals for the Zoo. The Zoological Society was founded in 1910. It began as an informal group of community leaders who fundraised for the zoo, and took part in the acquisition of animals. Today, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee is a non-profit organization. When Milwaukee area residents join "the Zoo," they are actually becoming members of the Zoological Society.

Alive (Winter 2010). [Link](#).

This source is a publication from 2010 that was distributed to people who held zoo memberships. In this issue, there is an article about the history of the Zoo mentioning Zero. This puts Zero's birth into the context of the entire history of the zoo and shows that Zero's birth was a shining light among some tragedies.

"Animal Foes Caged Together for the Conduction of Feud Tests by Scientists in Milwaukee, Wisconsin." Critical Past video, 1932. [Link](#)

Promotional video for an ultimately unsuccessful experiment housing a variety of carnivores together in the same exhibit at the Milwaukee County Zoo. The director who tried this experiment was fired.

Brookmire, Paula, Sam LaMalfa, Bess Frank, and Mary Kazmierczak. "About Us." Zoological Society of Milwaukee. Accessed August 21, 2021. [Link](#).

Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, with an introduction by Norman K. Risjord. *The WPA Guide to Wisconsin*. Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2006; originally published 1941.

This reprint of the Wisconsin version of the famous WPA guides series includes information about the Zoo. [Link](#)

[“Health Authorities Call Apes to Colors,”](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 11, 1916

Milwaukee Sentinel (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), July 11, 1916: 1. NewsBank:
Access World News – Historical and Current.

[Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Instructional Media Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Interview with George Spiedel, Director of the Milwaukee County Zoo, 8211. [Link](#)

Milwaukee WI Park Commissioners. *Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee*, Volume 16. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Park Commissioners 1907, 1907. [Link](#)

Nannenhorn, Brigid. “Milwaukee County Zoo.” In *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee*, edited by Margo Anderson and Amanda I. Seligman. [Link](#)

Brief introduction to the history of Milwaukee’s zoos.

“The Neighborhood Project’: Martin Drive, The Thaney Kids,” *Radio Milwaukee*, April 14, 2010. [Link](#)

Brief oral history from grandkids who grew up near the Washington Park Zoo

“Milwaukee Improvements.” *Parks and Recreation* 7 (1923/24), 191-196. [Link](#)

This national parks and recreation guide from 1923 discusses the Washington Park Zoo. It was written a couple years after our central event but could still be relevant. Many illustrations are included.

Onion, Rebecca. “A Depression-Era Zoo Housed Wolves and Three Species of Bears Together. It Didn’t End Well.” *Slate.com*. November 6, 2015. [Link](#)

Short article about how the practices of the Hagenbecks influenced the unsuccessful effort in Milwaukee to keep different species of bears in the same habitat.

Story of Milwaukee’s Zoo and Its Sponsor, the Washington Park Zoological Society, 1947. [Link](#)

This source is a comprehensive history of the Washington Park Zoo written in 1947, which was the beginning of the transitional period where Washington Park Zoo became the Milwaukee County Zoo. This includes an extremely detailed account of Sultana’s offspring and their whereabouts.

Washington Park Zoological Society History (slideshow). [Link](#)

Here is a short slideshow made by the Zoological Society on the history of the Washington Park Zoo.

Winter, Darlene, Elizabeth Frank, and Mary Kazmierczak. *Milwaukee County Zoo*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2014.

Although this looks like a mere picture book, together with the captions the illustrations narrate a history how the Milwaukee County Zoo developed from its origins until the present. This book is available through the UWM library and is a textbook for this class.

[Zoological Society of Milwaukee County: Records 1910-2000](#)

The records of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee are available in the UWM Libraries Archives Department. They are a rich source of material about how the zoo acquired animals and was governed throughout its history. The finding aid for the collection is linked above. To access the records, you should go to the UWM Archives, on the 2nd floor of the Library.

Milwaukee's Polar Bears: Core Characters

This section of the bibliography includes resources that will help you conceptualize characters based on the polar bears at the Washington Park Zoo and to understand the immediate context of Zero's birth. Please see the section on newspaper access (above, p. 6) for information on how to access articles held by Newsbank and Newspapers.com.

"A Polar Bear Introduces Her Eleventh Cub to the Public at the Washington Park Zoo in Milwaukee, Wisconsin." Critical Past video, 1934. [Link](#)

Video footage of a polar bear identified as Patsy, and one of her cubs, in Milwaukee. "Patsy" is probably actually Sultana.

"Clown, the Polar Bear That Escaped from the Washington Park Zoo · MPL." Milwaukee Public Libraries, July 30, 2015. [Link](#).

"End of Long Trail Nears for Famous Polar Bear," *The Daily Republican*, (Monongahela, PA) August 7, 1939. [Link](#)

Reporting summing up Sultana's life as her death loomed. MPL Staff.

["Four O'Clock is Dinner Time out at the Milwaukee Zoo,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, May 1, 1921. [Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Four Polar Bears Fresh from Greenland's Barren Shores Reach Washington Park Zoo",](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, August 17, 1912. [Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

"Polar Bear Cub Cumulus Dies after 13 Rugged Days of Life," *LaCrosse Tribune*, December 16, 1955. Access through Newspapers.com.

["Polar Bears at Zoo Enjoy Low Temperature,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 13, 1918. [Link](#).

This is an article from the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. It was written during a snowstorm and cold snap in Jan 1918. Notice not only the article about polar bears but Mayor Hoan's appeal to citizens for help removing snow, and struggles in PA to acquire adequate coal for fuel.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Schinz, Walter, and Henry Fuldner. "Story of Milwaukee's Zoo and Its Sponsor the Washington Park Zoological Society." Zoological Society of Milwaukee, n.d. [Link](#).

History of the Washington Park Zoological Society

“Sultana, Milwaukee Polar Bear, Dies,” *LaCrosse Tribune*, April 14, 1947. [Link](#)

Short obituary for Sultana.

Access through Newspapers.com, through the UWM Libraries Databases page.

“[Sultana Sets Record as Mother of Twins](#),” *Milwaukee Journal*, November 28, 1921. [Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Tanzilo, Bobby, “15 Vintage Photographs of the Old Washington Park Zoo,” OnMilwaukee.com, August 17, 2020. [Link](#)

Includes pictures of the polar bears.

“[2-year-old Zero Weaned after 3 Attempts](#),” *Milwaukee Journal*, May 8, 1921. [Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Polar Bears beyond Milwaukee: For Context

You may wish to conduct research on polar bears other than those in Milwaukee. Some resources on polar bear science are included in a separate module in Canvas.

[“A Bear for the Ages: A Brief Cultural History of the Polarizing Polar Bear,”](#) *Seattle Times*, March 16, 2017.

This is an article about the book *Ice Bear*. *Ice Bear* is an examination and history of how the polar bear has been viewed by humanity, and how that view has changed with industrialization.

[“Barbara’s Lost Baby,”](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, February 20, 1910. [Link](#).

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Blake, Emily. “National Geographic Says It ‘WENT Too Far’ with Emaciated Polar BEAR Video | CBC News.” CBCnews. CBC/Radio Canada, August 17, 2018. [Link](#)

Engelhard, Michael. “How Polar Bears Became Dragons of the North.” *Smithsonian Magazine*, May 31, 2017. [Link](#)

This is an image-rich article about depictions of polar bears in European cartography.

Engelhard, Michael. [Ice Bear: The Cultural History of an Arctic Icon](#). Seattle, [Washington]: London, [England]: University of Washington Press, 2017.

Ice Bear is an examination and history of how the polar bear has been viewed by humanity, and how that view has changed with industrialization.

Fee, Margery. *Polar Bear*. London: Reaktion Books, 2019.

This source is a comprehensive cultural overview of polar bears, their habits, behavior, and history.

Polar Bears International (organization): [Link](#)

This website provides updates about the state of polar bears in the wild today

Thinking like an Animal: Models

If you choose to tweet from the perspective of one of the polar bears, such as Sultana or Zero, you may wish to study how humans portray animals in other fictional and fictionalized circumstances. The sources in this section illustrate different approaches to this problem.

Twitter accounts:

A Bear - https://twitter.com/A_single_bear

A Bear. Twitter, accessed June 2021, https://twitter.com/A_single_bear.
@A_single_bear.

Bronx Zoo Cobra <https://twitter.com/BronxZoosCobra>

Bronx Zoo Cobra. Twitter, accessed June 2021, <https://twitter.com/BronxZoosCobra>.
@BronxZooCobra.

Common Squirrel - https://twitter.com/common_squirrel,

Common Squirrel. Twitter, accessed June 2021,
https://twitter.com/common_squirrel. @common_squirrel.

Thoughts of Dog https://twitter.com/dog_feelings?lang=en

Thoughts of Dog. Twitter, accessed June 2021,
https://twitter.com/dog_feelings. @dog_feelings.

Articles:

Burke, Carolyn L, and Ganzauge Copenhaver. "Animals as People in Children's Literature." *Language Arts* 81, no. 03 (January 2004): 205–13.
<https://cdn.ncte.org/nctefiles/store/samplefiles/journals/la/la0813animals.pdf>.

[Animals as People in Children's Literature](#)

Gray, Lara Cain. "Anthropomorphism in Children's Literature." May Gibbs, November 4, 2019.
[Anthropomorphism in Children's Literature](#)

Hood, Cindy, Jason Watters, B. Halverstadt, and K. Hood. "What Happens When Animals Tweet? A Case Study at Brookfield Zoo. IEEE 1900-1939 (2015) 10.1109/HICSS.2015.232. [Link](#).

Zookeeper Edward Bean: Core Character

Edward Bean was a transformative figure in the Washington Park Zoo. He grew the Zoo from its humble origins to one that attracted international attention for its conservation work, such as with the successful birth of Zero. Bean gained animal experience and a human network working on the Hagenbeck exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. After departing from the Washington Park Zoo, he worked at the Brookfield Zoo outside of Chicago. The two zoos maintained a close relationship in the first portion of the 20th century, exchanging staff and animals. Bean died in an automobile accident.

["At Zoo 10 Years,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, February 28, 1916.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Bean Has His Troubles,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 19, 1912.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Educated Parrot Goes Under Surgeon's Knife,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 17, 1916.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Fame Spreads to Europe,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, May 8, 1921.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Winter, Darlene, Elizabeth Frank, and Mary Kazmierczak. *Milwaukee County Zoo*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2014.

["Milwaukee's Zoo Populous Place,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 14, 1920.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Schinz, Walter, and Henry Fuldner. "Story of Milwaukee's Zoo and Its Sponsor the Washington Park Zoological Society." Zoological Society of Milwaukee, n.d. [Link](#).

This history of the Washington Park Zoo reflects Bean's deep influence on the institution.

["Seeks Foster Parent For Tiger Kittens,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 5, 1912.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["War Boosts Price of Elephants and Lions,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, February 26, 1917.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Zoo Animals Like These Wintry Days,"](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, February 8, 1916.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Otto L. Kuehn: Core Character

A local Milwaukee businessman, Otto Kuehn was perhaps the most influential character in the zoo's polar bear acquisition. As President of the Washington Park Zoological Society, Kuehn was the zoo's main animal broker. His connections to animal trafficking operations in Europe, with fingers extended across the globe, allowed the zoo to acquire a diverse collection of animals, including Sultana and her siblings. In 1915, Kuehn resigned from the Zoological Society after a dispute with Ald. Henry Bulder over the funding of a new house. While Kuehn left the WPZS before Zero was born, he was instrumental in bringing the polar bears to the zoo and building its collection of animals. He remained a member of the WPZS for the rest of his life and continued to raise pigeons (a pursuit which he was famous for) at his house on Lake St. Kuehn's involvement in the WPZS is deeply reflected in the papers of the Washington Park Zoological Society, held in the UWM Archives in the Golda Meir Library.

The Wisconsin Historical Society holds digital records about Otto Kuehn. You can [view the list here](#) and work with a librarian in the UWM archives to access any materials not available with a click.

Gregory, John G. *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin*, vol. IV. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1931.

For biographical information on Otto Kuehn, as well as a full-page portrait that could be used for a profile image, see pages 465-468 in the fourth volume of this multi-volume book about Milwaukee's history.

Fehring, Tom. "Otto L. and Lillian Kuehn House, 4890 North Lake Drive." Preserving Our Past, WhitefishBay.com. [Link](#).

Brief article with information about Otto Kuehn's biography.

["Milwaukeeans Who Have Really Learned to Live Ride Odd Hobbies to Kill Care,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, November 13, 1921.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Schinz, Walter, and Henry Fuldner. "Story of Milwaukee's Zoo and Its Sponsor the Washington Park Zoological Society." Zoological Society of Milwaukee, n.d. [Link](#).

See especially pages 6-7.

Alderman Henry Bulder: Core Character

Milwaukee Alderman Henry Bulder was an ardent supporter of the Milwaukee Zoo. After his schooling in Germany, Bulder moved to the United States, ran a successful business as a tailor, and became an eccentric and active community member. He was elected Alderman, served on the board of the Washington Park Zoological Society, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternal order. Bulder is famous for his campaign to bring an elephant to the Milwaukee Zoo, who was named "Countess Heine" in honor of Bulder (Heine was his nickname). Bulder was known to be blunt and brash. In 1915, he clashed with WPZS Otto Kuehn over the appropriate next priorities for building in the Zoo and succeeded in appropriating city money for the priorities he thought most important. As a result of Bulder's actions, Otto Kuehn resigned from the Zoological Society's board.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has several biographical items about Henry Bulder. You can [view the list here](#) and work with an archivist from the UWM Libraries to access the full versions of these records.

["Alligator Is Latest Addition To The Zoo,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, October 9, 1907.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Bulder Has Permit,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, July 31, 1907.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Democratic Candidates for Office,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, March 18 1904.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Gregory, John G. *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin*, vol. III. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1931.

For biographical information on Henry Bulder, see pages 147-148 in the third volume of this multi-volume book about Milwaukee's history.

["Heavy For Baby,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, July 29, 1907.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Heine Bulder Corners Flag and Japanese Lantern Market,"](#) July 28, 1908.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Minstrel Show for Zoo Pleases,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, February 13, 1906.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Pythians as Minstrels,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, January 28, 1901.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["This Tale of Bolts,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, March 19, 1908.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

["Will Buy Elephant For West Park Zoo,"](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, October 31, 1905.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Hagenbeck Family Business: Core Character

The German Hagenbeck family occupies a crucial role in the history of zoos in Europe and North America. They made two key innovations in the development of zoos. First, they transformed their family business from fishmonger to live-animal distributor. Second, they created Tierpark Hagenbeck, which offered a new kind of approach to exhibiting animals without cages. According to legend, in 1848, Claus Hagenbeck's sturgeon supplies brought him six seals that were tangled in their nets; Claus Hagenbeck put the seals on exhibit. His son Carl expanded the business into an animal supply and exhibition company, dealing with matters such as capturing animals in places such as the polar regions and Africa and (not always successfully) keeping them alive in captivity. The Hagenbeck business had a direct influence on the Washington Park Zoo, in that zookeeper Edward Bean gained experience working on the Hagenbeck exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

No single member of the Hagenbeck family had a life that overlapped entirely with the period we might wish to reenact in History 450. Claus Hagenbeck died in 1887. Carl Hagenbeck died in 1913/ Shortly before he died, Carl Hagenbeck he visited Milwaukee in 1913 and interacted with the hippopotamus Yacob (an image from the newspaper documenting that visit is pasted below. He was not alive for the birth of Zero. His sons kept the business going.

There are two possible different routes to reenacting the Hagenbeck perspective on Zero's birth. One would be to develop 2 or 3 separate Twitter accounts, corresponding to each person in the Hagenbeck family who might wish to offer commentary. The person running these accounts would need to be able to switch among them during the reenactment. Another possibility would be to create an account representing the Hagenbeck business and tweet from that account across the whole reenactment. You would need to give some thought to how a business's Twitter account might comment that is distinct in ways from how an individual would.

Important note: [Tierpark Hagenbeck](#) still exists. They apparently do not have a Twitter account, although they do have an [Instagram](#) account. If you decide to reenact the business, please make sure that your Twitter account's biographical statement reflects that the account is for a fictional historical reenactment and is not the business.

Engelhard, Michael. "Polar Attraction: A Brief History of the Arctic White Bear in Captivity." *The Journal of Wild Culture*. February 26, 2017. [Link](#)

Richly illustrated short article about polar bears in zoos, including the role of the Hagenbecks.

Hagenbeck, Carl. *Beasts and Men, Being Carl Hagenbeck's Experiences for Half a Century among Wild Animals*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1912.

Carl Hagenbeck's memoir of his career. Available in the UWM stacks at GV1811.H2 A4 and online here: [Link](#).

Onion, Rebecca. "A Depression-Era Zoo Housed Wolves and Three Species of Bears Together. It Didn't End Well." *Slate.com*. November 6, 2015. [Link](#).

Short article about how the practices of the Hagenbecks influenced the unsuccessful effort in Milwaukee to keep different species of bears in the same habitat.

Rothfels, Nigel. *Savages and Beasts: The Birth of the Modern Zoo*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

The author of this book, Prof. Nigel Rothfels, is a member of the UWM History Department and Director of the UWM Office of Undergraduate Research, which is a sponsor of this class. In *Savages and Beasts*, Prof. Rothfels provides extensive information on the Hagenbeck family business and their role in the transformation of zookeeping in Europe. Note that in addition to exhibiting animals, the Hagenbeck family also exhibited humans. See pp. 120-121 for Rothfels' discussion of the indigenous people of Greenland and polar bear hunting.

Animals and Birds

Washington Park Ancient 30 Years Ago

JOURNAL
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winter quarters.
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al dealer in New
can was appointed
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the animal on the
rney from India.

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lub." The 1,585-
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society and pa-
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where free beer
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and Countess
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e pet of Mil-
16 years. They
She performed

for them at command of her keepers, sitting on a stool, kneeling, throwing her trunk in the air and trumpeting. But finally she grew too large for her quarters and was traded to Al G. Barnes' circus for Venice.

Venice was a baby when the exchange was made in 1923, but now she, too, has outgrown the zoo, and before long she will be exchanged for another youngster. Full grown elephants, whatever their color, are "white elephants" in the limited space of a zoological garden.

Venice's quarters, at the south end of the monkey house, are not much larger than those of the drill baboon next door, or of Mary Lou, the chimpanzee, who occupies a glass fronted sitting room on the other side of that swaggering, swash-buckling jungle roughneck.

THE departure of Countess made Jacob, the hippopotamus, the zoo's oldest resident. Jacob came to the park in 1913. He was 3 years old then. Today he is close to 26 and has grown from a little fellow of only 1,000 pounds to three tons. But weight, years and honors rest lightly on his broad back.

Carl Hagenbeck, whose animal farm is near Bremen, Germany, gave Jacob his name—and it is Jacob, not Jacob. Hagenbeck visited the Washington park zoo shortly after the hippo's arrival. None of the zoo attendants had been able to persuade the animal to leave the tank of water in which he took refuge when he was unloaded into his cage. Hagenbeck stepped up to the brink

of the pool. "Jacob, komm' raus!" he commanded, and Jacob came. From that time Jacob has been Jacob.

Seven of the keepers still employed at the zoo were there when Jacob arrived 23 years ago. Charles Stanke, head keeper, started to work there in 1910. Art Henner, the carpenter; Herman Matter, in charge of the antelope house; Levi Hicks, who works with the deer and buffalo; Walter Clajus, the butcher, all have worked in the zoo 25 years or more; Jacob Reichertz will finish his twenty-fourth year in July, and Henry Fremy is rounding out his twenty-third.

Sultana, World Famous Mother!

The first unit of the big interconnected group of buildings about which the present zoo is centered was just three years old when Charles Stanke arrived. It was built the same year that Countess was purchased, 1907. Along one side of it were the lion cages. The monkeys were across the aisle. The elephants and tapirs were in opposite ends.

The monkeys are still housed in that first structure but an administration section has been joined to its northern end and two vast wings, one for the cats and one for birds, have been erected on either side, connected to it by corridors.

The stable was still the home of the antelope when Stanke began his work with the animals. The old frame building is in use today, moved some distance from its original site, and housing the camel, some deer and the zebus.

Stanke has helped uncrate most of the animals now in the zoo or has officiated at their birth. Sultana, the famous polar bear mother, owes

much of her work to this quiet man after her and her Edmund C. Hellas as director of the zoo. This is to say about progeny:

"No other zoo has been a bear cub. Eleven born in the Washington Park Zoo and every one raised to maturity. Sultana was the mother of all of them. She arrived 25 years ago. She has three male cubs. One of them was born on the coast of Norway. He was months later at the zoo. Stanke

"BEARS," he said. "I'm a teacher at the zoo. They'll be here until some time. Give you a chance. We don't come bites from the about injured keeper who that doesn't."

Stanke and timers were the basement waiting for

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Frederick Law Olmsted: Core Character

Frederick Law Olmsted was born in 1822 in Hartford, CT. He is best known for his success as a landscape architect, writer, and social critic. He designed famous parks around the country such as Central Park in New York City, the U.S. Capitol in Washington DC, the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina, the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and of course, our very own Washington Park.

As the designer of the setting of our event, Washington Park, Olmsted plays a very important role. His environmental conservationist views and love of nature translate directly into his writing and physical designs. Understanding Olmsted's design philosophy is essential in fully realizing his character. The following sources include prose written by Olmsted himself and others about him. You will find accounts of his travels across Europe and how it influenced his philosophy on nature and conservation. From these sources, you will also gain an understanding of Olmsted's influence on other designers.

Martin, Justin. *Genius of Place: The Life of Frederick Law Olmsted*. United States: Hachette Books, 2011.

This source is a biography of Frederick Law Olmsted. It includes details about his early life, education, travels, and biggest accomplishments. This biography discusses his design of Central Park, which may suggest how his design philosophy would apply to the Washington Park Zoo. It also includes details about him being a conservationist, which may reveal how he felt about the birth of a baby polar bear.

Available online [here](#) and in hard copy at UW-Milwaukee Washington County Library, Washington Main Collection SB470.O5 M37 2011.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*. United Kingdom: Library of American Landscape History, 2002.

Available online [here](#) and in hard copy in older editions in the UWM Stacks at S455 O5 1967.

This book written by Olmsted covers his visit to England in 1850, during which he did a month-long walking tour of Southern England and Wales. In this book, he records his impressions and experiences during his trip. This source reveals much of Olmsted's personality and many of his personal philosophies, making this book a necessary source for researching him as a character. This source offers insight into Olmsted's views on green space and the natural landscape. This love of nature is reflected in his designs, including Washington Park Zoo.

Speckhardt, Lisa. "Channeling Olmsted." *Landscape Architecture* 91, no. 11 (2001): 88-91. Accessed April 8, 2021. [Link](#).

This source is a journal article about an Olmsted historian, Charles Beveridge. Beveridge discusses how he researched Olmsted, and incorporated what he knew into his own designs. Though this source focuses more on the designs of Beveridge than Olmsted himself, it can still be valuable for encompassing Olmsted's philosophies. Beveridge's research, and his own resulting designs, reflect Olmsted's love and reverence of nature, and how he shaped how people view a green space using intentional features of the landscape.

Homsy, Bryn. "Frederick Law Olmsted." *Historic Gardens Review*, no. 9 (2001): 2-7. Accessed April 8, 2021. [Link](#).

This source is from a publication called *Historic Gardens Review* that has been running continuously since 1995. *Historic Gardens Review* focuses on historic parks, gardens, and designed landscapes. This specific issue discusses how Olmsted was the originator of the American garden style, but only because of European influence. According to this issue, Olmsted's time in Europe shaped his love of nature and his opinions on how it should be presented to humanity. According to Olmsted's own writing (which is also featured in this bibliography), Olmsted would agree. This source puts into perspective the influence that the world outside of the USA had on the US during the American industrialization period.

Mayor Daniel Hoan: Core Character

Daniel Hoan was the Mayor of Milwaukee from the years 1916 to 1940. Previously he had served as Milwaukee City Attorney from 1910 to 1916. Hoan was Milwaukee's second Socialist Mayor, as well as being a prominent Socialist political figure nationwide.

Hoan was born in 1881 in Waukesha County, making him only 35 when he became Mayor. Hoan holds the record for longest tenure as a socialist politician, as he was in office for 24 years. During his time in office, Hoan's Milwaukee gained a reputation for being honest, efficient, and progressive. He implemented the country's first municipally-sponsored public housing project "Garden Homes" in 1923. He also was responsible for making the stone quarry, sewage disposal, street lighting, and water purification under the jurisdiction of the municipality. Hoan was also responsible for implementing Milwaukee's public bus system, which was the very first public bus system in the United States. A bus system became Hoan's goal when his Comrade Victor L. Berger was killed by a trolley accident in 1929. Hoan had a successful but tumultuous political career that ended with defeat in the mayoral election of 1948. The mark he left on Milwaukee and the United States is everlasting, and his name is forever memorialized by the iconic yellow Hoan Bridge.

Hoan, D. W. *City Government; the Record of the Milwaukee Experiment*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1936.

A [digital version of this book](#) is available through HathiTrust, but UWM has not subscribed to this content. Copies are available in the UWM and other UW System libraries.

This source is a book written by Hoan himself. It was originally published in 1936. In the introduction to this book, Hoan writes, "The purpose of this volume is to record and pass on to others the high points of the experience gained from twenty consecutive years of service as the Chief Executive of one of America's outstanding cities." This source is extremely valuable, as it is Hoan's own account of the past 20 years of his time in office.

Kerstein, Edward S. *Milwaukee's All-American Mayor: Portrait of Daniel Webster Hoan*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966.

Reinders, Robert C. "Daniel W. Hoan and the Milwaukee Socialist Party during the First World War." *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 36, no. 1 (1952): 48-55. [Link](#).

This source, available through JSTOR, is from the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. It includes specific examples of political decisions that Hoan made throughout his time in office that shaped the culture of Socialist Milwaukee. This source specifically looks at Hoan's political legacy through the lens of the First World War, examining the decisions he had to make to keep the city unified. This document goes in depth into the relationship between Milwaukee Socialist politicians and the trade unions, and how

much they both depended on each other in different ways. This source talks about Hoan's personal struggles when it came down to whom to align with during wartime, highlighting the divide between "sewer socialists" and the rest of the world's socialists.

Stevens, Michael. "Daniel Webster Hoan." *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee*. Edited by Margo Anderson and Amanda Seligman. [Link](#).

Stevens, Michael E. "Give 'em Hell, Dan!": How Daniel Webster Hoan Changed Wisconsin Politics." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 98 (1) (2014): 16-27. [Link](#)

This source is a volume from the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* that provides an extensive history of Daniel Hoan's political career and personal life. This is a great source to start with. It discusses how he cleaned up Milwaukee's corrupt government, helped unite Milwaukee's Socialists, and other political achievements.

The Milwaukee County Historical Society houses a great amount of primary source documents on Hoan, some written by Hoan himself. Below is a link to a Google Doc that includes pictures of only SOME of the wonderful sources that one can find about Hoan in the MCHS archives. These images might be unavailable for posting as tweets due to copyright issues, but they may be used for your research. Below the link, there is also the box and folder numbers necessary for finding these documents and others like it if you choose to make a trip to the archive yourself.

[Dan Hoan Documents MCHS](#)

Daniel Hoan Call Numbers

Mss-0546

box 2 folder 56

box 3 folder 87

box 2 folder 44

box 2 folder 51

box 25 folder 642

box 25 folder 643

box 27 folder 693

box 28 folder 711A

box 36 folder 924

Otto R. Hauser Papers, 1860-1972, 1860. [Link](#).

This collection, available through the UWM archives, includes the papers of former Baptist minister, Milwaukee socialist leader, and secretary to Daniel Hoan, Otto Hauser. Hauser's papers mainly include meeting minutes, speeches, photos, a film, two diaries, and many many other types of sources.

Families: Composite Characters for Context

While there were “big name” historical figures such as Olmsted and Hoan involved in our event, Milwaukee, at the time, was also filled with normal people like you and me. These Milwaukeeans were the patrons of the Zoo and viewers of the animals. They were there to learn something new about animals, pass the time, and entertain their little ones (much like modern patrons of the zoo). Milwaukeeans in 1919 were living through a very interesting time. WWI was coming to a close, which meant that many families were in mourning, but it also meant that people were re-uniting with their sons, husbands, brothers, and friends. Although Milwaukee got off relatively lightly, the 1918 flu pandemic was still ravaging American populations, especially young men. This factor makes these past Milwaukeeans a bit more relatable to modern viewers of the re-enactment. Immigrants were also pouring into the city at this time. If you decide that the family being represented is a recently immigrated family, please see the section in the bibliography about immigrants.

Most Milwaukeeans were part of a family. For the reenactment, you could create a family group of a specific ethnic and racial background, develop a sketch of the family, and pick one character whose point of view you would tweet from. The sources in this and the following sections will help you ground your composite character in historical reality.

Possibly relevant Encyclopedia of Milwaukee entries:

- Childhood and Youth: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/childhood-and-youth/>
- Family: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/family/>
- Youth Culture: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/youth-culture/>

Children

[“Baby Animals Delight Youngsters at Zoo,”](#) *Milwaukee Sentinel*, May 4, 1916.

This is a zoo article with a drawing called, “delighted children.” From the *Milwaukee Sentinel* 1916.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Douglas, Amanda Minnie. *The Red House Children's Vacation*. [Boston, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard co, 1914] Pdf. <https://www.loc.gov/item/14006287/>. [The Red House Children's Vacation](#).

This is a link to a Library of Congress digital archive. This is a children's book from 1914 that references polar bears on page 211, archive page 231. This is a great example of how people, children and adults alike, viewed polar bears during this time period.

[“Dreaming of the North,”](#) *Milwaukee Journal*, April 24, 1921.

This is children's fictional writing submitted to the *Milwaukee Journal*. It includes dialogue from Zero.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

Hall, G. Stanley. *Adolescence: Its Psychology and Its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion and Education*. 1904.

This culturally important book explores the new (at the time the book was written) concept of adolescence. This book is a psychological examination of the relationship between adolescents, their parents, their peers, and the rest of the world. This source would be relevant for writing a child or a parent character.

Kober, George M. "The Physical and Physiological Effects of Child Labor." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 27 (1906): 27-30. Accessed August 18, 2021. [Link](#).

This source outlines the effects of child labor on the physical body and mind of children exposed to it. This source would be relevant to researching a child character that perhaps works in a factory, or the parent of a child who works at a factory. Child labor was not outlawed in the United States until 1938, so child labor is a valid context to create a character within.

Nimkoff, Meyer F. "The Relation of Parental Dominance to Parent-Child Conflict." *Social Forces* 9, no. 4 (1931): 559-63. Accessed August 18, 2021. doi:10.2307/3006153. [Link](#)

This source from 1931 outlines the dynamic and conflicts between parent and child. This is a psychological and sociological analysis. While this comes from a little after our time period, it still is valuable in showing how people of that age believed children should be reared, and what the ideal parent child relationship was.

Stogdili, Ralph M. "Experiments in the Measurement of Attitudes toward Children: 1899-1935." *Child Development* 7, no. 1 (1936): 31-36. Accessed August 18, 2021. doi:10.2307/1125541. [Link](#)

This experiment from 1899-1935 measured and documented the attitudes of parents towards children. This source will give relevant information as to how parents and children may have communicated with each other during this time period.

Wisconsin. County Court (Ozaukee County): Child Labor Permits, 1903-1917, Ozaukee Series 16, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries' Archives Department/Milwaukee Area Research Center, Milwaukee. [Link](#)

This is a collection of permits from the time of the event that allowed minors 14-18 to work. It includes information such as name, age, physical description, proof of age, conditions of employment, and name of school attended. Some forms from 1909 include optional questions regarding the child's family including income and worth, nationality, religion, and parents' educational backgrounds.

If you are reenacting a child character, you should also consider exploring the [Children in Urban America Project](https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/) (CUAP) archive built by historians at Marquette University. You can search the archive by decade for topics related to children's lives such as "Work," "Play and Leisure," and "Health and Welfare." What you get are digital copies of primary source documents, including many news clippings, locally and nationally. CUAP also has an extensive bibliography of secondary sources about the history of American childhood that you could use to explore your ideas in greater depth. Link to site: <https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/>.

For example, see the article "300 Boys Now Are Saying to Pals: 'I Losted Me Job'": <https://www.marquette.edu/cgi-bin/cuap/db.cgi?uid=default&ID=1155&view=Search&mh=1>

The CUAP site also includes a gallery of photographs from the Milwaukee County Historical Society (whose permission we need to use the images), organized into categories:

- Work (5 photos): <https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/gallery/work/index.html>
- Play and Leisure (41 photos)
<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/gallery/work/index.html>
- Schooling (30 photos)
<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/gallery/schooling/index.html>
- Health and Welfare (10 photos)
<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/gallery/health/index.html>

Sample: 7th and 8th grade boys from 2nd Avenue School playing "Poison Snake," ca. 1910s.

<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/gallery/play/pages/Play07.html>



Secondary Sources from Marquette's Children in Urban America Project

<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/scholar.shtml>

PLAY AND LEISURE

Gil Asakawa and Leland Rucker, *The Toy Book* (1992).

Gary Cross, *Kids' Stuff: Toys and the Changing World of American Childhood* (1997).

Michael Denning, *Mechanic Accents: Dime Novels and Working-Class Culture in America* (1987).

Cavallo, Dominick, *Muscles and Morals: Organized Playgrounds and Urban Reform, 1880-1920* (1981).

Paula Fass, *The Damned and the Beautiful: American Youth in the 1920s* (1977).

Miriam Formanek-Brunell, *Made to Play House: Dolls and the Commercialization of American Girlhood, 1830-1930* (1993).

Ruth M. Goldstein and Edith Zornos, *The Screen Image of Youth: Movies about Children and Adolescents* (1980).

Kathryn Grover, ed., *Hard at Play: Leisure in American, 1840-1940* (1992).

Bessie Jones and Bess Lomax Hawes, *Step It Down: Games, Plays, Songs and Stories from the Afro-American Heritage* (1972).

R. Gordon Kelly, ed., *Children's Periodicals of the United States* (1984).

David I. Macleod, *Building Character in the American Boy: The Boys Scouts, YMCA, and Their Forerunners, 1870-1920* (1983).

David Nasaw, *Children of the City: At Work and at Play* (1985).

Richard O'Brien, *The Story of American Toys: From the Puritans to the Present* (1990).

Brian Sutton-Smith, *Play and Learning* (1979).

_____, *Toys as Culture* (1986).

HEALTH AND WELFARE

LeRoy Ashby, *Endangered Children: Dependency, Neglect, and Abuse in American History* (1997).

Winifred Bell, *Aid to Dependent Children* (1965).

Mary Frances Berry, *The Politics of Parenthood: Child Care, Women's Rights, and the Myth of the Good Mother* (1993).

Andrew Billingsley and Jeanne M. Giovanonni, *Children of the Storm: Black Children and American Child Welfare* (1984).

Charlotte G. Borst, *Catching Babies: The Professionalization of Childbirth, 1870-1920* (1995).

Joan Jacobs Brumberg, *The Body Project: An Intimate History of American Girls* (1997).

Mary Cable, *Little Darlings: A History of Child Rearing in America* (1975).

Elizabeth J. Clapp, *Mothers of All Children: Women Reformers and the Rise of Juvenile Courts in Progressive Era America* (1998).

Kenneth Cmiel, *A Home of Another Kind: One Chicago Orphanage and the Tangle of Child Welfare* (1995).

Matthew A. Crenson, *Building the Invisible Orphanage: A Prehistory of the American Welfare System* (1998).

Allen F. Davis, *Spearheads for Reform: The Social Settlements and the Progressive Movement, 1890-1914* (1967).

Joan Gittens, *Poor Relations: The Children of the State in Illinois, 1818-1990* (1994).

Julia Grant, *Raising Baby by the Book: The Education of American Mothers* (1998).

Robert L. Griswold, *Fatherhood in America: A History* (1993).

Joseph Hawes, *Children in Urban Society: Juvenile Delinquency in Nineteenth-Century America* (1971).

_____, *The Children's Rights Movement: A History of Advocacy and Protection* (1991).

Peter C. Holoran, *Boston's Wayward Children: Social Services for Homeless Children, 1830-1930* (1989).

Marilyn Irvin Holt, *The Orphan Trains: Placing Out in America* (1992).

Michael Kimmel, *Manhood in America: A Cultural History* (1996).

Kriste Lindenmeyer, *A Right to Childhood : the U.S. Children's Bureau and child welfare, 1912-46* (1977).

Ernest K. Lindley, *A New Deal for Youth: The Story of the National Youth Administration* (1938).

Richard A. Meckel, *Save the Babies: American Public Health Reform and the Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1850-1929* (1990).

Katherine Ott, *Fevered Lives: Tuberculosis in American Culture Since 1870* (1997)

Elizabeth Pleck, *Domestic Tyranny: The Making of American Social Policy against Family Violence from Colonial Times to the Present* (1988).

Stephen Schlossman, *Love and the American Delinquent: The Theory and Practice of "Progressive" Juvenile Justice, 1825-1920* (1977).

Margaret O. Steinfels, *Who's Minding the Children? The History and Politics of Day Care in America* (1973).

Richard W. and Dorothy C. Wertz, *Lying-In: A History of Childbirth in America* (1989).

Geraldine Youcha, *Minding the Children: Child Care in America from Colonial Times to the Present* (1995).

Parents

Milwaukee., The Ladies' Aid Society of the Luther Chapel. "The East MILWAUKEE Cook-Book." HathiTrust. John G. Wollaeger Co., February 12, 1917. [Link](#)

"Play and Recreation; Four Papers Read at the Indiana State Conference on Play and Recreation : Barnes, f. b : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming." Internet Archive. [Bloomington, Ind.], January 1, 1970. [Link](#)

WORK

Faye Dudden, *Serving Women: Household Service in Nineteenth Century America* (1983).

Glen H. Elder, Jr., *Children of the Great Depression: Social Change in Life Experience* (1974).

Ellen Greenberger and Laurence Steinberg, *When Teenagers Work: The Psychological and Social Costs of Adolescent Employment* (1986).

Elliot A. Medrich, et al., *The Serious Business of Growing Up: A Study of Children's Lives outside School* (1982).

David Nasaw, *Children of the City: At Work and at Play* (1985).

Susan Strasser, *Never Done: A History of American Housework* (1982).

Walter Trattner, *Crusade for the Children: A History of the National Child Labor Committee and Child Labor Reform in America* (1970).

School Teacher: Composite Character for Context

Zoos and schools haven't always gone hand in hand. The Zoo as an educational medium rather than a recreational outlet is a rather new idea. Field trips as an educational practice first began in the 1850s as Europe, and came to the United States in 1894. However, children have always had a fascination with the animal world, especially the younger ones. It would be entirely plausible for a teacher to have taken their young pupils to the Washington Park Zoo to see Zero, especially since the 1918 flu pandemic had lifted.

The papers of the Washington Park Zoological Society contain correspondence between the Zoo Director and the Superintendent of Milwaukee Public Schools about whether field trips should occur on weekends or on weekdays. Below, there is some more information about the origin and philosophy behind field trips. If you choose to reenact a teacher or school group, you should also see the section on Families, for insight into sources about children.

Americanization; a Preliminary Bulletin Outlining Americanization Plans of the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#).

This image shows a preliminary bulletin published by the University of Wisconsin Madison that outlines the university's strategies for Americanizing newcomers from foreign countries.

Americanization Course in English and Citizenship, for Teachers of Immigrants at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#)

Courses for teachers in Milwaukee on how to teach English and American customs to immigrants, just exactly in the central year of our reenactment.:

Antler, Joyce. *Lucy Sprague Mitchell: The Making of a Modern Woman.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987. [Link](#)

Biography of a Progressive Era American educator.

Dougherty, Jack. *More than One Struggle: The Evolution of Black School Reform in Milwaukee.* United States: University of North Carolina Press, 2005.

This book written by Jack Dougherty covers the history and evolution of Black school reform in Milwaukee. This is an excellent text for developing a Black teacher in Milwaukee. This book covers specific issues in the context of education such as bussing and segregation. This book also covers and redefines *Brown v. Board* in a local context. While much of this book covers events far past our time period, it is still an important text in contextualizing the Black education experience and getting a better understanding of what Black educators were missing in the time period we are studying. Perhaps this text could be used to formulate tweets about the goals that a Black teacher has for the future of Black education and their students.

Possibly relevant entries in the *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee*

- Public Education: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/public-education/>
- Milwaukee Public Schools, <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/milwaukee-public-schools/>
- Childhood and Youth: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/childhood-and-youth/>
- Kindergarten Education: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/kindergarten-education/>

Funke, Loretta. "The Negro in Education." *The Journal of Negro History* 5, no. 1 (1920): 1-21. Accessed April 6, 2021. doi:10.2307/2713498.

This source covers the history of how Black people have been educated in America since the time of slavery. Since we are studying a time in which public schools were largely segregated, we cannot talk about the lives of teachers during this time without touching on this topic. This source is a good source for getting a basic understanding of this topic. This source would be excellent if you are choosing to represent a Black school teacher at a Black school. This source provides an in-depth history of Black education in America, so one could formulate tweets about how segregation affects education or about how Black students have a different experience than white students.

Janik, E. "Nation's First Kindergarten Was in Wisconsin." Wisconsin Public Radio. May 23, 2017. <https://www.wpr.org/nations-first-kindergarten-was-wisconsin/>

This article from Wisconsin Public Radio tells the history of Margarethe Meyer Schurz and how she brought the concept of Kindergarten to Wisconsin in 1856.

Morgan, Michelle M. K. "A Field of Great Promise: Teachers' Migration to the Urban Far West, 1890-1930." *History of Education Quarterly* 54, no. 1 (2014): 70-97. Accessed April 6, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42704904>.

This source discusses and documents a migration of teachers from the East and the Midwest to the West during the time period of 1890-1930. This covers the time period when the birth of Zero takes place, so this would provide relevant context for the teacher character. This source is mostly from the perspective of school administration over this time period, but it still provides a very fascinating insight into the culture of teaching over this time period.

One could use this document to write a tweet about how the teacher relates to Zero, because they both moved/are moving far from their home. One could also use this document to write tweets about a teacher coming to terms with the fact that given the time period, it might be better for them to leave their students in the Midwest behind and move out West to find better opportunities.

Muelle, C. "The History of Kindergarten: From Germany to the United States." *Semantic Scholar* 2013. [Link](#).

This source is a comprehensive history of Kindergarten, and how it got from Germany to the US. The purpose of this source is mostly to criticize modern American kindergarten, and to call for it to get back to its roots. Despite the bulk of this source being outside of our time period, it does provide an insight into the roots of Kindergarten, this would be essential in writing about our time period. This source mentions that the original goal for Kindergarten was early childhood socialization. With this information, one could write a tweet about how the teacher is trying to organize a trip to the zoo for their students, because they believe that such a trip would be good for getting kids to socialize with each other and with the public, or something along those lines.

O'Connor, S. "Mothering in Public: The Division of Organized Child Care in the Kindergarten and Day Nursery, St. Louis, 1886-1920." *Semantic Scholar* (1995). [Link](#).

This source is an examination of how a kindergarten and a day nursery differed in how they cared for children. The kindergarten was legitimized through the public school system, while the day nursery was an impoverished and illegitimate institution. This source is from the relevant time period (1886-1920), and it is an examination of St. Louis institutions. St. Louis during this time was very similar to Milwaukee. They were both working to become the largest industrial city in America, so the cultures of the two cities were very similar. These contextual details make this an extremely useful source to writing a teacher character, or even a student character. This source may shed some light on differences between different societal classes in terms of early education during this time.

Parsons, R. B. "A Study of Current Practice as to Parent-Teacher Associations." *The School Review* 29, no. 9 (1921): 688-94. Accessed August 18, 2021. [Link](#).

Sohn, Kitae. "The Living Arrangements of U.S. Teachers, 1860-1910." *Historical Social Research / Historische Sozialforschung* 38, no. 1 (143) (2013): 339-65. Accessed April 6, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23644503>.

This source uses the US Census data from the years 1860-1910 to piece together the state of the living arrangements of teachers during this time period. The creators of this source used US Census data, since most data about this topic only uses qualitative sources such as diaries and letters as their evidence. This source offers a more scientific view of this subject. This is relevant to this event because it shows how a teacher might have been living around the time period we are studying. From this source, one could write tweets about what teachers go home to when they leave school, or how the housing of the teacher is different from their peers. One could also use this source to write about how male teachers live differently than female teachers.

Tanzilo, Robert. *Historic Milwaukee Public Schoolhouses*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2012. [Link](#).

Summary provided by publisher: "Bobby Tanzilo revisits Milwaukee's vintage public schoolhouses, some of the loveliest and most historic buildings extant in the city".

Woods, A. Harriet. *A Study of the Origin and Development of the Educational Excursion and Field Trip*. Iowa: University of Iowa. 1937. [Link](#).

This source is Harriet A. Wood's master's thesis on the development of the field trip as we know it today. This source focuses on Germany, given that Germany was the first country to introduce the concept of a "wandering Kindergarten." This source also summarizes the history of the field trip in other European countries, as well as the United States. Not only does this source cover the history of field trips, it also covers some of the pedagogical benefits of such excursions.

Secondary Sources from Marquette's Children in Urban America Project

<https://www.marquette.edu/cuap/scholar.shtml>

Schooling

Barbara Beatty, *Preschool Education in America: The Culture of Young Children from the Colonial Era to the Present* (1995).

Selma Berrol, *Immigrants at School* (1978).

William Bullough, *Cities and Schools in the Gilded Age: The Evolution of an Urban Institution* (1974).

James Conant, *Slums and Suburbs: A Commentary on Schools in Metropolitan Areas* (1961).

Edward A. King, *The Shaping of the American High School, 1880-1920* (1969).

David Nasaw, *Schooled to Order: A Social History of Public Schooling in the United States* (1979).

John L. Rury, *Education and Women's Work: Female Schooling and the Division of Labor in Urban America, 1870-1930* (1991).

Paul C. Violas, *The Training of the Urban Working Class: A History of Twentieth Century American Education* (1978).

Bernard Weiss, ed., *American Education and the American Immigrant* (1982).

GENERAL

Mary Jo Bane, *Here to Stay: American Families in the Twentieth Century* (1976).

Mary Lynn Stevens Heining, et al., *A Century of Childhood, 1820-1920* (1984).

Joseph Kett, *Rites of Passage: Adolescence in America, 1790 to the Present* (1977).

David I. Macleod, *The Age of the Child: Children in America, 1890-1920* (1998).

Elliott West, *Growing Up in Twentieth-Century America: A History and Reference Guide* (1996).

Elliott West and Paula Petrik, eds., *Small Worlds: Children and Adolescents in American, 1850-1950* (1992).

World War I Veteran: Composite Character for Context

The First World War ravaged the United States and the world physically, mentally, financially, and changed humanity's understanding of itself. Although the United States became involved only toward the end of the conflict, WWI lasted from 1914 to 1918. Around the time of Zero's birth, soldiers would be returning home, some families would be celebrating, and some would be mourning. The end of the war, and the consequences from it, were beginning to set in for the entire nation

Milwaukee's political climate had been divisive during the war. Dan Hoan, elected as Milwaukee's mayor in 1914 was part of the Socialist Party. The Socialist party opposed the war, but given Hoan's elected position, he had to walk the middle ground while in office.

[Johnson, Robert Colton Papers](#), 1951-1968, Mss-3327, Boxes 1-6.

Robert C. Johnson was a prominent civil engineer in Milwaukee as well as a WWI veteran. His perspective helps us gain a better understanding of what it was like for WWI veterans to integrate themselves into their home communities. Though this re-integration process occurred for Johnson after our time period, his experiences are still valuable. Additionally, Johnson entered into the war around the same time the war was winding down (and around the same time that Sultana was pregnant with Zero), making his perspective a unique one.

Johnson's papers can be accessed through the Milwaukee County Historical Society. A finding aid is available here: <https://milwaukeehistory.net/johnson-robert-colton-papers/>

World War I Military Service and Bonus Summary, 1914-1920. [Link](#).

This source contains the service records for WWI veterans in Wisconsin. These service records contain the names, service numbers, residence, date/place of birth, military organization, grade, dates of service, wounds sustained during combat, decorations, and monetary bonuses paid to each veteran. This would be a great source to really make the WWI Veteran character feel real, for example by using the biographical information of one of the veterans. This is a great way to understand the financial status and health status of a typical veteran shortly after WWI.

This item is a set of microfilm that is available in Madison. If you are interested in using this material, please work with the UWM Archives to find out the easiest method for accessing them.

Mayhew, E. R. *Wounded: A New History of the Western Front in World War I*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2014. [Link](#).

This book by Emily Mayhew tells the story of the injuries of WWI through the perspective of the medical professionals treating soldiers on the front lines. This source gives an insight into some of the injuries that a WWI soldier may have endured, the process and experience of their treatment and healing, and an idea of how they would function and live after their injury.

Shively, Sharon B., and Daniel P. Perl. "Traumatic Brain Injury, Shell Shock, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in the Military-Past, Present, and Future." *The Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation* 27, no. 3 (2012): 234–239. [Traumatic Brain Injury, shell shock, and posttraumatic stress disorder in the military--past, present, and future](#)

This study follows the physical and neurological effects of war on the human brain. This peer-reviewed journal gives a particular perspective on the term "shell shock" that will greatly facilitate the understanding of the post war experience of WWI veterans. "Shell shock" was an early term for PTSD used to describe the symptoms of WWI veterans. This source gives scientific and cultural insight on the experience of WWI veterans

Humphries, Mark Osborne. *A Weary Road: Shell Shock in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2018.

While this source is about Canadian soldiers, Canada, culturally, can act as an analog for the USA in this situation. This comprehensive study about the effects of shell shock (now known as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) on 16,000 Canadian soldiers.

[A Weary Road: Shell Shock in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918](#)

Newspaper reporter: Composite Character for Context

Much of our information about Sultana's and Zero's lives comes from newspapers rather than Zoo records. The perspective of a newspaper reporter could provide interesting insight into how Zero's birth became an internationally-important phenomenon.

The journalist character, much like a journalist in real life, can report on any subject that is newsworthy. This allows the journalist character to tap into every other character in the reenactment. This bibliography is full of articles from the *Milwaukee Journal*, and includes articles from the *Milwaukee Sentinel* as well. Newspaper articles should be available for almost every character. The articles themselves are useful, but maybe just as useful is the rest of the newspaper attached to the articles. For a better understanding of socialist politics in Milwaukee, look into digital records of the *Milwaukee Leader*. Compare notes with the Context Bucket/Greek Chorus characters, and examine the entire narrative of the reenactment. What would the journalist add?

Guarneri, Julia. *Newsprint Metropolis: City Papers and the Making of Modern Americans*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017.

A history of American journalism in the period under study for our project. Includes significant material about Milwaukee newspapers.

Encyclopedia of Milwaukee entries that might be relevant:

- [Milwaukee Leader](#)
- [Milwaukee Journal Sentinel](#)
- [Waukesha Freeman](#)

Polish Immigrant: Composite Character for Context

Next to Germans, Polish immigrants and their families made up the most populous European ethnic grouping in Milwaukee after their arrival in the 1880s. Poles came to Milwaukee looking for political freedom, religious freedom, and jobs. The influx of Poles to Milwaukee began in the 1850s and picked up as the century went on. Polish immigrants established thriving communities in the city. The Southside especially became the epicenter of Polish-American culture. Mitchell Street, also known as “Polish Grand Avenue” was considered the center of “Polonia.” Additionally, from the 1870s until 1925, a group from Poland’s Baltic coast called the Kaszubs established a fishing community on Jones Island. They were evicted to develop the port facilities and the sewage treatment facility that inhabits that space today.

Some of Milwaukee’s household names were heavily influenced by Polish Immigrants. Maynard Steel Company was Polish owned, while Allen-Bradley and Allis Chalmers were known for employing Poles in large numbers. Historically, Polish immigrants were poor, and their entire families worked for the benefit of the house. They were known for living modestly in distinctive, small homes that came to be known as a “Polish Flat.”

Possibly relevant entries from the *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee*

Poles: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/poles/>

Polish Flat: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/polish-flat/>

Polish-Language Media: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/polish-language-media/>

St. Stanislaus Parish: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/st-stanislaus-parish/>

Americanization; a Preliminary Bulletin Outlining Americanization Plans of the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#).

This image shows a preliminary bulletin published by the University of Wisconsin Madison that outlines the university's strategies for Americanizing newcomers from foreign countries.

Borun, Thaddeus, ed. *We, the Milwaukee Poles*. Milwaukee: Nowiny Publishing, 1946.

Gurda, John. *Centennial of Faith: The Basilica of Saint Josaphat, 1888-1988*. Milwaukee: Basilica of St. Josaphat, 1989.

Gurda, John. “Change at the River Mouth: Ethnic Succession on Milwaukee’s Jones Island, 1700 to 1922.” MA thesis, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1972.

Kriehn, Ruth. *The Fisherfolk of Jones Island*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1988.

Mikos, Susan Gibson. *Poles in Wisconsin*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2012.

Pienkos, Angela T. *A Brief History of Federation Life Insurance of America, 1913-1976*. Milwaukee: Haertein Graphics, 1976.

Pienkos, Angela T. *A Brief History of Polanki, Polish Women's Cultural Club of Milwaukee, 1953-1973*. Milwaukee: Franklin Press, 1973.

Pienkos, Donald. "Politics, Religion, and Change in Polish Milwaukee, 1900-1930." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 61, no. 3 (Spring 1978): 179-209.

Images from the UWM Libraries Digital Collections.

[Polonia - University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee](#)

[Kuryer-Polski Polish Language Newspaper](#)

[Men working in pressroom at Kuryer Polski newspaper](#)

[This is a photo](#) of a campaign poster for a Polish Milwaukeean running for office. He was associated with the Socialist Party.

You may wish to explore the Milwaukee Polonia Collection of the UWM Libraries, linked here: <https://uwm.edu/mkepolonia/>.

Oral history interviews held at Golda Meir Library, UWM Libraries

This is an oral history interview with a man named Allen Goldman. This interview is from June 28, 1990. Goldman himself is not an immigrant, but he was born on the Polish South Side of Milwaukee. He is the grandson of a Lithuanian Immigrant who came to America in 1884. Allen's family were the founders of the famous Goldman's department store on Mitchell Street. While this no longer exists, the building still does, and it is a relic of the bustling shopping district that was Mitchell Street. Not only does this interview provide information and perspective from an extremely important Milwaukee family, it also goes in depth into Jewish/Polish relations. According to the interview, Jews and Poles frequent contact while shopping and working at Goldman's. This interview gives a very interesting insight into said relations, and paints a bigger picture of immigrant relations in Milwaukee. [Link](#)

This is another oral history interview from the Polish-Jewish Relations in Milwaukee Oral History project. The interviewee is Max Karl. Karl was born to Russian Jewish immigrants in 1910 in a very Polish sector of Milwaukee. Max's father Louis was a business owner in this area. Karl, in his interview, discusses what it was like being the child of Jewish immigrants in a Polish neighborhood. He describes what it was like to work for his father in this community. Max Karl went on to be an extremely important figure in Milwaukee (he founded [MGIC](#)) and is known for his philanthropy. Given that Karl was born in 1910, he would have been 9 years old during Zero's birth. [Link](#).

Jewish Immigrant: Composite Character for Context

Milwaukee's Jewish community in 1919 included both immigrants and American-born residents. Immigrant Jews in Milwaukee in the 1910s had come from Germany, Poland, and Russia. They often had different class and religious backgrounds.

The oral histories linked below are from the Polish Jewish Relations in Milwaukee Oral History Project. Both of the interviewees in this section are the children of Jewish Immigrants born in Milwaukee WI around the time period that we are focusing on. These sources are valuable for writing a Jewish character in this time period, because the Polish-Jewish relations were a very prevalent issue during this time. One cannot write about Jewish and Polish Milwaukeeans during this time without considering and understanding this important piece of context. Jewish families poured into Milwaukee after WWII, but that doesn't mean that Jewish people weren't thriving members of the community during our time period.

Possibly relevant entries from the Encyclopedia of Milwaukee

- [Beth El Ner Tamid Synagogue](#)
- [Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun](#)
- [Jews](#)
- [Golda Meir](#)

Americanization; a Preliminary Bulletin Outlining Americanization Plans of the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#).

This image shows a preliminary bulletin published by the University of Wisconsin Madison that outlines the university's strategies for americanizing newcomers from foreign countries.

Gurda, John. *One People, Many Paths: A History of Jewish Milwaukee*. Milwaukee: Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 2009.

Switchkow, Louis J., and Lloyd P. Gartner. *The History of the Jews of Milwaukee*. Philadelphia, PA: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1963.

Zaret, Melvin S. "[Milwaukee](#)." In *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, 2nd ed., vol. 14, edited by Michael Berenbaum and Fred Skolnik. Detroit, MI: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007. 261-263. Gale Virtual Reference Library. April 15, 2015.

Oral history interviews:

This source is an interview from the Polish-Jewish Relations in Milwaukee Oral History Project. It is from September of 1990. This interview is with Dr. Jules Levin. Levin was born in 1910 to Jewish Immigrant parents in a farming community in Milwaukee. Both of

his parents were from Russia. His father was a tavern owner turned farmer in Caledonia WI. Jules Levin spent his entire childhood in a predominantly Polish neighborhood surrounded by Polish residents. [Link](#).

This source is an interview from the Polish-Jewish Relations in Milwaukee Oral History Project. The interviewee is Minnie Friedman. Minnie Friedman is the sister to Max Karl, whose interview can be found in the "Polish Immigrant" section of the bibliography. This source is valuable in the same way Max Karl's was. Minnie Friedman's story may be used as a template for your own character. [Link](#).

Italian Immigrant: Composite Character for Context

Though Milwaukee is famous for its German heritage, our city would not be the same as it is today without our thriving Italian American community. Italian Immigrants carved out a space for themselves in Milwaukee. They held jobs such as butchers and grocers, among many other community cornerstone positions. Milwaukee's Italian immigrant families are still prominent members of Milwaukee's community today.

In the period we are studying, tensions in Italian Milwaukee were high due to the conflict between anarchists and loyalists. The 1917 explosion of a bomb at the Bay View police station killed ten people, including nine police officers. Italian Americans were arrested for the deaths. The *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee* entries on [Anarchism](#) and [Italians](#) explain this story in greater depth.

Probably the most famous of Milwaukee's Italian Americans are the members of the Balistreri mafia family. While most well known for skimming Las Vegas casinos in the 1980s, the "Milwaukee Crime Family" was very active during this era, having been fully established in 1918. Additionally, the mob's most influential boss, Frank "Big" Balistreri, was born in 1918.

Americanization; a Preliminary Bulletin Outlining Americanization Plans of the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#).

This image shows a preliminary bulletin published by the University of Wisconsin Madison that outlines the university's strategies for americanizing newcomers from foreign countries.

Andreozzi, John Anthony. *Contadini and Pescatori in Milwaukee: Assimilation and Voluntary Associations.* Milwaukee: s.n., 1974.

Carini, Mario A. *Milwaukee's Italians: The Early Years.* Milwaukee: Italian Cultural Center, 1999.

Gordon, Michael A. "To Make a Clean Sweep": Milwaukee Confronts an Anarchist Scare in 1917." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 93 no. 2 (2010): 16-27.

Hintz, Martin. *Italian Milwaukee.* Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004.

La Piana, George. *The Italians in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.* Milwaukee: Associated Charities, 1915.

Zignego, Anthony M. *Milwaukee's Italian Heritage: Mediterranean Roots in Midwestern Soil.* Charleston, SC: History Press, 2009.

Zignego, Anthony M. "Transatlantic Experience: Italian Migration and Immigrant Life in Milwaukee, 1890-1950." Master's thesis, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2009.

Oral History interviews

This source is an interview with Catherine M. Balistrieri. Balistrieri's parents emigrated from Palermo, Italy some time shortly before 1904. In 1904, Catherine was born in Milwaukee's Third Ward. In this interview, Balistrieri describes the growth of the Third Ward and neighborhood holiday festivals. This interview paints an in-depth picture of the Italian-American community during this time. The Balistrieri family was heavily involved with the community, suggesting the promise of this source as a basis for an Italian-American character. [Link](#).

This is an interview with Elsie Falbo. She is the daughter of two Italian immigrants from the Piedmont region of Italy. Elsie was born in 1918, and her family moved to Bay View in 1921. In this interview, Elsie describes Italian Bay View, ethnic tensions, and the role the church played in her community. Though Bay View is about 10-15 mins south of Washington Park, this is still a relevant source for learning about Milwaukee citizens in general. [Link](#) and [link](#).

Armenian Immigrant: Composite Character for Context

Among the many immigrants who made their homes in Milwaukee were Armenians. You might conceptualize a character as an Armenian visitor to the zoo.

Americanization; a Preliminary Bulletin Outlining Americanization Plans of the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, WI], 1919. [Link](#).

This image shows a preliminary bulletin published by the University of Wisconsin Madison that outlines the university's strategies for americanizing newcomers from foreign countries.

Sahakian, Catherine Madaghian, and Shockey Gengozian. *Early Armenian Settlers of Racine; from 1890 to the Late 1920s.* Racine, WI: United Association of Tomarza, 1990.

Savagian, John. "Armenians." *Encyclopedia of Milwaukee*. Edited by Margo Anderson and Amanda I. Seligman. [Link](#).

This source is a short entry about Armenian Milwaukeeans from the Encyclopedia of Milwaukee. It outlines when Armenians came to Wisconsin, where they lived in Wisconsin, the jobs they held, and a short introduction into the history of the Armenian diaspora. If you choose to represent an Armenian immigrant, then this source would be the best place to start.

Zaniewski, Kazimierz J., and Carol J. Rosen. *The Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin.* Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1998.

DISCLAIMER

Obviously, immigrants came to Milwaukee from countless countries for countless reasons. These jumping-off points are by no means a comprehensive list of ethnicities, nationalities, and perspectives of Immigrants in Milwaukee during this time. These are only suggestions based on the immigrant populations in Milwaukee during this time period. For further inspiration, you may wish to explore the [Encyclopedia of Milwaukee](#) (especially the entry on [Peoples](#)) and the *Bibliography of Metropolitan Milwaukee*.

Black Milwaukee: Composite Character for Context

Until the 1960s, Milwaukee's African American population was relatively small. But African Americans were certainly present in Milwaukee, running organizations, working in a variety of fields, and growing up. There is a much larger body of literature on African Americans in Milwaukee than can be represented here. Whether you conceptualize an African American character or reenact a real historical figure, we recommend you supplement your research journey by reviewing the section on African Americans in *The Bibliography of Metropolitan Milwaukee*.

Possibly relevant entries in the Encyclopedia of Milwaukee

- African American Churches: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/african-american-churches/>
- African-American Media: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/african-american-media/>
- African Americans: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/african-americans/>
- Bronzeville: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/bronzeville/>
- Educational Segregation and Desegregation: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/educational-segregation-and-desegregation/>
- Milwaukee NAACP: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/milwaukee-naacp/>
- Milwaukee Urban League: <https://emke.uwm.edu/entry/milwaukee-urban-league/>

Black, Ivory Abena. *Bronzeville: A Milwaukee Lifestyle*. Milwaukee: The Publishers Group, 2006.

Dougherty, Jack. *More than One Struggle: The Evolution of Black School Reform in Milwaukee*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2004.

Trotter, Joe William, Jr. *Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-1945*, 2d ed. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2007; originally published 1985.

Context Bucket

We think of sources in this section as the “context bucket.” Tweets derived from these sources can be used by a Greek Chorus character that helps to set the stage for the action driven by the reenactment’s main characters. The context bucket tweets will facilitate the audience’s understanding of how the birth of Zero fits into the larger historical context. The general public will not be fortunate enough to be spending this next semester learning about Zero, Sultana, Bean, Hagenbeck, and the rest of the gang, so adding some context to your tweets will help make this experience as meaningful to the audience as it is to us. You may write tweets about such important contextual elements as the World War, the pandemic, Prohibition, and woman suffrage. For example, all the human characters in the reenactment would probably have something to say about the end of the war on November 11, 1918. In addition to the main character you reenact, you might also conceptualize characters who have only one or two comments that they would like to share out on Twitter before disappearing into the Twitter-stream.

Miscellaneous:

(Photo) Wisconsin Historical Society, Unknown, Harley Davidson, 2244, viewed online at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM2244>

This source is a photograph of an old Harley Davidson motorcycle. This source would be a great way to introduce the iconic Harley into this. Perhaps there could be a tweet about riding a Harley to the zoo or something like that.

Wisconsin Historical Society, Taylor, J. Robert, Downtown Milwaukee, 4690, viewed online at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM4690>

This source is a photograph of downtown on Water Street in 1912. This source would be an excellent photo to tweet out from the city booster account. It provides essential visual historical context. It will help readers immerse themselves into the time period more if they are able to picture what it looked like.

Wisconsin Historical Society, Taylor, J. Robert, Milwaukee Snowstorm, 4698, viewed online at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM4698>

Two winters prior to Zero’s birth there was a nasty snowstorm in Milwaukee. It might be appropriate to tweet this picture and say something about polar bears and snow.

George R. Eckert letter to Emil Seidel, 1919, viewed online at <https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/mkesocialism/id/3147/rec/26>

This letter to former Milwaukee mayor (and socialist) Emil Seidel asks for his participation in a community sing.

Photo of a Milwaukeean Polish Family, viewed online at

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/mke-polonia/id/24390/rec/3>

This is a photo of a Polish family living in Milwaukee. This important contextual information such as how people of different ages dressed and how many children a family tended to have.

Photo of St Joseph Orphanage, viewed online at

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/mke-polonia/id/33964/rec/2>

This is a photo of the St Joseph Orphanage on 18th St. in Milwaukee. Though it no longer exists today, this photo immortalizes the reality of many children from the era we are studying. Perhaps one of the children visiting Zero at the zoo lives within this orphanage. Photos like this shed light on the fact that American children in this time lived in very different conditions than those today. Life was much harder for American children during this time.

Photo of Polish boxer in Milwaukee,

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/mke-polonia/id/31924/rec/4>

“Dancing in Masks during a Snowstorm: How Milwaukee Celebrated New Year's Eve during the Last Pandemic,” *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, December 30, 2020.

<https://www.jsonline.com/story/life/green-sheet/2020/12/30/milwaukee-new-years-eve-1918-flu-pandemic-too-involved-masks-snow/4074341001/>

“[Mayor Asks Citizens To Help Remove Snow](#),” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 13, 1918

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

“[Hundreds of People, Unable to Get Fuel Any Other Way, Raid a Coal Car at Philadelphia and No Guard Objects](#),” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 13, 1918: 3.

Note: MPL card required or access via microfilm

1918 Influenza Pandemic

“[The Healthiest City](#)” podcast developed by UWM History Graduate students and hosted by the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

This podcast offers insight into many characters, from the WWI veteran, to the teacher, to families, socialist leaders, etc.

Leavitt, Judith Walzer. *The Healthiest City: Milwaukee and the Politics of Health Reform*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, reissued 1996.

Swain Geoffrey R., and Benjamin Nestor. "[Public Health](#)," Encyclopedia of Milwaukee, edited by Margo Anderson and Amanda Seligman (see entry bibliography for more resources)

Women's Suffrage

McBride, Genevieve G. "Theodora Winton Youmans and the Wisconsin Woman Movement." *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 71, no. 4 (1988): 242-75. Accessed August 31, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4636147>.

Relevant entries from the Encyclopedia of Milwaukee

- [Woman Suffrage](#)
- [Theodora Youmans](#)

[Press Service](#), Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, February 08, 1918.

Stapler, Martha G., ed. *The Woman Suffrage Year Book*. New York, N.Y.: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc, 1917. Pdf. <https://www.loc.gov/item/17007468/>.

Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association Ephemera. (Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, 1901, 1918); Online facsimile at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/search.asp?id=1050>

[Women's Suffrage Yearbook, 1917](#)

Youmans, Theodora. "President's Address." (Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, 1917); online facsimile at <http://wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/search.asp?id1045>

The Red Summer 1919

"Red Summer Centennial Marks Dark Period in US History," *Lake Effect*, July 29, 2019, <https://www.wuwm.com/podcast/lake-effect-segments/2019-07-29/red-summer-centennial-marks-dark-period-in-us-history>

Miscellaneous Sources on Milwaukee History

This list of secondary sources is drawn from [Marquette's Children in Urban America Project](#). You may find additional sources in chapter 1 of the *Bibliography of Metropolitan Milwaukee*.

Ralph M. Aderman, ed. *Trading Post to Metropolis: Milwaukee County's First 150 Years* (1987).

Harry H. Anderson and Fred I. Olson, *Milwaukee: At the Gathering of the Waters* (1981).

Steven Avella, ed., *Milwaukee Catholicism* (1992).

Thaddeus Borun, ed., *We, the Milwaukee Poles* (1946).

William G. Bruce, *History of Milwaukee City and County* (1922).

James S. Buck, *Pioneer History of Milwaukee* (1890).

Mario Carini, *Milwaukee's Italians: The Early Years* (1984).

Kathleen Neils Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee, 1836-1860* (1976).

Agnes M. Fenton, *The Mexicans of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin* (1930).

John G. Gregory, *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin* (1931).

John Gurda, *The Making of Milwaukee* (1999).

Gerd Korman, *Industrialization, Immigrants and Americanizers: The View from Milwaukee, 1866-1921* (1967).

Judith Walzer Leavitt, *The Healthiest City: Milwaukee and the Politics of Health Reform* (1982).

Nancy O. Lurie, *A Special Style: The Milwaukee Public Museum, 1882-1982* (1983).

John L. Rury and Frank A. Cassell, eds., *Seeds of Crisis: Public Schooling in Milwaukee Since 1920* (1993).

Bayrd Still, *Milwaukee: The History of a City* (1965).

Louis J. Swichkow and Lloyd P. Gartner, *The History of the Jews in Milwaukee* (1963).

Joe William Trotter, Jr., *Black Milwaukee: The Making of an Industrial Proletariat, 1915-1945* (1988).