

City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report

By

LJM Architects, Inc.
813 Riverfront Drive
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Principal Investigator

Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA

Assistant Investigators

Alissa Kuether
Marcus Zettler
Kelly Enders
Robert Short

Project Director

Joseph R. DeRose, Historian
Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Sponsoring Agency

City of Sheboygan
Historic Preservation Commission & Department of City Development
807 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

2002, 2004 & 2006

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Phase One of this project has been funded with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Historic preservation grants-in-aid are administered in Wisconsin in conjunction with the National Register of Historic Places program by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Phases Two, Three, and Four of this project have been funded with the assistance of a Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Community Development Block Grants are administered by the City of Sheboygan Department of City Development.

The contents and opinions contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the National Park Service, the Wisconsin Historical Society, or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The authors would like to thank the following persons or organizations for their assistance in completing this project:

Joseph R. DeRose and Jim Draeger
Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Beth Dippel, Janice Hildebrand,
Kathy Jeske, and John Dees
Sheboygan County Historical Research Center
518 Water Street
Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin 53085

Paulette Enders and Pete Fullerton
Sheboygan Department of City Development
807 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Library Staff
Mead Public Library
710 North 8th Street
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Tom Horness, Senior Engineering Aide
Sheboygan Department of Public Works
833 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Library Staff
The Sheboygan Press
632 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Traci Holtan, Permit Clerk
Sheboygan Building Inspection Department
828 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

William F. Wangemann, City Historian
1223 South 23rd Street
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Assessment Staff
Sheboygan City Assessor's Office
828 Center Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Scott Lewandoske, Assistant City Historian
2201 Erie Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Jay L. Kroll
2538 North 7th Street
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53083

ABSTRACT

The City of Sheboygan's Architectural and Historical Survey was conducted in four phases over a period of several years. Phase One: Northeast was conducted by principal investigator Jennifer L. Lehrke with assistant Alissa Kuether from March to July of 2002. Phase Two: Southeast and Phase Three: Northwest were conducted by principal investigator Jennifer L. Lehrke with assistants Kelly Enders, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short from May to August of 2004. Phase Four: Southwest was conducted by principal investigator Jennifer L. Lehrke with assistants Alissa Kuether, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short from July 2005 to January 2006.

The purpose of the survey was to update and expand upon a 1975 windshield survey of the City of Sheboygan. The major project work elements included a reconnaissance survey and an intensive survey. The resulting products of the project are jointly held at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, Wisconsin and the Department of City Development in Sheboygan, Wisconsin and include the following:

Negatives

Negatives for Phase One are organized by film roll in plastic negative preservers. A contact sheet is provided for each roll of film for all Phases.

Survey and district maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties and are referenced by photo code. District maps indicate all properties in the identified districts. Several large scale mylar maps and bond copies are provided. The district maps are included in this intensive survey report.

Inventory cards

Inventory cards for all newly inventoried properties contain information on each property such as location, name, and style and have a black and white photograph of the property drymounted to the back of the card. Continuation cards for all previously inventoried properties contain the property's location and have a current black and white photograph of the property affixed to the card.

Electronic documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's web site contains an electronic version of the inventory cards, called Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), for all inventoried properties. Also, digital photos for Phases Two, Three, and Four are organized by film roll and saved on compact disc.

Intensive survey report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of our research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties and districts eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page
Chapter 1	Introduction.....1
Chapter 2	Survey Methodology.....7
Chapter 3	Historical Overview13
Chapter 4	Government.....25
Chapter 5	Settlement41
Chapter 6	Industry47
Chapter 7	Transportation75
Chapter 8	Architecture, Designers, Engineers, and Builders85
Chapter 9	Education113
Chapter 10	Social and Political Movements.....135
Chapter 11	Religion.....147
Chapter 12	Commerce169
Chapter 13	Planning and Landscape Architecture185
Chapter 14	Recreation and Entertainment.....197
Chapter 15	Notable People207
Chapter 16	Annotated Bibliography.....233
Chapter 17	Survey Results245
Chapter 18	Recommendations.....323
Chapter 19	Appendix.....329
	Historic Preservation Tax Incentive for Income-Producing Historic Buildings
	Wisconsin Historic Homeowners Tax Credit Program
	Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects
	Building Support for Local Historic Preservation
	Incentives for Historic Preservation
	Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Wisconsin
	Creating a Preservation Ethic in Your Community
	Planning a Local Historic Preservation Program
	Historic Preservation Ordinances and Commissions in Wisconsin
	How to Gain Commission Credibility
	Benefits of Local Historic Preservation Ordinances
	Certified Local Government

The City of Sheboygan received a Historic Preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior administered through the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society to conduct what became known as Phase One of the City of Sheboygan Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey. Phase One was executed during the period from March 2002 to July 2002, with the major objective of the project as identifying structures and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Phase One of the survey, carried out by Jennifer L. Lehrke and Alissa Kuether of LJM Architects, Inc., consisted of several major work elements: updating and completing a 1975 reconnaissance survey and providing negatives, survey maps, and inventory cards with photographs; conducting an intensive survey and providing site specific research and district survey forms; preparing an intensive survey report; and conducting two public education meetings.

The boundaries of Phase One of the survey lie within the limits of the City of Sheboygan and were delineated, due to time and budget constraints, to include only the most historic portion of the city with a northern limit of North Avenue, a southern limit of Indiana Avenue, an easterly limit of Lake Michigan, and a westerly limit of 14th Street as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map. Phase One of the reconnaissance survey identified nearly 900 structures of architectural and historical interest, including resources outside of the boundary area that were previously identified during the 1975 reconnaissance survey. Negatives, survey maps, and inventory cards with photographs were completed or updated for each of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey.

Of those identified during the reconnaissance survey, Phase One of the intensive survey focused on approximately 100 structures with the potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as determined by criteria set forth by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Site specific research was completed for most of the resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register. Six potential historic districts were also identified as part of Phase One of the survey of the City of Sheboygan. District maps and a brief description were completed for each of these potential districts and included in this report.

While Phase One focused primarily on the northeast portion of the City, future phases were planned as a means to broaden the boundaries to encompass nearly the entire city limits. Phases Two, Three, and Four were funded through Community Development Block Grant monies from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which were administered through the City of Sheboygan Department of City Development.

Phase Two was carried out by Jennifer L. Lehrke, Kelly Enders, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short, all of LJM Architects, Inc., during the period from May to August of 2004. The boundaries of Phase Two were delineated with a northern limit of Indiana Avenue, a southern limit of Washington Avenue, an easterly limit of Lake Michigan, and a westerly limit of 14th Street or South Business Drive as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map. Phase Two's reconnaissance survey identified nearly 300 structures of interest, of which over 30 structures had potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One potential historic district was also identified in Phase Two as described in latter pages of this report.

Phase Three was performed during July and August of 2004 by Jennifer L. Lehrke, Kelly Enders, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short of LJM Architects, Inc. The boundaries of Phase Three had a northern limit of Eisner Avenue, a southern limit of Kohler Memorial Drive or Erie Avenue, an easterly limit of 14th Street, and a westerly limit of Taylor Drive as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map on the following page. Nearly 300 structures of interest were identified in the Phase Three reconnaissance survey, including over 100 structures that had potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. There were five potential historic districts identified in Phase Three as described in latter pages of this report.

Phase Four was performed from July of 2005 to January of 2006 by Jennifer L. Lehrke, Alissa Kuether, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short of LJM Architects, Inc. The boundaries of Phase Four had a northern limit of Kohler Memorial Drive or Erie Avenue, a southern limit of Washington Avenue, an easterly limit of 14th Street or South Business Drive, and a westerly limit of Taylor Drive as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map on the following page. Phase Four of the reconnaissance survey identified over 400 structures of architectural and historical interest, of which nearly 100 structures had potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One potential historic district was also identified in Phase Four as described in later pages of this report.

The purpose of this architectural and historical intensive report is not to write a definitive history of the City of Sheboygan, but rather to provide general historical information about the city and its buildings in relation to a series of themes or study units. It may be used to help determine the eligibility of resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, to establish historic districts, to identify areas for economic redevelopment through historic preservation and rehabilitation, and to increase public awareness of the history and architecture of Sheboygan.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison and the Department of City Development of the City of Sheboygan, a copy of the report is kept at Mead Public Library in Sheboygan and the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center in Sheboygan Falls.

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey was conducted in the City of Sheboygan over a period of several years, beginning in March of 2002 and concluding in January of 2006. The architectural firm of LJM Architects, Inc. executed the survey. During March of 2002, the principal investigator and an assistant attended a training and informational workshop with the Historic Preservation Division staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The principal investigator, Jennifer L. Lehrke, with assistants Alissa Kuether, Kelly Enders, and Marcus Zettler conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork with assistance from Krista Protsman and Robert Short for clerical work. Alissa Kuether prepared the inventory cards and survey maps, performed research, and co-authored the portions of the report relating to railroads, religion, and notable persons for Phase One of the survey. Kelly Enders, Marcus Zettler, and Robert Short prepared inventory cards and survey maps, conducted historical research, and added to numerous sections of the report for Phases Two and Three of the survey. Marcus Zettler and Alissa Kuether conducted historical research for Phase Four of the survey, and Marcus Zettler and Robert Short prepared inventory cards, survey maps, and other necessary work products. Jennifer L. Lehrke performed historical research, authored and edited the majority of the intensive survey report, and generally oversaw the survey. The City of Sheboygan Architectural and Historical Survey consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In 1975, a windshield survey of the City of Sheboygan was conducted that resulted in the identification of some 250 sites of architectural and historical interest. In that survey, an inventory card of each site was prepared which included the location, name, style, and a black and white photograph. Beginning in March 2002, the updating and supplementing of the existing 1975 survey of the City was begun. The portions of the City within the delineated boundary area as described in Chapter 1 were surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance.

Starting with photocopies of the 250 existing inventory cards, each site was updated. Information contained on the inventory card, particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since the last survey. A new black and white photograph of each property was taken and affixed to a new continuation card.

In addition to updating the 250 previously surveyed sites, numerous new properties of interest were observed and documented, including over 600 from Phase One, nearly 300 from Phase Two, nearly 300 from Phase Three, and over 400 from Phase Four. Information such as address, name, and architectural style were noted, and field observations were recorded which were later entered into the Historic Preservation Division's electronic database to make a new inventory card. A black and white photograph of each property was taken and affixed to its new inventory card. In areas where a potential historic district was identified, all buildings within the potential

district boundaries were observed and documented. In addition, all of the existing and newly surveyed properties were identified by photo code on a large-scale map.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the City of Sheboygan was conducted by the principal investigator throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of great importance were items located at The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center including, but not limited to, their extensive files and photo collection, publications by the Joint Research & Publications Committee of the Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, publications of research on locally landmarked buildings conducted by Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., and the wealth of knowledge and information of the Center's staff and volunteers. Secondary information was also found at Mead Public Library and The Sheboygan Press in Sheboygan.

Summaries of Sheboygan's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Areas of research include historic Indians, fur trade, government, settlement, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, art and literature, commerce, planning and landscape architecture, recreation and entertainment, and notable people. Structures deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research was completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties and districts were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources and districts were also reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for

the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significant within the past 50 years is it is of exceptional importance.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual property; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resource; that is, building, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because (a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or (b.) it independently or individually meet the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because (a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site], (b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or (c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of Sheboygan, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the City of Sheboygan. This report does not include a definitive history of the City of Sheboygan. Rather, it provides a broad historical overview of many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Prior to issuance of the final survey report, the contents were reviewed by staff and volunteers of The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, the City of Sheboygan Historic Preservation Commission, and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Several copies of the final survey report were issued to the Historic Preservation Division, and

one copy was issued to the Department of City Development of the City of Sheboygan, The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, and Mead Public Library.

LJM Architects, the City of Sheboygan Historic Preservation Commission, and the Historic Preservation Division conducted two public information meetings regarding Phase One of the survey. The first meeting was held on April 3, 2002 to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting was held on August 14, 2002 to present the results of Phase One of the project including the survey report, potential districts, and information in the National Register. A similar meeting was held on January 27, 2005 to present the results of Phases Two and Three to the City of Sheboygan Department of City Development and Historic Preservation Commission. The results of Phase Four were presented to the City of Sheboygan Department of City Development and Historic Preservation Commission on August 24, 2006.

Pre-Settlement

Sheboygan was first witnessed in 1635 by Jean Nicolet who was exploring Lake Michigan and the Fox River Valley by canoe. After discovering the Upper Mississippi River in 1643, Sieur Louis Joliet and James Marquette passed by what would be Sheboygan. However, the first landing in Sheboygan did not occur until 1699, when Quebec missionary Father Saint Cosme came to intermingle with the then resident Potawatomi Indian tribe. Local tribes were attracted to the area because of Lake Michigan and the Sheboygan River. The Potawatomi were forced out of the Sheboygan area in the early 1700s by the Chippewa and Sioux. The Chippewa and Sioux warred over the land for generations, and the Chippewa eventually succeeded to take control of the area.¹

The city's name is derived from the Indian language. However, reports of its meaning vary. A thesis by Jerome Francis Hesslink says that Sheboygan's name is derived from the Indian term "Sheub-wau-wau-gum" which means rumbling waters and refers to the many falls along the Sheboygan River. Local author, Janice Hildebrand, reports that Sheboygan means "waterway between the lakes" referring to the connection of the Sheboygan River between Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago. Ojibwa Indian word of "Jibaigan" and Chippewa term "Shawb-wa-way-kum" were accredited to the naming of Sheboygan in a paper by Roger A. Pieper. There are also several stories related to an Indian father declaring the birth of a new baby by saying, "She be a boy again," which was shortened through the years to Sheboygan. Regardless of which of these hypotheses are correct, the name was derived from the local Indian culture which first inhabited the area.²

Europeans were drawn to Sheboygan by its virgin forests and fur-bearing animals. In 1795, the first fur trading post along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline was established in Sheboygan by Northwest Fur Company voyageur Jacques Vieau, father-in-law of Milwaukee's Solomon Juneau. Clerks were left to run the post while Vieau made recurrent visits to exchange the goods and bring in replacement clerks. Blankets, materials, knives, and axes were traded with the local Indian tribes in exchange for maple sugar and furs.³

William Farnsworth, the founder of Sheboygan, first visited in 1814. In 1818, he visited again. This time he stayed a couple of months working as an independent fur trader and trapper and gaining the respect of the local Indians.⁴

1830s

The federal government took ownership of the land in 1833, but the Indians remained in the area for some time afterwards. The change in ownership opened the doors for settlement and development.⁵

Two log cabins were built in 1834 by William Payne and Colonel Oliver C. Crocker along the Sheboygan River with the intention of building a dam and a sawmill and obtaining squatters rights to the land. One of the log cabins was built near the intersection of North 6th Street and Center Avenue; the other cabin and sawmill were built near the first rapids of the Sheboygan River, outside the boundaries of this survey, near the intersection of Taylor Drive and Indiana

Avenue. Both cabins are non-extant. The local Indians objected to the construction of the dam and a group of 400 to 500 of them showed up at the cabin in protest. After further discussion, the Indians agreed, and the dam and sawmill were built in 1834. At this time, Sheboygan was merely an Indian village consisting of approximately 50 to 60 wigwams or barkhouses. Farnsworth took up permanent residence in Sheboygan in 1835 and purchased the mill for \$10,000.00.⁶

From the winter to spring of 1836, Sheboygan was surveyed and platted by William S. Trowbridge for George Smith, Daniel Whitney, William Bruce, and Seth Rees. When Sheboygan's survey was complete, it was ready for land auctions which were held at U.S. Land Offices in Chicago, Illinois in June of 1836. Farnsworth purchased half of Sheboygan and later sold it for profit. There was much activity in Sheboygan in that same month. Levi Conroe arrived to build Sheboygan's first frame building, a hotel for the future settlers, The Sheboygan House. Farnsworth was quick to bring settlers into the area. He brought Jonathan Follett of Chicago and his wife Eliza to run the sawmill. Eliza was the first white woman to make permanent residence in Sheboygan County; she ran a boarding house for travelers and workers at the sawmill. Farnsworth also brought Charles D. Cole to Sheboygan to run a mercantile. Cole not only held the role of merchant, but he was also a banker, the city's first postmaster, farmer, sawmill owner, and receiver of the land office. Cole's son, James Riley Cole, was the first white child born in the city on May 25, 1837. Cole hired Asahel G. Dye of Chicago to build a warehouse and dock for his mercantile. Dye also built himself a home in the City which became Sheboygan's first house. In the fall of 1836, Dye's daughter, Asenneth died at two and one-half years of age and was the first white person buried in Sheboygan at Fountain Park. By the fall of 1836, there were 50 to 60 wood frame buildings with an additional 60 to 70 under construction and 500 to 600 residents in the City of Sheboygan.⁷

The winter of 1836 proved to be a very hard one for the city's first settlers. Food and provisions were depleted, and Cole set out on a seven-day trip to Milwaukee to replenish their supplies. He spent nearly the entire winter traveling back and forth between Milwaukee and Green Bay in search of supplies for the settlers. It was during this time that the first wagon roads were formed between Milwaukee and Green Bay along Lake Michigan. These conditions, coupled with the Panic of 1837, caused many of Sheboygan's early settlers to flee the city, and immigration to Sheboygan stopped. The family of James Farnsworth, Jr., William Farnsworth's cousin, was the only remaining in Sheboygan in 1839.⁸

Despite the mass exodus from the City of Sheboygan, the county was organized for governmental purposes on December 17, 1838. The first election of county and town officials was held in March of 1839. Two territorial roads were formed: one from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac and one from Sheboygan to Madison. When lumberer Alvan Rublee arrived in the Fall of 1839, there were only three families living in Sheboygan.⁹

1840s

Immigration to and through Sheboygan did not restart until the 1840s, bringing predominantly German and Dutch immigrants among others. The immigrants and goods arrived via Lake Michigan and the Sheboygan River so from very early on Sheboygan's harbor was of great

importance to the prosperity of the city. Originally, the Sheboygan River flowed into Lake Michigan at the base of Center Avenue. However, a sand bar at the river's mouth prohibited larger boats from entering the river. Instead, they had to anchor out from shore and transfer goods and people to shore via small boats. In 1841, the first pier was built along the north side of the mouth of the river in order to unload more safely and efficiently. In 1847, a second pier was built along the south side of the mouth of the Sheboygan River. In that same year, Sheboygan's worst maritime disaster occurred when the ship, *Phoenix*, burned just off of the shore with the loss of approximately 250 Dutch immigrants' lives. In 1848, Governor Henry Dodge appropriated a survey for a harbor at Sheboygan. Although Sheboygan had a fairly well developed port at this time, "Indians wearing blankets stood on the dock to stare at the arrivals."¹⁰

In 1846, Sheboygan was incorporated as a village. Sheboygan started its own court system, which was previously joined with Brown County. Village elections were held on February 9, 1846; H. H. Conklin was elected village president. Sheboygan held its first court sessions on June 1, 1846 in a schoolhouse in Sheboygan. The court met twice a year in May and September and the location of the court sessions varied until a permanent courthouse could be constructed. Fire was a looming danger in the early days of Sheboygan. The city's first fire station was constructed in 1848, and the first fire company was founded in 1849. Sheboygan's first regularly published newspaper, the *Sheboygan Mercury*, was started in 1847 by J. M. Gillette. The 1840s was a time of growth for Sheboygan which now had "stores, warehouses, taverns, groceries, two newspapers, and six hotels."¹¹

1850s

Methods of communication and transportation were a concern of Sheboygan's citizens in the 1850s. Sheboygan's first telegraph message was received on January 7, 1850. The city's first plank road was completed as far as Fond du Lac by 1852. The Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company was founded on March 8, 1852, but it was not until 1859 that the first passenger car departed to neighboring Sheboygan Falls. At the petitioning of Sheboygan's citizens, the first 8th Street bridge to span across the Sheboygan River was built in 1855 at a cost of \$1,200.00. Horses were a major mode of transportation. The state's first anti-horse theft society was founded in Sheboygan in 1857.¹²

The harbor was of concern once again when the residents of Sheboygan came to the realization that the north and south piers did not protect ships from storms. During the years of 1852 to 1856, a new harbor was constructed to provide this protection. The federal government contributed \$30,000.00, Sheboygan County contributed \$10,000.00, and the City of Sheboygan contributed \$20,000.00 for the project. In order to maintain the harbor, Sheboygan built its own dredge in 1855. The mouth of the river was redirected to flow out into Lake Michigan at its current location at the base of Pennsylvania Avenue. The north and south piers were reconstructed to suit the new location of the mouth of the river by 1859. Improvements were continuous and on going until large ships could travel past 8th Street and up to Pennsylvania Avenue.¹³

Due to the reconstruction of the harbor, Sheboygan witnessed yet another period of growth during the 1850s. Sheboygan became a city on April 5, 1853 and, again, elected H. H. Conklin as mayor. The city now had “one dry goods store, two groceries, one hardware store, one dealer in stoves, tin, copper and sheet iron, one foundry and machine shop, two insurance agencies, one tailor, one daguerrean, one surveyor, one dentist, one watchmaker and jeweler, two law offices, a blacksmith shop, and a confectionery.” The main street and social center of this burgeoning city was Pennsylvania Avenue, containing as many as eleven taverns with guestrooms and the stagecoach depot.¹⁴

1860s

This decade did not begin well for Sheboygan County. Nearly all of the county’s records were destroyed by fire on January 1, 1860. At this time, the City of Sheboygan’s population was 4,271. This fire spurred the development of Sheboygan’s first permanent courthouse which was completed in 1868. The Civil War was also wreaking havoc on the United States. Sheboygan County had 2,215 soldiers in the Union Army in 1861, of those, 479 were drafted and the rest volunteered. These numbers accounted for over half of the able-bodied males eligible for active duty in the County.¹⁵

There was an upside to the decade. The beginnings of many of Sheboygan’s industrial ventures began during this time. Sheboygan’s first chair company, Minott, Crocker and Company, was founded in 1865. It later became Crocker and Bliss Chair Company. This was the start of many other chair companies in Sheboygan. After years of debate and development, the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company’s first trains ran on February 14, 1869.¹⁶

1870s

The City of Sheboygan’s population was 5,310 in 1870, and Sheboygan’s industries were continuing to blossom. In 1871, Jacob Vollrath started Union Steel and Iron Foundry which was sold to his son-in-law, John Michael Kohler, in 1873. The company specialized in enameled cast iron cookware and utensils and later became known as The Vollrath Company. In 1872, the first train along the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railroad ran. An 1875 fire destroyed the Crocker and Bliss Chair Company, but Phoenix Chair Company rose from its ashes.¹⁷

Improvements continued along the lakeshore. The first U. S. Life Saving Station was built along near the lake along the south shore of the Sheboygan River in 1876. It was staffed for eight months of the year by a crew of seven volunteers who were granted full time with pay status in 1879.¹⁸

1880s

The decade of the 1880s saw the boom of Sheboygan’s industry, especially the chair companies. The Crocker Chair Company was founded in 1880. It became the largest chair factory in the world during the 1920s. In this same year, Clemens Reiss started a company that later became known as the C. Reiss Coal Company. The Zschetzsche Tannery was the host to Sheboygan’s first telephone in 1881. Adding to Sheboygan’s woodworking industry was the Frost Veneer

Seating Company which was started in 1883. In 1886, Mattoon Manufacturing was formed, and the following year American Manufacturing started. Both of these companies were leaders among Sheboygan's chair makers. Leading the way in Sheboygan's stores, was the formation of what would later become Pranges department stores in 1887. In that same year, the largest ship to be constructed in the port of Sheboygan, *Helena*, was launched.¹⁹

The city was growing and now up to 7,314 residents. The later half of this decade was important in the development of city services. It was decided in 1885 that a municipal water supply should be provided. By 1887, construction was complete which included fifteen miles of water mains and 239 fire hydrants. In 1886, the police department was formally established. In 1888, the volunteer fire department was transformed into a professional, paid, and full-time fire department.²⁰

Other developments included the construction of a new iron bridge over the Sheboygan River at 8th Street in 1881. In that same year, citywide house and street numbering began. A small pox epidemic swept through the city in 1882; citywide vaccinations were ordered. The first horse drawn streetcars strolled through the city in 1885. In 1888, the first electricity was provided.²¹

1890s

The 1890s was a period of immigration and further expansion of services to Sheboygan's 16,359 residents. In 1891, the first Slovenians came to Sheboygan. Their immigration continued through 1914. In 1892, the first Volga Germans came to Sheboygan, although the peak of their migration was not until 1908 to 1912. Lithuanians came to the area in 1898. Jewish immigrants also flocked to the area during the 1890s.²²

In 1890 a group of nuns arrived in Sheboygan to heal the sick. In 1893, they built Sheboygan's first hospital, St. Nicholas Hospital. Mattoon Manufacturing Company began providing electricity for the city's street lights in 1892. The city began garbage collection services during this time, a new post office was constructed, and electric street cars began in 1895.²³

By 1891, "Sheboygan was one of the great manufacturing centers of the state." In 1890, the Central Labor Union of Sheboygan was formed by groups of brewers, tailors, tanners and was later joined by workers from the furniture and shoe factories. The union joined the AFL in 1892, and Sheboygan's first Labor Day was celebrated in 1894. Spawned by the labor movement, the Socialist Party of Sheboygan began in 1897. There were some setbacks in industry, however. The Lottie Cooper sunk in 1894, losing one sailor and many board feet of lumber for Mattoon Manufacturing Company. In 1899, John Michael Kohler moved his business west of Sheboygan in what later became known as the Village of Kohler.²⁴

The United States was again in a state of war. Sheboygan sent 155 soldiers to the Spanish-American War in 1898. These men eventually went to Puerto Rico, and two died of disease contracted there.²⁵

1900s

This period was highlighted by further expansion of city services to its 22,962 citizens. In order to further protect the harbor from Lake Michigan's waves, a breakwater and lighthouse were built north of the river in 1900. Construction of a public library began in 1902. The library opened in 1904 and later became known as Mead Public Library. The first use of voting machines was in 1904. It was during this year that the Hose Company Number Three fire station was built on North 9th Street. In 1905, the city paved its first street, North 7th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to Superior Avenue. Central Fire Station was constructed in 1907. After poor water conditions caused a typhoid fever outbreak in the city in 1907, the City of Sheboygan purchased the water works in 1909 which included sixty-four miles of water mains and 456 fire hydrants. A Board of Water Commissioners was also established. Several city parks were started during this time, including End Park in 1904, Deland Park in 1906, and Cole Park in 1908.²⁶

Sheboygan's most recent immigrants were also very active. Greek immigrants formed a congregation in 1902, and by 1906, they had constructed St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church. Croatia immigrants began coming to the area in 1901 and founded Wisconsin's first sick benefit society for Croations.²⁷

1910s

Many groups and organizations began in this decade. In 1911, a Mother's Club was started, serving as the first parent teacher association in Sheboygan. In that same year, the first Boy Scout Troop in Wisconsin was formed in Sheboygan at Grace Episcopal Church. The first Girl Scout Troop in Wisconsin was started at U. S. Grant School in 1919. Wisconsin's oldest symphony was established in Sheboygan in 1918. It is now known as the Sheboygan Symphony Orchestra.²⁸

The Lake Michigan breakwater was extended to shore in 1915, replacing the existing north pier which was removed. The breakwater is the current North Pier. The U. S. Coast Guard took control of the lighthouse and the U. S. Life Saving Station. The first motorized police cars were purchased by the Police Department in 1914. A new city hall was constructed in 1915. The city's Building Inspection Department started in 1916. The land for Vollrath Park was given to the city in 1917.²⁹

The United States was once again at war. Sheboygan County sent 2,047 soldiers to fight in World War I, of those, 53 lost their lives.³⁰

During these years Sheboygan ranked 4th largest in the state for size of workforce and value of the products they produced. Manufacturing was the largest source of employment, employing sixty percent of Sheboygan's workforce. Sheboygan was also home to Wisconsin's largest docks for salt and coal, and its population was 26,398.³¹

1920s

Health care was a concern during the 1920s for Sheboygan's 30,955 residents. The Sheboygan Clinic opened its doors in 1922, and chlorine was introduced into Sheboygan's water system in an effort to purify the water.³²

Transportation improvements occurred. Interurban street cars were started which connected Sheboygan to nearby cities such as Kohler, Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth, and Elkhart Lake, as well as further away destinations such as Milwaukee and Chicago. In 1923, a new bridge was constructed over the Sheboygan River at 8th Street, replacing an existing iron bridge.³³

Entertainment was also a focus at this time. The Lindemann Brothers Circus was founded in Sheboygan in 1920. It later became known as the Seils-Sterling Circus. Many theaters were also constructed during this time period, including the Vander Vaart, Gem, Rex, Fox, and Sheboygan's grandest theater, The Sheboygan Theatre.³⁴

1930s

Sheboygan had grown to 39,251 citizens. Even in the midst of the depression, Sheboygan had 218 industrial companies operating in the city. Sheboygan also had several major construction projects in progress including the Sheboygan Water Utilities filtration plant in 1931, Memorial Hospital in 1933, and the Sheboygan County Courthouse in 1934, and a junior high school and a reservoir were also being constructed. Federally funded Works Progress Administration projects were being constructed such as the United States Post Office in 1933, the Municipal Auditorium and Armory, a high school, and a sewage disposal plant. It did affect some Sheboygan industries. The Crocker Chair Company was forced to close, and the quarry was also forced to close.³⁵

1940s

Many of Sheboygan's industries transferred their efforts to manufacturing materials for the government for World War II. Verifine Dairy produced dried whole eggs. The brewery of Schreier Malting Company made alcohol for use in making rubber, gunpowder, drugs, and plastics. Sellinger Glove Company made gloves for the army and air force. Army boots and shoes were made at the Jung Shoe Company. Four local companies received an Army-Navy "E" Award given to those companies which demonstrate "excellence in the production of war material." They include: American Hydraulics for their artillery shells, comb fuses, airplane and rocket parts; electric Sprayit Company for their tank and generator turret assemblies, motors, and aircraft hydraulics; Vollrath Company for their canteens and mess supplies; and Garton Toy Company for their bomb fins and torpedo parts. Clarence Garton, Chairman of the Board of Garton Toy Company stated:

[I]t has been a great change from making toys to the making of bomb fins, torpedo parts and other war material, but if we are ever to make toys again for free children in a free world, we will have to forego the making of toys long enough to destroy the evil forces that would make out work a prison and rob our children, not only of their toys but of their lives.³⁶

Sheboygan lost 126 of its 40,638 citizens in World War II.³⁷

Later in the decade, efforts could be focused on services and entertainment. In 1946, the City of Sheboygan became the first city in the state, and only the third in the world, to introduce fluoride into their water supply. Operator assisted phone calls were replaced by the dial tone in 1947. Sheboygan's professional basketball team, the Red Skins won Western Division titles in 1945 and 1946, and they joined the National Basketball Association for one year in 1949. The Chordettes won a talent competition in 1949 and went on to sing the well-known tune, *Mr. Sandman*, in 1954.³⁸

Present Day

Recently, Sheboygan has received many honors and accolades. In 1997, Sheboygan was selected by *Readers Digest* as the Best Place to Raise a Family. *Wisconsin Coastal Management* ranked Sheboygan the "Lake Michigan Coastal Community of the Year" in 1998. In 2001, it was ranked as the "Best Hometown in the United States" by e-Podunk. Sheboygan has been ranked as one of the nation's most livable cities for six years in a row by *Money Magazine*. Due largely in part to the renowned golf courses in the area, the June 2002 edition of *Money* listed Sheboygan as one of eight "Best Places to Retire." The fall 2002 issue of *Development Digest* identified Sheboygan as one of four of "Wisconsin's Quality of Life Precious Gems." While the FBI has ranked Sheboygan as the fourth safest city in the nation, *Morgan-Quitno Press* ranked Sheboygan 7th safest city in the nation, amongst 281 metropolitan areas, based on 2002 crime statistics in January 2004.³⁹

The Dairyland Surf Classic, the world's largest fresh water surfing competition, is held in Sheboygan each year. In 2005, Sheboygan was rated among the top spots to find single, wealthy, young men nationwide behind San Francisco, Anchorage, and Washington D.C. In the spring of 2005, Sheboygan elected Juan Perez mayor, the first Latino mayor in the state. On July 2, 2005, the nation's tallest flagpole, 338 feet, was raised at Sheboygan-based Acuity Insurance.⁴⁰

The Sheboygan of today has approximately 50,700 citizens who live in over 21,300 dwelling units and use 34 million gallons of water per day. The city encompasses over 14 square miles and has nearly 200 miles of streets and 663 acres of parkland distributed among 32 different parks. The city is served by 90 police offices and 77 firefighters. The city has 51 churches, 9 hotels, a university center, dozens of schools of all levels, two hospitals, and a clinic. Its leading employers include the Sheboygan Area School District (1,450 employees), J. L. French Company (1,275 employees), Aurora Health Care (1,105 employees), AQUITY Insurance (700 employees), Lear Corporation (590 employees), St. Nicholas Hospital (585 employees), Fresh Brands, Inc. (575 employees), and The Vollrath Company (550 employees).⁴¹

Chapter 3 Notes

¹ *Sheboygan's History, Progress, Preservation Walking Hand-In-Hand: A Guide for Visitors Seeking to Re-Live Sheboygan's History*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Chamber of Commerce Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1999.

-
- ² Hesslink, Jerome Francis. *The Settlement and Development of Sheboygan County*. Illinois: Northwestern University, 1938, pg. 8; *100 People Who Shaped Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: The Sheboygan Press, 2000, pg. 10; Pieper, Roger A. *Settlement of Sheboygan: 1814-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967.
- ³ *Sheboygan's History...; Settlement of...; Sheboygan Indian Mound Park: History and Nature Trail Guide*. Sheboygan: Town and Country Garden Club, Inc., 1999.
- ⁴ *Settlement of...*
- ⁵ *Sheboygan's History...*
- ⁶ *Settlement of...*, pg. 6-7; *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Oshkosh: G.A. Randall & Co., 1875, pg. 6; Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1996.
- ⁷ *Settlement of...*, pg. 8-9; Hesslink, pg. 12, 17; *100 People...*, pg. 11-12; *An Illustrated...*, pg. 12.
- ⁸ *Settlement of...*, pg. 9-10, 38.
- ⁹ Hesslink, pg. 13 & 18; *An Illustrated...*, pg. 7.
- ¹⁰ Meyer; Hesslink, pg. 33-34; *100 People...*, pg. 22-23; Current, Richard N. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976, pg. 4.
- ¹¹ *An Illustrated...*, pg. 12; *Settlement of...*, pg. 25 & 37; Hesslink, pg. 14 & 72; General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- ¹² *An Illustrated...*, pg. 12; *Settlement of...*, pg. 25, 40-44; Current, pg. 253.
- ¹³ Meyer; *Settlement of...*, pg. 34-36.
- ¹⁴ *Settlement of...*, pg. 37; *100 People...*, pg. 29.
- ¹⁵ *An Illustrated...*, pg. 7; Hesslink, pg. 15, 54-55.
- ¹⁶ *An Illustrated...*, pg. 7; Hesslink, pg. 24.
- ¹⁷ Engel, Larry. "Vollrath Grows at Steady Pace." *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. February 3, 1982; General Files; *An Illustrated...*, pg. 7.
- ¹⁸ Meyer.
- ¹⁹ Hildebrand, Janice. *Chairs*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1994; General Files; Meyer.
- ²⁰ "Police and Fire Services Keep City Intact." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976; General Files.
- ²¹ General Files; City of Sheboygan City History website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/hist.html>.
- ²² General Files.
- ²³ General Files; Hesslink, pg. 24; City of Sheboygan City History
- ²⁴ Hesslink, pg. 24; Buenker, John D. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume IV: The Progressive Era, 1893-1914*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998, pg. 284-5; Meyer; General Files.
- ²⁵ Hesslink, pg. 59-61.
- ²⁶ *Sheboygan Public Library*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974; City of Sheboygan City History; General Files.
- ²⁷ *100 People...*, pg. 95-96; Buenker, pg. 230.
- ²⁸ Whinfield, R. W. "Troop I Scouting in Wisconsin All Began in Sheboygan." *The Sheboygan Press*. February 9, 1992; Hildebrand, Janice. "Prescott Lodge Named for Local Girl Scout Founder." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 27, 1993; General Files.

-
- ²⁹ Meyer; General Files; City of Sheboygan City History; City of Sheboygan Fire Department website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/ShebFD/SFDHome.html>; City of Sheboygan Police Department website <http://www.sheboyganpolice.com>.
- ³⁰ General Files.
- ³¹ Buenker, pg. 115.
- ³² “Clinic Opened in 1922.” *The Sheboygan Press*. August 1, 1978; General Files.
- ³³ General Files; Interurban Car 26 Restoration Association - Restore Car 26. East Troy Railroad Museum. May 28, 2002.
- ³⁴ General Files.
- ³⁵ Hesslink, pg. 24; *100 People...*, pg. 118; Hildebrand, Janice. *Chairs.*; General Files.
- ³⁶ *100 People...*, pg. 120.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ General Files; Association for Professional Basketball Research website <http://members.aol.com/bradleyrd/apbr.html>.
- ³⁹ City of Sheboygan website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us.html>.
- ⁴⁰ Pabst, Georgia. “On the lake, winds shift: Sheboygan’s growing diversity is changing a blue collar town.” *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, February 22, 2005.
- ⁴¹ Ibid.

Civil War

Company C, Forth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was organized on April 21, 1861. It was led by Captain Edmund B. Gray who was principal of Sheboygan's Union High School. They went to train in Racine and were called to Milwaukee on June 28th to settle a riot where Sheboygan's first soldier killed in action was W.V. Reed. On July 15th, the company was stationed to Baltimore, Maryland where they lost many more soldiers.¹

The First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry contained Company H and Company I which were from Sheboygan County. The Eighth Regiment contained Company B, the largest Veteran company in the regiment, which was from Sheboygan County, also. The Ninth Regiment was an all-German regiment and contained Company A which hailed from Sheboygan. The Fourteenth Regiment contained Company H from Sheboygan County and took part in Bank's Red River Expedition. The Seventeenth Regiment's Company E enlisted primarily Irish immigrants from Sheboygan County and fought at Pittsburgh Landing. The Twenty-Sixth Regiment contained Company H whose members were mostly from Sheboygan. The entire Twenty-Seventh Regiment contained Company B, Company C, Company E, and Company F which were all comprised of Sheboygan County volunteers who fought in many of the important battles of the Civil War. The Thirty-Sixth Regiment's Company E and the Thirty-Ninth Regiments Company D also contained many Sheboygan County residents. Sheboygan's soldiers were spread out over many other regiments.²

In total, Sheboygan County had 2,215 soldiers in the Union Army in 1861, of those, 479 were drafted and the rest volunteered. These numbers accounted for over half of the able-bodied males eligible for active duty in the county. On October 17, 1889, in front of an estimated crowd of 15,000, a monument was dedicated "In Memory of the Heroes who Fought for the Union, 1861-1865." The Soldiers' Monument is located in Fountain Park at the intersection of North 8th Street and Ontario Avenue. It stands 46 feet high and is constructed of Barre granite. This is a fine monument of historical and artistic importance and is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.³

Spanish-American War

Evergreen City Wisconsin National Guard Unit, formed in 1887, became part of the Army and was called up in 1898. Company C, Second Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard, was organized on April 28, 1898. In total 155 men from Sheboygan volunteered for this effort under the direction of Colonel Charles A. Born, the presiding Mayor of Sheboygan. They went to the State Fair Grounds in West Allis, Wisconsin, then named Camp Harvey, for a couple weeks of training. On May 12th, they became part of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and on May 15th, they departed for Camp Thomas in Chickamauga Park. On July 4th, the regiment was ordered to go to Charleston. On July 21st, they left for Puerto Rico aboard *The Grand Duchess* and arrived in Ponce seven days later. They moved inland on expeditions during the month of August. On September 1st they left for home, arriving in Sheboygan on September 9th. Two soldiers lost their lives due to diseases contracted while in Puerto Rico: Willie Trier, Second Wisconsin Regiment Band died at Ponce and Albert Doege, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company C died in Sheboygan.⁴

World War I

The first group of Sheboygan County soldiers left for training on September 22, 1917. Company C of the Second Wisconsin Infantry was led by Captain Paul W. Schmidt of Sheboygan. It had an “authorized strength of 250 men” of which, at least 106 were from the City of Sheboygan. They fought in France for five months. In total, Sheboygan County sent 2,047 soldiers to fight in World War I, of those, 53 lost their lives. When they returned home, many of the men were without jobs. The Sheboygan Common Council started an employment agency to assist them in procuring steady employment.⁵

World War II

U.S.S. Sheboygan

The U.S.S. Sheboygan was one of ten frigates built by Globe Shipbuilding of Superior, Wisconsin. Known as Patrol Frigate 57, it was 304' long and 37 ½' wide, painted a camouflaged color, and had depth charges and attack equipment. In June 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt chose the name Sheboygan in honor of Sheboygan's contribution to the war effort. It was christened on June 30, 1943, and launched on July 31, 1943 in Superior with 22 Sheboyganites present, including the mayor, his family, and numerous aldermen. The ship was sponsored by Mrs. Doris Z. Sonnenburg, wife of Mayor Willard M. Sonnenburg. The U.S.S. Sheboygan became one of 26 Coast Guard patrol frigates responsible for weather duties and guarding of air routes to Europe. On May 26, 1944, the U.S.S. Sheboygan was sent to New Orleans as part of the North Atlantic Patrol Force. Shortly thereafter, she was moved to Tampa, Florida and converted to a weather patrol. In October 1944, the ship was restationed to Argentia, Newfoundland. Its activities included anti-submarine, weather, and guard patrol duties. Although it traveled to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, the Azores, and Bermuda, its typical routine was 30 days at sea and 7 days docked in either Argentia or Boston. For its service, it was awarded the Victory Medal, the American Theater ribbon, and the European Middle Eastern-African Theater Campaign ribbon. It was decommissioned on March 14, 1946, in Charleston, South Carolina, but continued to work as a Coast Guard ship until August 1946. It was sold to Belgium in 1947, who renamed it “Mateo” and used it as a weather observation ship. In May 1949, it was rehabilitated as the F910 Ltz. V. Billet frigate and used for training and fishery protection. The U.S.S. Sheboygan was sold for scrap in 1958, with the original wartime bayonet purchased by Sheboygan's V.F.W. Post 9156.⁶

Korean War, Vietnam

Sheboygan lost eighteen citizens in the Korean War, and twenty-two in Vietnam. In 1993, the War Memorial at Taylor Park was built in honor of all of the citizens of Sheboygan County who lost their lives serving our country.⁷

Federal Government

United States Postal Service

Sheboygan's first postal service was provided in the fall of 1836, at the Sheboygan House, a nonextant hotel and boarding house. The first postmaster, William Paine, was appointed on April 18, 1836. He was soon replaced by Joel S. Fisk on July 21st who was replaced by Charles D. Cole on November 25th of that same year. It was discontinued in November of 1839 when Cole moved to Sheboygan Falls; James Farnsworth, and his family were the only ones still living in Sheboygan. From 1839 to 1844, postal service for Sheboygan was administered through the neighboring community of Sheboygan Falls.⁸

On November 25, 1844, postal service resumed in Sheboygan with Samuel D. Ormsbee as postmaster and for the next few decades was located in numerous buildings. From the mid-1880s to the mid-1890s, it was located in a building at the northwest corner of North 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. This building was drastically remodeled in the 1950s and retains no historic link to the post office.⁹

On December 27, 1890, congress authorized \$50,000 for the construction of a new post office at the intersection of North 8th Street and Jefferson Avenue. The land was purchased for \$10,307.67 on January 25, 1892, and the building was soon constructed at a cost of \$44,692.33. This structure became known as the "old federal building" and was occupied in the mid-1890s until it was abandoned by the city in January of 1957 due to disrepair. However, it was razed on September 19, 1958.¹⁰

The current post office dates back to 1933 and is located at 522 North 9th Street. It was designed by local architect Edgar Stubenrauch from 1931 to 1933. It is a two-story, fireproof building faced with stone and cost \$157,071.48 and \$81,250 was paid for the land. It was built by James DeVault Company of Canton, Ohio. In 1935, Milwaukee artist Schomer Lichtner was contracted, as a WPA project, to paint six murals in the post office. However, only five were executed. In the fall of 1983, the post office underwent a \$132,000 renovation project including expanding the parking area at the rear of the building, outside security lighting, new boiler, and lobby lock boxes. The WPA murals were conserved and restored in the summer of 1986 and make up the largest number of murals in any Wisconsin post office. In 1999, the post office underwent an expansion project, adding 1,900 square feet to the southwest side of the structure. Martell Construction, Inc. of Green Bay was the general contractor for this work space and equipment storage addition.¹¹ Due to the fine condition and architectural integrity of this building, it has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Coast Guard

Sheboygan had numerous lighthouses throughout its history. In order to alert ships of a limestone reef extending out from the shoreline, the United States government purchased land on which to build a lighthouse on August 14, 1838. Sheboygan's first lighthouse was constructed in 1839. It was located at the top of the North Point bluff; was tall, white, and circular; and was lit by a circle of lard or colza oil burning lamps which were magnified by prisms. The lighthouse

was maintained by a government-employed lighthouse keeper named Stephen Wolverton, who was transferred here from his lighthouse keeper duties in Cleveland, Ohio. He was one of the richest men in town as he received an annual government salary of \$365.00 and served from as Sheboygan's lighthouse keeper until 1845. He was replaced by E. Fox Cook, a lawyer, who served until 1848 when he was supplanted by Alexander Hamilton Edwards. Edwards served until 1853 and was replaced by Godfrey Stamm. Stamm was lighthouse keeper until Addison Manville came in 1857.¹²

In the summer of 1860, the first lighthouse was torn down due to disrepair and a second lighthouse was constructed. It was located on the same site as the first, but just a bit further inland as a portion of the bluff had washed away. Manville was replaced in the 1860s by Louis Pape who served as lighthouse keeper until July 1867 when he was seriously maimed in a Fourth of July fireworks incident. Pape was replaced by Reed Brazelton. However, Eva Pape, Louis's wife, was made keeper in 1875, the only woman to do so in Sheboygan. Amazingly, she kept post for eleven years, serving as lighthouse keeper until 1886. After this time, there were no records of keepers. However, Peter Donaldson, Ben Pedallor, and W.P. Larson were known to have been keepers, but it is not known when or the duration of their appointments. Unfortunately, the second lighthouse was located too far inland and drew ships around at the reef and the North Point Lighthouse was discontinued in 1904. The North Point lighthouse property was sold, and the lighthouse was later moved and converted to a duplex making it ineligible for listing in the National Register and therefore was not included in the intensive survey.¹³

A third lighthouse was constructed at North Pier in the 1873. In an effort to be more effective as an entrance to the harbor, the lighthouse was relocated 200 feet east out to the tip of the pier in August of that same year. The lighthouse keeper at North Pier was Matthew Carr. A beacon light was placed atop the 22 foot high lighthouse in November. The light was visible for up to 10 miles. Carr was replaced by Captain John Roberts on November 22, 1873. Sheboygan's third lighthouse suffered a disastrous fire in March 1880, leaving only the iron framework. It was rebuilt within two months time. It was at this time that the citizens of Sheboygan called for a breakwater, which was not built until 1895. On the breakwater lie a 12 foot diameter metal tower, equipped with a lantern.¹⁴

Back on North Pier, a 50-foot high steel lighthouse was built in 1904; and the following year, another, smaller lighthouse was built at the eastern end of the breakwater. In 1908, the breakwater was improved and expanded, making the North Point lighthouse unnecessary.¹⁵

From 1914 to 1915, the breakwater was extended to shore, for a total length of nearly 3,900 feet. At the completion of the extension project, the North Pier lighthouse was moved to the end of the breakwater and the pier was razed. Ingvald Olson served as lighthouse keeper from 1915 to 1930 when Jerome Robinson was appointed. The U.S. Coast Guard took control of Sheboygan's last remaining lighthouse in 1939 and still maintains it today. The 55-foot tall lighthouse is located on the old breakwater which is now called the North Pier. Other than some sandblasting and painting in 1995, the lighthouse is intact. Because North Pier Lighthouse is Sheboygan's only existing lighthouse, it is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁶

As a result of the lives lost in local shipwrecks, the U.S. Life Saving Station was formed. Sheboygan's first Life Saving Station was built in 1876 along the south side of the Sheboygan River. It was staffed for eight months of the year by a crew of seven volunteers, including Captain Ole Groh, the city's first harbormaster, and his brother Henry Groh. The crew went to full time with pay in 1879 and were "required to drill regularly, keep a lookout during the day, and patrol the beach at night." When Sheboygan's second Life Saving Station was built in 1889 along the north side of the Sheboygan River, the first station was sold to Frost Veneer Company to use as an office and was moved further inland. In 1915, the U.S. Coast Guard took control of the Life Saving Station. The first station was torn down at some point in time, and the second station has been grossly modified. Although there was talk of closing the station in 1985 and 1995, it is still in existence with a total of 15 employees. The building has no historical interest or integrity and was not included in this survey.¹⁷

United States Congress

Edward Voight was born in Bremen, Germany, on December 1, 1873. He obtained a law degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1899 and moved to Sheboygan. He soon began his law practice and served as district attorney in Sheboygan County from 1905 until 1911 and then as city attorney for the City of Sheboygan from 1913 to 1917. From March 4, 1917 to March 3, 1927, he served in the United States House of Representatives as a Republican for Wisconsin's Second District. During this time, he was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1924. He did not seek reelection to Congress and returned to Sheboygan where he later served as circuit judges in Wisconsin's Fourth Circuit from 1929 to 1934, dying in office on August 26, 1934. He was buried in Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.¹⁸

State Government

Wisconsin Governors

Walter J. Kohler, Sr. was born in Sheboygan on March 3, 1875. Although he spent much of his life in Kohler, the Kohler family certainly left its mark in Sheboygan and the State of Wisconsin. He served as a Wisconsin Elector for the presidential election of 1916 and was Governor from 1929-1931.¹⁹

Walter Sr.'s son, Walter J. Kohler, Jr., was also born in Sheboygan. He was a Wisconsin delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1948, 1956, and 1960. Like his father, he, too, served as Governor of Wisconsin from 1951 to 1957. He was defeated in an attempt at U.S. Senator from Wisconsin in 1957.²⁰

Wisconsin Senators & Assemblymen

Republican John H. Jones served as this area's Wisconsin State Senator from 1871 to 1872.²¹

Gustav Buchen was a Wisconsin delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1936, and in 1940 he became the State Senator for the 20th District representing Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties. He served two terms.²²

Republican Fred E. Nuernberg was a Sheboygan area representative to the Wisconsin State Assembly from 1951 to 1955.²³

Republican Ernest C. Keppler was a Sheboygan area representative to the Wisconsin State Senate from 1961 to 1977.²⁴

Wisconsin Delegates & National Committee Members

Adolp Pfister was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1924.²⁵

Charles E. Broughton was a newspaper editor and the owner of a local radio station. He was a Wisconsin Member of the Democratic National Committee from 1932 to 1941 and was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1936.²⁶

A. Matt Werner served as a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932 and as alternates in 1940 and 1948.²⁷

Mrs. Harry E. Thomas was a Wisconsin member of the Republican National Committee from 1936 to 1940.²⁸

Otto B Stielow served as a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1944 and 1948.²⁹

Angela Sutkiewicz was a Sheboygan Democrat who served as a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 2000 and as an alternate to the 2004 convention.³⁰

Other Offices

Sheboyganite Wilbur M. Root served as Wisconsin's Insurance Commissioner from 1891 to 1895.³¹

Sheboyganite Ernest Beyer was a progressive and served as Vice-Chair of the Wisconsin Progressive Party in 1936.³²

County Government

Sheboygan County Office and Courthouse

Prior to 1838, Sheboygan was considered part of Brown County. The County of Sheboygan was established on December 17, 1838 by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin. However, judicial activities were still undertaken in Brown County until January 22, 1846. On June 1, 1846, the first court session was held at the schoolhouse. The location of the court varied. In 1847, it was held at "The Academy", in 1848 at the Congregational Church, in 1849 at "B. Teyn's Assembly Rooms", in 1849 at the Presbyterian Meeting House, in 1851 at the basement of the New York Block, in 1858 at the Turner Hall, and in 1860 at Zaegel's Block.³³

The county offices were also located in several wood framed buildings during Sheboygan's early history: from 1845 to 1849 at the Exchange Block on Pennsylvania Avenue, from 1849 to 1851 at the Bank of Sheboygan Block on North 8th Street, and from 1851 to 1854 at the New York Block. A brick structure was built along North 7th Street near Center Avenue for county offices in 1854. In 1858, the county offices were moved to the Beekman House in Zaegel's Block. After a disagreement between the building's owner and the County Board, the offices were moved to Otten's Block in 1859. However, Otten's Block and all the county records were destroyed by fire on January 1, 1860. After the fire, the county built a new office building at Pennsylvania Avenue and North 14th Street.³⁴

In November 1868, the county's first permanent courthouse was constructed at 6th Street and Center Avenue. It held the county court, offices, jail, and sheriff's residence and was designed by A. L. Weeks and constructed by Sandrok & Meyer. In 1893, the courthouse was remodeled at a cost of \$40,000 to add and fireproof vaults, a heating plant, new jail, and north and south winds to the existing building. Once complete, the building held all of the circuit courts and county offices.³⁵

The 1868 courthouse was razed in 1934 when the extant courthouse was erected on the same site. It is located at 615 North 6th Street. Its art deco style was designed by architect John Burns of K. M. Vitzhum and Company of Chicago, and construction documents were done by local architect W. C. Weeks, son of A. L. Weeks, the 1868 courthouse architect. It was constructed of an Indiana limestone, and its interior is embellished with Etowah pink Georgian marble and Belgian black marble. Additions were added to the courthouse in 1956 and 1969, and it now takes up an entire block. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁶

Local Government

City of Sheboygan

In 1846, Sheboygan was incorporated as a village. Village elections were held on February 9, 1846; H. H. Conklin was elected village president. Sheboygan became Wisconsin's sixth city on April 5, 1853 and, again, elected H. H. Conklin as mayor.³⁷ In recent years, Sheboygan elected Juan Perez, the first Latino mayor in Wisconsin, in April 2005.³⁸ The following page contains a listing of Sheboygan's mayors. A brief biography of many of the mayors is included in Chapter 15 Notable People.

A new City Hall was constructed in 1915-1916; the first common council meeting was held on January 5, 1917. The first story of ashlar masonry acts as a base, and the second and third stories of brick are linked by two story high Doric columns and pilasters. The building's architect was H. W. Buemming of Milwaukee, although local architect W. C. Weeks did the construction drawings. It is located at 628 Center Avenue on the site of a former police station. Its interior has been fairly well preserved including open marble staircases and wrought iron railings.³⁹

City of Sheboygan
Mayors

1853	Henry H. Conklin	1893-1895	Frank Geele
1853-1854	Francis R. Townsend	1895-1901	Charles A. Born
1854-1855	Joseph Francis Kirkland	1901-1903	Fred A. Dennett
1855-1857	E. Fox Cook	1903-1905	Charles A. Born
1857-1858	Zebulon P. Mason	1905-1915	Theodore Dieckmann
1858-1859	William N. Shafter	1915-1917	Otto B. Joerns
1859-1860	Zebulon P. Mason	1917-1921	Herman F. Albrecht
1860-1862	Bille Williams	1921-1925	Herman Schuelke
1862-1863	Godfred Stamm	1925-1927	Ludwig Larson
1863-1866	Joseph Louis Moore	1927-1931	Herman Schuelke
1866-1868	Jonathon O. Thayer	1931-1933	Otto Guessenhainer
1868-1870	Francis Geele	1933-1939	Willard M. Sonnenburg
1870-1871	Thomas M. Blackstock	1939-1941	Herman C. Runge
1871-1872	William Elwell	1941-1943	Charles Bau
1872-1873	Thomas M. Blackstock	1943-1951	Willard M. Sonnenburg
1873-1875	James Bell	1951	Leonard F. Anhalt
1875-1876	George End	1951-1955	Edward C. Schmidt
1876-1879	Francis Geele	1955-1957	Rudolph J. Ploetz
1879-1880	George End	1957-1961	John Bolgert
1880-1881	Francis Geele	1961-1965	Emil C. Muuss
1881-1882	William H. Seamann	1965-1969	Joseph R. Browne
1882-1884	Michael Winter	1969-1973	Roger D. Schneider
1884-1885	Thomas M. Blackstock	1973-1985	Richard Suscha
1885-1889	James Bell	1985-1997	Richard J. Schneider
1889-1891	John M. Saeman	1997-2005	James Schramm
1891	James Bell	2005-present	Juan Perez
1891-1893	John Michael Kohler		

Police Department

As early as 1840, a town crier patrolled Sheboygan's streets at night. Sheboygan's first jail was built in 1851. It was a wood framed structure that was located on the 800 block of Center Avenue at the site of the current City Hall. In 1853, a brick jailhouse was built, presumably in the same location. Early residents received sentences such as five days for threatening to kill a wife, thirty days for operating a house of ill fame, and forty days for stealing a horse. In fact, the protection of horses was a major issue in the policing of Sheboygan. In 1857, the state's first anti-horse theft society was formed in Sheboygan to "offer rewards, recover stolen property, and ferret out the culprits."⁴⁰

In 1886, the city formally established the police department which consisted of "a marshal, two bridge tenders, a cemetery sexton, and two patrolmen." Sheboygan's first marshal was Louis Grube. The following year, Sheboygan's first police chief, W. M. Root, was designated. C. A. Born served as chief from 1889 to 1891 who was succeeded by August Scheck from 1892 to 1912. During Scheck's term, the first horse-drawn patrol wagon was purchased.⁴¹

In 1912, Henry Dehne became chief of police. Motorized patrol cars were purchased by the city in 1914. In 1916, a call box alarm system was installed throughout the city, and the Police Department moved into the new Sheboygan City Hall building as discussed above. Former Milwaukee Police Department Lieutenant, Robert C. Flood, became Sheboygan's next chief of police in 1921 and served until 1926. During his term, the police department consisted of thirty-one men.⁴²

In 1926, Walter H. Wagner started the city's longest term of chief of police which lasted twenty-nine years. During his term, the police department gained radio communication capabilities in its five squad cars and four motorcycles. Officer Theodore Husting was shot in the line of duty while responding to an in progress burglary at a bar at the corner of North 12th Street and Lincoln Avenue. Officer Husting died of his wounds later that evening on March 27, 1937. Steen W. Heimke served as chief of police from 1955 to 1963 and was noted for his development of a police pistol range. From 1963 to 1978, Oakley O. Frank served as chief of police. He was highly regarded for his work as chief and advancement of the department. In 1964, the first dive team was formed that today is composed of five Sheboygan Police Department officers, five Sheboygan County Sheriff's Department deputies, and a dive team supervisor. In 1975, the department purchased a polygraph machine, formed a S.W.A.T. unit and a scuba underwater recovery team, and became one of the best-trained and equipped departments in the state. The S.W.A.T. team is currently comprised of ten officers, a sergeant, and a supervising lieutenant. In 1978, Chief Victor Keitel was appointed. He was followed by Chief Ralph Dottai who served in that capacity from 1989 to 1994. In 1991 a bike patrol unit started. It currently has nine officers and one supervisor. In 1995, a gang suppression unit was started which consists of specially trained plain clothed officers. From 1995 to 1997, Bob Kreisa served as Chief of Police. Since 1997, the department has been headed by Chief David E. Kirk, and it currently consists of approximately 88 sworn officers plus 27 civilian employees with a response time of approximately three minutes. The department maintains a Benevolent Association, a bike patrol, a street crimes unit, a dive team, school liaison officers, motorcycle unit, emergency response team, and K-9 Unit.⁴³

Fire Department

Fire was a looming danger in the early days of Sheboygan. Sheboygan's first fire station was constructed in 1848 for a sum of \$80.00 on the 600 block of North 7th Street at the location of the extant Sheboygan Press building. In 1849, Sheboygan's first volunteer fire company was commenced with a crew of nine men. A hand drawn fire engine was purchased for \$700.00. By 1850, the Sheboygan Hook and Ladder Company boasted 60 men who wore "a red flannel shirt and a big black belt." In 1865, the Sherman Fire Department became Sheboygan's second fire station. It was located in a nonextant building on the 800 block of North 8th Street. In 1877, a third station was constructed on the 900 block of North 8th Street. At this time, Sheboygan had 22 volunteer firefighters at the three different stations throughout the city who were paid \$20.00 to 25.00 per year. In 1886, a team of horses was bought to pull the fire fighting equipment.⁴⁴

Sheboygan's first professional, paid, full-time fire department started on June 1, 1888 at the North 7th Street building and was led by Chief John Sandrock who had a crew of six men. In that same year, a series of twelve fire and police alarm boxes were located throughout the city. In 1892, another nonextant station was built at the intersection of South 14th Street and Indiana Avenue and housed Hose Company Number Two. In 1894, the a new Hook and Ladder Company was formed at the North 7th Street building. The number of professional firemen in Sheboygan was now 20, including an electrician to care for the alarm boxes. Sandrock retired in 1902, and Edgar Bedford took charge of the department.⁴⁵

In 1904 a new station was built at 1827 North 10th Street to house Hose Company Number Three, and in 1907 the extant Central Fire Station was built at 833 New York Avenue, replacing the old North 7th Street building, and housing Hose Company Number One and the Hook and Ladder Company.⁴⁶ The New York Avenue building has seen some significant changes over the years. So much so, that there is not enough historic integrity remaining for it to be eligible for National Register listing.

A retired fire department captain from Milwaukee, William Trotter, became Sheboygan's chief in 1915. The following year, the first motorized vehicle, a pumper truck, was purchased at the cost of \$9,750.00. It was at this time that Hose Company Number One's name was changed to Engine Company Number One. By 1920, they fire department became entirely motorized when the last horses and outdated equipment were sold.⁴⁷

In 1929, a new station was built at 1313 South 11th Street to replace the South 14th Street and Indiana Avenue building. At this time, the department consisted of 56 men and was led by Chief Charles Brand. In 1944 August Sokol became chief, and Ray Dionne was made chief in 1957. It was during the Sokol and Dionne years that all the original motorized trucks were replaced with new ones. In 1965, Roderick Beyerstedt was appointed chief and more outdated equipment was replaced. In 1970, Walter Brotz became chief. Two more major pieces of equipment were purchased including a new fire engine and an aerial truck.⁴⁸

In 1972, another new station was built on Sheboygan's west side at 1326 North 25th Street. It includes training areas, offices, repair shop, communications room, and equipment. At this time,

there were 90 firefighters and six female switchboard operators in Sheboygan. Starting in 1976, the Sheboygan Fire Department began replacing its gasoline-powered trucks with diesel engines that have a longer life span. In 1977, Walter Roelse was appointed chief, and he instituted a daily physical fitness programs for the city's firefighters. Rescue and emergency medical personnel and equipment were added to the department in 1978. In that same year, the department consisted of two fire prevention inspectors, two mechanics, one secretary, six switchboard operators, 66 firefighters, 11 lieutenants, four captains, three battalion chiefs, and the chief who had charge of four fire engines, two trucks, and a rescue squad vehicle.⁴⁹

Recent years have seen a period of station replacement and modernization. In 1979, Bray and Associates Architects, Inc. designed a new station at the intersection at 2413 South 18th Street, replacing the South 11th Street building. The South 11th Street building has since been converted into Fireside Apartments. In 1990, the city's oldest operating fire station at 1827 North 10th Street was replaced with a new station at 2622 North 15th Street. The North 10th Street building has been used as a private residence. Although both of the vacated fire stations were converted into other uses, their exteriors have remained relatively untouched. These buildings have been included in the list of buildings that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁰

Today's fire department is headed by Chief Mark Zeier and is composed of approximately 77 firefighters and three civilian support staff whose response time is approximately three minutes from any of the city's four fire stations. The department maintains first responder teams to provide emergency medical services, rescue teams who train for various rescue efforts in water, ice, and confined spaces, fire investigation teams who investigate fires, and a fire prevention bureau who performs 4,000 fire safety inspections citywide each year.⁵¹

Public Works

Initially, the natural springs and rivers and private wells served the City of Sheboygan with water. In 1885, it was decided by the City to provide a municipal water supply. American Waterworks & Guarantee Company of Pennsylvania was hired to install a water intake from Lake Michigan and build a pumping station and water tower. Construction was completed in 1887 with a total of 15 miles of water mains and 239 fire hydrants. The pumping station and water tower were located at the intersection of 1st Street and Park Avenue.⁵²

American Waterworks & Guarantee Company was slow to expand the municipal water system, and in 1899 the City of Sheboygan sued them for ownership of the system. After a typhoid epidemic in Sheboygan in 1908, the City of Sheboygan paid American Waterworks & Guarantee Company \$431,695.12 to take municipal ownership over the 64 miles of water mains and 456 fire hydrants in 1909. A Board of Water Commissioners was also set up to conduct water utility business. The water tower froze and collapsed in the winter of 1912. At this time, the municipal water supplied 3,765 customers out of the total population of 25,000 in the City of Sheboygan. In 1915, a new Board of Water Commissioners was enacted, which is still extant today, to control and manage the municipal water system.⁵³

The quality of the City's water supply became a concern in 1922 when chlorine was introduced to the water supply. However, it was still cloudy in appearance and had a fishy odor. In 1931, a filtration plant was constructed by Houmes Construction Company that had a capacity of 12 million gallons of water per day. Two six million gallon additions were made to the filtration plant, one in 1939 and one in 1959, for a total capacity of 24 million gallons per day. In February 1946, fluoride was introduced to the water supply at a rate of 1 mill per liter. Sheboygan was the first city in the state and only the third city in the world to add fluoride to the municipal water supply. In 1951, Sheboygan started supplying the City of Sheboygan Falls with water. In 1973, the Village of Kohler was added to the system. The water filtration plant is still existing today and is located along the shores of Lake Michigan at 72 Park Avenue. It is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁴

Water reserves became a concern for the city in 1933 when the four million-gallon Taylor Hill Reservoir was constructed. At the time, it was the largest aboveground reservoir in the United States. The reservoir was designed by Edgar Stubenrauch, and the water system was engineered by Jerry Donohue. The Taylor Hill Reservoir still exists today and is located at the intersection of Kohler Memorial Drive and Taylor Drive. It is individually eligible for listing in the National Register. In 1959, a two million gallon reservoir was constructed to add to the reservoir system. This too is still extant and is located along Georgia Avenue at Ashby Court. In 1971, an additional 100,000-gallon reservoir was constructed in the south side industrial park. Today, the water utility is headed by Superintendent Joe Trueblood and supports a demand of 34,000,000 gallons of water per day through its 205 miles of water mains, 3,000 valves, and 2,000 fire hydrants.⁵⁵

Chapter 4 Notes

¹ "2,215 Fought for Mr. Lincoln to keep the Republic Together." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976; Sperry, Loren. "Last Men Gather for the Last Time." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 11, 1980; General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

² Ibid.

³ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Sheboygan: Joerns Brothers, 1902, pg. 20-21.

⁴ General Files.

⁵ Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County, 150 Years of Progress: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publication, Inc., 1988, pg. 116.

⁶ "The Story of the U.S.S. Sheboygan." Mead Public Library website <http://www.sheboygan.lib.wi.us/pages/ussshheb.pdf>.

⁷ General Files.

⁸ General Files; *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Oshkosh: G.A. Randall & Co., 1875, pg. 10.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County

-
- Historical Research Center, 1996; Pieper, Roger A. *Settlement of Sheboygan: 1814-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967, pg. 22.; Hildebrand, Janice. “*Sheboygan Lighthouses.*” *Time Lines: the Sheboygan County Historical Society Magazine*. Sheboygan County: Sheboygan County Historical Society, August 2003, pages 13-17.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Meyer.
- ¹⁸ The Political Graveyard website <http://politicalgraveyard.com>.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ *An Illustrated...*, pg. 10.
- ³⁴ Ibid.
- ³⁵ Ibid.
- ³⁶ General Files.
- ³⁷ *An Illustrated...*, pg. 12.
- ³⁸ *Pabst, Georgia.* “*On the lake, winds shift: Sheboygan’s growing diversity is changing a blue collar town.*” *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. *Milwaukee: Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, February 22, 2005
- ³⁹ *Sheboygan City Hall*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- ⁴⁰ General Files; “*Police and Fire Services Keep City Intact.*” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976; Current, Richard N. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976; City of Sheboygan Police Department website <http://www.sheboyganpolice.com>.
- ⁴¹ Ibid.
- ⁴² Ibid.
- ⁴³ Ibid.
- ⁴⁴ General Files; City of Sheboygan Fire Department website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/ShebFD/SFDHome.html>.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid.

-
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
⁴⁹ Ibid.
⁵⁰ Ibid.
⁵¹ Ibid.
⁵² General Files.
⁵³ Ibid.
⁵⁴ Ibid.
⁵⁵ Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
615 North 6 th Street	Sheboygan County Courthouse	1934	Listed
1000 Block North 8 th Street	Civil War Soldiers Monument	1889	Eligible
1827 North 10 th Street	Hose Company No. 3 Fire House	1904	Eligible
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall	1915-1916	Eligible
833 New York Avenue	Central Fire Station	1907	Surveyed
72 Park Avenue	Sheboygan Water Utility	1931	Eligible
SE Corner of Taylor Drive &	Kohler Memorial Drive		
	Taylor Hill Reservoir	1933	Eligible
Lake Michigan	North Pier Lighthouse	1905	Eligible

Introduction

Early immigration and settlement came via Lake Michigan sailing vessels. The Yankees were the first to make permanent settlement in the area. They were responsible for activities in the city during the 1830s and early-1840s, including the beginnings of governmental institutions. European settlers began coming to the area in the late-1840s. By 1850, Sheboygan's harbor reported 17,020 passengers proceeding through its port, and 65,381 in 1855. Later immigrants included eastern and southern Europeans who came to Sheboygan via the railroads.¹

Dutch

The Dutch settlers were the first Europeans to come to Sheboygan. Forced out of their homeland because of their belief in a new, reformed religion, they began to come through the City of Sheboygan harbor in 1847. However, they chose to settle in rural areas, rather than in the city, and are responsible for establishment of cities and villages in rural southeastern Sheboygan County. In 1890, one-half of Wisconsin's Dutch population was located in either Green Bay or rural Sheboygan County.²

Germans

Germany was in a state of war in the 1840s, and its young men were required to register for military duty. Pamphlets advertising Wisconsin were widely distributed, and a large influx of German immigrants fled their homeland and came to Sheboygan in 1848. At the time, it was reported by *The Sheboygan Mercury* that one-half of Sheboygan's population consisted of German immigrants when there were very few just a year previous. In 1853, 13,400 German immigrants came directly from Germany to Sheboygan. Immigrating with skills they had learned in their homeland, the Germans dominated the tanning and leather processing, harness making, boot and shoemaking, and glove making industries in Sheboygan. In 1895, the population of the City of Sheboygan was nearly thirty percent German immigrants. The persistence of the German language in the area is evident in the way Sheboyganites speak today. Referred to as *Sheboyganese*, it is the pronunciation and dialect of German translated into English spoken word and includes such words or phrases as "in so," "fry out," "those ones," "down by," and "youse."³

Eastern European: Volga Germans, Slovenians, Croatians, and Lithuanians

During the reign of Catherine II, Germans left their country and settled near the Volga River in Russia. They never blended into the Russian way of life and when the government forced them into military service in 1866, they began leaving Russia. In 1892, the first Volga Germans came to Sheboygan. However, it was not until 1908 to 1912 that they arrived in any great numbers. Primarily, they lived in the City of Sheboygan and were quick to seek United State citizenship.⁴

Two groups of Yugoslavs made their way to Sheboygan as part of the turn of the century immigration that stemmed from Southern and Eastern Europe. In 1891, the first Slovenians immigrated to Sheboygan County and continued to do so until 1914. The Slovenians were farmers. Their native land, controlled by Austria-Hungary, was drafting the Slovenians into its

army for its constant feuding with its Balkan neighbors. Many Slovenians left their homeland to flee this feuding.⁵

The Croatians came in 1901 and settled on Sheboygan's south side. Old-world neighbors of the Slovenians, the Croatians were fleeing the strife and poverty of Europe for a new hope in America. Both groups of Yugoslavs were of Roman Catholic faith and initially attended St. Peter Claver Church, located on the south side. However, in 1910-1911, a new church was organized and the two groups split. The south side Croatians remained with St. Peter Claver while the Slovenians became members of St. Cyril and Methodius, which is in central Sheboygan. However, they came together to form a parochial school in 1916 in the basement of the parish meeting hall of St. Cyril and Methodius.⁶

In 1927, the Croatian Home was built at 733 Broadway Avenue. It was constructed as a symbol of love and unity among the numerous groups of Croatian settlers and societies which were active in Sheboygan at the time and served as a place to keep their heritage and traditions alive. They teamed together to form the Croatian Home Association and built a "home" for themselves. It cost \$35,000 and was called the Croatian National Home. It was built by Verhulst Contracting Company and was dedicated on June 19, 1927. In 1941, it was reorganized as Croatian Home, Inc. Eventually, the younger generations failed to keep the traditions alive. The building was used as a bar for some time and now houses the Sheboygan Boys and Girls Club. It was included in the survey as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁷

In late-1898, Lithuanians came to Sheboygan. Many of these immigrants were young, single men who eventually married local women. They founded Immaculate Conception Church in 1903.⁸

Southern European: Italians and Greeks

In the late-1800s, Southern Greeks immigrated to Sheboygan. They were mostly unskilled farmers who went to work in Sheboygan's furniture factories, tanneries, and railroads. They settled in a neighborhood called "Greek Town" south of Indiana Avenue between 7th and 14th Streets. In 1902, they founded a Greek Orthodox congregation, which was served by traveling clergymen in a garage on South 8th Street. In 1906, St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church was constructed. Soon thereafter, Sheboygan's Greek community became one of the most important orthodox centers in the upper Midwest with nearly 300 members at one point, growing rapidly in the years following World War II. The church still serves Sheboygan area residents as well as those of Greek descent from as far away as Manitowoc and Green Bay.⁹

Jews

Jewish immigrants came to Sheboygan beginning in the late 1800s. The first synagogue, Adas Israel, was founded in 1890. On their way to the Midwest, most of these immigrants lived for a short while in major cities such as New York City, Baltimore, and Quebec. After the turn of the twentieth century, there were more than 250 Jewish families living in Sheboygan. Most of the Jewish families were Orthodox Jews. These immigrants concentrated in neighborhoods on the

north side of the city which became known throughout the country for the inhabitants' strict orthodoxy and gained the nickname "Little Jerusalem". Throughout the city's history there have been 5 synagogues in Sheboygan as well as a Hebrew library, four of which were operating simultaneously for a brief period in the late 1920s. Jewish immigrants believed highly in the importance of higher education for their children. However, once the children left for college, they seldom returned to the area. Today, Sheboygan's current Jewish population is small enough that it warrants only one remaining synagogue with a part-time, traveling rabbi.¹⁰

Chapter 5 Notes

- ¹ Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1996.
- ² Nesbit, Robert C. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume III: Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985, pg. 300.
- ³ Meyer; Hesslink, Jerome Francis. *The Settlement and Development of Sheboygan County*. Illinois: Northwestern University, 1938; Nesbit, pg. 291.
- ⁴ Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County, 150 Years of Progress: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publication, Inc., 1988, pg. 95-96.
- ⁵ Buenker, John D. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume IV: The Progressive Era, 1893-1914*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998, pg. 230; *100 People Who Shaped Sheboygan County*. *The Sheboygan Press*. 2000, pg. 96.
- ⁶ Ibid; General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County...*, pg. 96.
- ⁹ Ibid; General Files.
- ¹⁰ General Files.; Belleau, Dawn Jax. "Four Synagogues Served The Jewish Community." *The Sheboygan Press*. December 5, 1983.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
733 Broadway Avenue	Croatian Hall	1927	Eligible
828 New Jersey Avenue	St. Cyril & Methodius Church	1910	Eligible
1425 South 10 th Street	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church	1906	Eligible
1444 South 11th Street	St. Peter Claver Catholic Church	1907	Surveyed

Quarrying and Masonry Products

Quarry

Sheboygan's quarry supplied stone and mortar for many buildings throughout the Midwest. In 1854, German immigrants Henry Ernst Roth and Frank Schwartz bought 10 acres of land with limestone deposits. The land was located along present day Calumet Drive. Roth and Schwartz used a kiln to produce lime for plaster, mortar, and whitewash and crushed limestone for city streets.¹

In the 1860s, Jacob Jung purchased land near the quarry for \$50 to be donated to the Catholic congregation of St. Mary Magdalene to supply stone for constructing a large, stone church. Construction of Holy Name Catholic Church began in 1867 and was completed in 1871 when the quarry land was sold to neighboring Roth.²

By this time, Roth had become the sole proprietor of Sheboygan Lime Works. Its first order's shipment was 300 barrels of lime to Houghton, Michigan. They sold approximately 710 barrels that year. By 1867, the company was producing 1,785 barrels of lime per year. His company's products gained a favorable reputation and were shipped to Chicago (first in 1868, 200 barrels), Minneapolis, and other Great Lakes cities. In 1869, the company shipped its first order by rail, to Fond du Lac.³

In 1865, the company operated one continuous shaft patent kiln and two pot kilns. Initially, workers broke the stone to size with sledgehammers while horses pulled carts of stone to the kiln. A monitor kiln was installed in 1871, just two months after its patent. The company made its own barrels and also expanded the quarry so a rail spur could be run to the plant. Also in 1871, the company installed three draw kilns and bought a steam drill. In 1881, the use of dynamite was introduced to the quarry from Chicago by T. E. Fleisher, Roth's son-in-law and plant manager. Blasting was done at 9 a.m. and 12 noon. After three consecutive days of rain one year, the 40-foot deep quarry flooded. It took eight days of constant pumping to drain it. In 1885, the company was incorporated. After Roth's death in 1887, his wife continued the business. In the early 1900s, there was a hydrating plant that produced powdered lime and a paint plant. The quarry closed in the 1930s, when the Great Depression brought a cease to local private construction, and gravel became a better-suited material for road construction than crushed limestone. However, the quarry's retail subsidiary, the Roth Building & Supply Company, continued into the 1950s and became known as JPR Co. Shortly after its closing, the quarry filled with water and is now used for swimming, diving, and recreational activities as a city park, Jaycee Quarry View Park.⁴ Roth's house, located at 822 Niagara Avenue, was built in 1856 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Brickyards

By 1858, Adam Schneider had started a brickyard along Lake Michigan near Niagara Avenue. The lakeshore bluff provided buff colored clay and sand for the making of brick.⁵ Schneider's house



is located at 529 Ontario Avenue. It was including in this survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register because it has been joined with a neighboring building.

Another brickyard was owned and operated by the Zurheide family and called Zurheide Brick Company. It was located along North 14th Street between the north bank of the Sheboygan River and Erie Avenue.⁶

August Froelich also owned a brickyard located along New Jersey Avenue, and also bought the Keller brickyard located along Kentucky Street between South 12th Street and South 13th Street. Later, his son, Charles, took charge of the brickyards. However, he died in a brickyard accident in 1888, and his father-in-law and brother-in-law, August and Oscar Zimbal, then took charge of the business. It was named the Oscar Zimbal Brick Company, and its twenty-five to forty employees produced 50,000 bricks per day. They started another brickyard along New Jersey Avenue at the south bank of the Sheboygan River. However, the brickyard property was sold to make way for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Land was purchased, and the brickyard was moved to South 15th Street near Georgia Avenue.⁷

In 1926, Zimbal sold the business to John Van der Vaart and his son, George. At his time the brickyard was producing 75,000 bricks per day and was the only clay brick manufacturer in Sheboygan. They began to offer other building supplies the following year. They supplied bricks for many of Sheboygan's important buildings including the courthouse, nearly all of the public schools, and several churches. In 1931, they formed a sub-company called Wisconsin Concrete Pipe and Culvert Company. Its products were distributed throughout Wisconsin and into Illinois.⁸

In 1932, John died and the name of the company was changed to Van der Vaart Brick Company. Louis Gartman became president of the company in 1936. By 1940, the company added a ready mix concrete plant to its repertoire. They purchased Wiegand Concrete Products of Green Bay and change the name of the business to Wisconsin Concrete Products Company in 1944.⁹

In 1945, Gartman died and the wives of Gartman and Van der Vaart sold the company to Pauly in Manitowoc. The brick kilns had been removed during World War II, and the Sheboygan company focused on concrete products and ready mix concrete supply.¹⁰

In 1986, the company was purchased by Michael Harvey who already owned another ready mix company. He changed the name of the business to Van der Vaart, Inc. which it is still called to this day. It is located on the 1400 block of South 15th Street where the Zimbal family moved their brickyard to before the turn of the century and was included in this survey.¹¹

Wood Products

Sheboygan's woodworking industry stemmed from the bounty of wood obtained from the clearing of the land. In the mid-1800s, Sheboygan produced shipping barrels of wooden staves held together by iron hoops. Beginning in the 1840s, the abundance of timber ignited the shipbuilding industry. In the late-1860s, Sheboygan became famous for its chair manufacturing.¹²

Chairs

In the 1860s, Sheboygan's chair manufacturing industry was comprised mostly of independent furniture makers. They were often German immigrants who had learned their craft as apprentices in their homeland. Christian Albrecht had a furniture shop along 8th Street between Center Avenue and New York Avenue and employed two men and an apprentice. Herman Wolters and his wife, Johanna, also had a shop along 8th Street between Erie Avenue and Ontario Avenue. Christian Riedel employed two cabinetmakers and had a shop along 8th Street between New York Avenue and Wisconsin Avenue. Ernst Arens had a shop along 8th Street near Wisconsin Avenue and employed one cabinetmaker. Frederick Walther had a furniture shop and undertaking business along 8th Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Jefferson Avenue and employed two men plus two apprentices. Gustave Geisler had a furniture manufacturing company that was located on Water Street.¹³

The year 1865 saw the start of Sheboygan's great chair manufacturing companies. They were often formed or owned by Yankee immigrants. In this year, Minott, Crocker and Company was founded by Silas R. Crocker, Silas' sons, Watson D. and Ara D, and Silas' son-in-law, Levi E. Minott. The company was located in a former brick hotel building. They acquired a steam engine and fixtures from a flour mill and converted the hotel into a factory for sawing and planning wood and fabricating chairs and cabinetry. Minott continued to work for the Crocker's after selling his share of the business to them in 1869. Also in 1869, the Crocker's formed the Bemis Brothers and Crocker Chair Company with Frank and Herbert Bemis. They produced approximately 110 chairs per week. The next year the partners separated, and the Bemis brothers started their own chair company in Sheboygan Falls. The Crocker's went on to form a partnership with Irving V. Bliss and founded Crocker and Bliss Chair Company. They had approximately 140 men, women, and children working for the company. The buildings were destroyed by fire in April 1875 with an estimated loss of \$35,000.00. The fire was devastating for the community, as the Crocker and Bliss Chair Company was one of Sheboygan's largest employers at the time. There are no extant historic resources associated with this chair company.¹⁴

The S. M. Barrett Chair Company was brought to Sheboygan in 1867 by Silas M. Barrett who had recently lost the Cincinnati-based chair company to fire. In 1869, the company was incorporated along with John Bertschy, Sylvanus Lyman, Joseph Carson, Henry Ocorr, William Elwell, and John Sandrak, and the name was changed to the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company. The remainder of his Cincinnati company's equipment was shipped to Sheboygan and was set up in rented buildings along 7th Street near the river and along Pennsylvania Avenue while a new factory was being constructed along 600 to 700 block of Indiana Avenue. The new factory was a three story, 70 foot by 100 foot, brick veneer, wood frame building. An office building was constructed in 1876. The company produced over 400 different types of dining, parlor, and lawn chairs. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1883, but was quickly rebuilt.¹⁵

By 1888, the company had reincorporated as the Sheboygan Chair Company with former Sheboygan mayor, George End as president. It had 400 employees who produced chairs at a rate of 12,000 per day that were sold all over the United States. In 1942, the company was purchased

by Eugene Hynes Corporation of New York. At this time, it had 225 employees who produced chairs for homes, office, schools and institutions. During World War II, half of the company's work was government contract. In 1951, the company was sold to Phoenix Chair Company. In 1952, the company closed and sold its factories in three individual parcels which were individually razed during the 1980s and 1990s. There are no extant historic resources associated with this chair company.¹⁶

After the Crocker and Bliss Chair Company fire of 1875, the Phoenix Chair Company was founded by local businessmen, Thomas Blackstock, James Mead, Frank Geele, Sr., Fred Koehn, Jr., and John H. Plath, with Mead acting as president. They started with only six employees, including superintendent Watson D. Crocker. By 1879, they were producing over 400 different types of chairs at a rate of over 10,000 per month. By 1888, the Phoenix Chair Company had approximately 400 employees. The company, which was located along Sheboygan's riverfront, was one of the largest chair manufacturers in the world. It encompassed 15 acres and included a three story, 50 foot by 350 foot main building with three 50 foot by 100 foot extensions, a four story finishing building, a four story shipping building, and a three story, 40 foot by 150 foot, brick warehouse.¹⁷

The Phoenix Chair Company produced dining room, institutional, and household furniture, and, during World War II, made furniture for the government and federal housing projects. In 1951, the company bought the Sheboygan Chair Company and incorporated as the Sheboygan Chair and Furniture Corporation. In 1957, a group of Milwaukee investors purchased the corporation and renamed it Phoenix Furniture Corporation. After the plant was destroyed by an arson fire in 1962, and the president of the corporation was killed in an automobile accident in 1963, the company closed in 1964. In 1967, the remaining buildings were auctioned off to Ebenreiter Lumber Company, who tore them down in 1978 and 1980. There are no extant historic resources associated with this chair company, except for the home of one of its founders, Thomas Blackstock, at 507 Washington Court that is already listed in the National Register.¹⁸

In 1880, Watson D. Crocker left the Phoenix Chair Company to form the Crocker Chair Company in conjunction with his brothers, Ara D. and Rogers E. Crocker, and James H. Mead, J. D., Stearns, and W. J. Rietow. They purchased the former Sheboygan Carriage Company and quickly expanded their facilities with a 20 foot by 35 foot, three story, dryhouse and two 40 foot by 40 foot additions to the main factory. Crocker Chair Company was one of Sheboygan's largest employers. Mead acted as President of the company until the time of his death in 1891 when Watson Crocker took over. Watson retired to California in 1912 and sold his share of the business to his son-in-law, E. A. Zundel, who then became president.¹⁹



By 1923, the Crocker Chair Company was the largest chair factory in the world, consisting of two huge plants in Sheboygan, a warehouse in Minneapolis, and a sawmill in Antigo and

employing 900 men. They produced approximately 1,200,000 chairs each year, consuming 8,000,000 board feet of oak, birch, maple, elm, walnut, and mahogany from Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Their products were shipped all over the world including the United States, Chile, Argentina, Cuba, Australia, Germany, and England among others.²⁰

The year of 1924 saw a downturn for the company, starting with a change in ownership after Dr. G.W. Brickbauer of Plymouth bought controlling interest with Will Crocker, son of founder Rogers E., as treasurer, and Zundel as secretary. Heavy competition from the lower cost labor of the Sunbelt was also troubling to the company. The 1930s brought the Great Depression, and the company was forced to sell one of its plants in 1931. However, the company was forced to close in 1932, and its buildings were razed. In order to heat their homes during the winters of the Great Depression, area residents were asked to help themselves to wood from the buildings prior to their demolition. There are no extant historic resources associated with this chair company, except for the prairie style lakeshore residence of E. A. Zundel located at 310 St. Clair Avenue. This house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²¹

After working in his brother's chair factory in Sheboygan Falls and starting retail businesses in Plymouth and Sheboygan, George B. Mattoon started his own furniture company in Sheboygan in 1880. In 1881, he was joined by his brother, Obed, who had been running a chair manufacturing company in Sheboygan Falls since 1862. In 1882, George constructed a three story, 50 foot by 100-foot addition onto a former sash, door, and blind factory where he operated his furniture company.²²

In 1884, George sold the building and bought swampland on the south side of Sheboygan where he constructed a three-story, 50 foot by 100 foot, wood framed factory. At this time, he employed 35 workers. Obed left the business in 1885 to pursue other ventures. In 1886, Mattoon brought aboard F. A. Dennett and the Merrill estate, and the furniture company was incorporated as the Mattoon Manufacturing Company. In 1887, Dennett sold his share of the business.²³

A neighboring two-story brick hotel was purchased in 1887 to incorporate into the existing factory. However, a fire consumed the building during construction and the existing wood framed factory was destroyed at an estimated loss of between \$75,000.00 and \$100,000.00. Mattoon was on a train to Milwaukee to purchase new equipment before the flames could be extinguished, and his employees were set to work clearing the site of debris and constructing a new factory.²⁴

The new Mattoon Manufacturing Company complex was even larger and comprised of two, four-story, 50 foot by 200 foot factories, a four-story, 75 foot by 150 foot finishing plant, a four-story, 50 foot by 218 foot warehouse, and a three story, 50 foot by 150 warehouse. Mattoon's only remaining partner, the Merrill estate, must have nearly went bankrupt with all the new construction costs, and its share of the business was taken over by Fred Karste and the Sheboygan Bank. At this time, the Mattoon Manufacturing Company owned three sawmills and its own forest in northern Wisconsin and employed a total of 1,200 workers. The company also provided the power for the first streetlights in the City of Sheboygan in 1892. After Mattoon's

death in 1904, Gus Huette took over the company and changed its name to Northern Furniture Company.²⁵

In 1916, the Bank of Sheboygan tried to sell the property, which was employing some 800 workers at the time. Sheboyganites, Jacob and Peter Reiss, formed the Wisconsin Timber & Land Company and purchased the property. Business increased during World War I, and the company replaced its old wood framed buildings with more modern and expanded brick structures. The building took up one and one-half blocks and was located between Water Street and South 11th Street and Maryland Avenue and New Jersey Avenue.²⁶

The company was renamed to R-Way Furniture Company in 1942. Its products were sold in showrooms throughout the Midwestern and northeastern United States. The Reiss family continued to operate R-Way Furniture Company after Jacob Reiss' death in 1955. However, this was short lived as the family sold the company to Franklin Industries of New York in 1962. There was a nine-month long strike in 1984 led by the Local 800 of the United Furniture Workers of America. When the strike was over, the employees lost approximately \$2.00 per hour. In 1987, R-Way Furniture Company was purchased by Reiss Industries of Watertown which was owned by Thomas Reiss, Jr., Jacob Reiss's great-grandson. It was hoped that Reiss Industries would revive the once thriving company. However, the furniture company closed its doors in 1992, having only 35 employees at the time. All of the machinery and equipment was auctioned off in 1993, and the building was torn down in 2001. The only extant historic resources associated with this chair company are George Mattoon's house located at 417 St. Clair Avenue and Peter Reiss's house located at 1227 North 7th Street. Both houses are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁷

In 1891, rake factory owner, George Spratt went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Nichols, to form the Spratt Chair Company. Eventually, Spratt bought out Nichols interest in the chair company. The company was located along South 6th Street near Indiana Avenue, close to the riverfront for Great Lakes shipment. In 1912, Spratt was elected to the honorable position of Department Commander of the Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic. In 1915, the Spratt Chair Company was sold and eventually became the McNeil Chair Company.²⁸

Thomas McNeil, who had worked at the Phoenix Chair Company and was Treasurer at the Sheboygan Chair Company, helped his son, Harry, organize the McNeil Chair Company. After Thomas' death in 1934, Harry ran the company with the assistance of his mother and a Mrs. Fred Hoppe. Harry became vice president of the Sheboygan Chair Company in 1944 after it purchased the McNeil Chair Company.²⁹ There are no extant historic resources associated with this company.

In addition to chair companies, Sheboygan had several furniture and furniture related businesses. In 1903, Julius Kretschmer and Otto Froehlich founded Art Furniture Company. Kretschmer took full ownership of the company in 1922 and renamed it Art Furniture Shop. The shop was taken over by a group of experienced furniture men in 1924 and was renamed Westfield Furniture Company. They produced breakfast sets and chairs. The Marsack family of Milwaukee invested in and modernized the company in 1940 and began producing residential upholstered furniture. In 1951, the Westfield Furniture Company was purchased by Nemschoff

Chairs, Inc. who had just started business the year previous. Business grew until the 1960s. However, the company fell upon bad times, and in 1969 nearly declared bankruptcy. Rather than shut down and put their 35 employees out of work, they shifted their markets from residential to institutional and have been quite successful ever since. In 1983, an addition was constructed on their plant located at 2218 Julson Court. They employed 350 workers at the time. In 2001, they moved their offices to the second floor of a new building at 915 North 8th Street, marking the first great move back to Sheboygan's downtown in decades.³⁰ There are no extant historic resources associated with this company.

In 1910, John Leick formed the Western Furniture Company which produced occasional tables. John's sons, Leo V. and John H., took over the business after his death in 1938. The company was renamed Leick's Western Furniture in 1942. In 1949, the factory was destroyed by fire, but a new concrete block structure was quickly rebuilt at 2219 South 19th Street, and new equipment was installed. In 1956, the company was again renamed to Leick Furniture, and it continued to produce tables.³¹ There are no historic resources associated with this company.

In 1925, Paul Conrad and Ernest Lutz, Sr. formed the Superior Parlor Frame Company. Initially, the company operated out of a building on Heermann Court and produced upholstered furniture frames. In 1934, they bought and moved their operations to one of the former Crocker Chair plants. They continued at that site until 1983. It is assumed that they went out of business and sold the building.³²

Fiber Furniture

Besides solid wood furniture, Sheboygan also manufactured fibre furniture. It was made of woven rope consisting of twisted, varnished paper. The height of popularity for this type of furniture was during the 1920s and it quickly faded away during the Great Depression. Sheboygan had as many as six different fibre furniture manufacturers during the 1920s.³³

In 1887, Fred and Henry Koehn founded American Manufacturing Company. Initially, they manufactured toys and novelties. However, they switched their production efforts to maple chairs with cane seats in 1888. The factory was a wood frame building along North 10th Street at Niagara Avenue. Somewhere along the line the company's name was changed to American Chair. In 1909, they became Sheboygan's first manufacturer of fibre furniture which was used for porch and lawn furniture. It took half a year to switch over production lines and train workers for this new craft. By 1926, their furniture products included living room and breakfast sets and Windsor and office chairs that were being shipped all across the country.³⁴

The American Chair Company was purchased by the European Thonet Company in 1941. During World War II, the company worked under government contract to produce rattan furniture for warm weathered military bases. They had 300 workers at the time. Business and institutional furniture became the company's focus after the war. The company did not take the name Thonet until 1966, and their emphasis changed, once again, to restaurant and nightclub furniture. By 1979, the company had 190 employees that produced 70,000 pieces of furniture per year. Nearly the entire plant was destroyed by fire from a boiler explosion in 1982. The

plant was not rebuilt, and the company's manufacturing was transferred to its other plants. There are no extant historic resources associated with this chair company.³⁵

In 1913, the Badger Furniture Company was founded by Silas Crocker, S. H. Smiley, and J. W. Hanford. Along the way, the company was renamed to Madewell Chair Company. Madewell was sold to John Will, Al H. Reseburg, and H. E. Steffen in 1923 who shortly thereafter purchased the Universal Fibre Company. In 1937 the company changed its manufacturing emphasis from fibre furniture to rockers and upholstered furniture. In 1972, Madewell was bought by Thonet's president, William J. Forbes, who, again, changed the company's manufacturing focus to living and dining room furniture.³⁶

Another fiber furniture company was founded in Sheboygan under the name of Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company on May 1, 1913. It was organized by a 24-year veteran of the American Chair Company, Otto A. Mueller, along with Charles H. Ackermann and Joseph S. Rank. Its initial operations were in a 20-foot by 30-foot, two story, frame building at the intersection of North 7th Street and Jefferson Avenue. However, by October of 1913, they moved into a new two story brick furniture factory along North 15th Street. A two-story, 40 foot by 52 foot, brick addition was constructed in 1915-1916 at 2012 North 15th Street, and in May of 1921, they purchased a large, three story frame building on a neighboring property, formerly the Miller Piano Company, which doubled the size of the plant. Business was good. A three story, 54-foot by 60-foot, brick addition was constructed to connect the factory to the piano company. An office building, one story in height and made of brick, was constructed in 1924 along with a dry kiln at 2024 North 15th Street. In 1925, Ackermann sold his share of the business to Mueller and Rank, and Rank sold his share to Mueller in 1928. Mueller died in March of 1933, and his son Edwin took over the business. In April of 1944, a portion of the buildings was leased by National Tinsel Manufacturing Company of Manitowoc, who moved part of their manufacturing activities to Sheboygan. The Sheboygan plant became the second largest manufacturer of holiday decorations in the nation. In 1962, production ceased and the building was purchased by Lakeland Manufacturing Co.³⁷

Frank Bemis's son, Albert, who had been employed at the Crocker Chair Company, and George Riddell, who had been employed at American Manufacturing Company, started the Bemis-Riddell Fibre Company in 1916. Initially, the business was located in a building on South Water Street. However, in 1918, they built a new, four-story, 60-foot by 150 foot, structural steel and concrete building at the intersection of South 15th Street and Illinois Avenue. It was the first building in Sheboygan of this type of construction. The factory was nearly doubled with a 1924 addition. In the mid-1920s, Bemis and Riddell had a falling out after Bemis purchased a wagon company in Sheboygan Falls without Riddell's approval. Bemis sold his interest in the Bemis-Riddell Fibre Company to Riddell in 1928, and the company went bankrupt during the Depression in 1934.³⁸

Plywood Veneers

Other wood products made in Sheboygan included plywood. The Frost Veneer Seating Company was formed in Sheboygan in 1883 by George E. and Albert H. Frost. Its initial products included ceilings and seating for transportation stations. It was headquartered in New York City until 1931 when the headquarters were moved to Sheboygan. During World War II, nearly all of the company's products were used in English aircraft while they continued to produce plywood for planes, boats, buses, and furniture. It was the oldest operating plywood company in the United States before it closed its doors to its 160 employees in 1949.³⁹

Other Wood Products

The first mention of the Lakeside Craft Shop is a listing in the 1915 city directory of Sheboygan. It was located at 1121 South 13th Street and produced cedar chests and cedar wardrobes. The following year they built another factory at 1234 Kentucky Avenue where phonograph cabinets were made. The two buildings were connected with an above the street catwalk, and then was called United Phonograph Corp. The company merged with the Dillingham Company in 1933. The company moved its operations to Mississippi in 1962.⁴⁰ The 1234 Kentucky Avenue building was included in the survey. However, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Brewing

In the 1800s, there were no bottles for beer. So it was produced by the barrel or keg. Sheboygan had four breweries: Gutsch Brewing Company, Wellheofer Brewery, Binz Brothers Brewery, and Schreier Brewing Company.⁴¹

Gutsch Brewing Company

Sheboygan's first keg of beer was made in 1847 by German immigrants Leopold and Franz Gutsch. The Gutsch Brewing Company was the first brewery in Sheboygan and only the second brewery in the state of Wisconsin. It was located at the intersection of New York Avenue and North Water Street. By 1875, Gutsch Brewing Company had 9 employees and produced 2,291 barrels of beer annually. It was around this time that Leopold bought out Franz's share of the brewery. With the introduction of bottles to beer making in the 1870s, Gutsch began their own bottling plant in 1879. The 1880s saw a period of growth for Sheboygan's brewers. In 1885, Leopold sold the brewery to his son, Alfred, and retired. Alfred Gutsch died in 1897, and his son, Allie took over briefly until Alfred's father-in-law, Charles Henschel, took over as president. By 1903, Gutsch was producing 24,000 barrels of beer annually including porter, lager, and weiss. During the Prohibition years, Gutsch Brewing Company shifted to the production of non-alcoholic beers. In 1917, Henschel's son-in-law, Robert Hayssen took charge of the brewery. It was sold to Manitowoc Products in 1926. In 1933, Gutsch's name changed to Kingsbury Brewing. In 1960, one-half of Kingsbury was purchased by G. Heileman of LaCrosse who purchased the remaining one-half of Kingsbury Brewing in 1962. After continuously operating for 127 years, the brewery was the second oldest in the state. Kingsbury Brewing

closed its Sheboygan operations in 1974. There are no extant historic resources associated with this brewery.⁴²

Wellheofer Brewery

In the 1850s, Louis Wellheofer started Wellheofer Brewery in a building on Calumet Drive near Martin Avenue. The brewery suffered from fires in March 1874, July 1877, and after a fire in September 1879, the brewery was closed. Ironically, after the brewery closed, Louis' son William who had worked at Wellheofer Brewery went to work for Gutsch Brewing Company. The site of the Wellheofer Brewery is currently occupied by Cooper Elementary School. There are no extant historic resources associated with this brewery.⁴³

Binz Brothers Brewery

In 1853, Jacob and August Binz started Binz Brothers Brewery in a building on Michigan Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets. Over the brewery's 25-year history, it experienced two fires. In 1884 or 1886, the building was sold to Charles Born who converted it into a sanitarium. There are no extant historic resources associated with this brewery.⁴⁴

Schreier Brewing Company

This business began in 1854 by Leonardt Schlicht. In 1856, German immigrant Konrad Schreier partnered with Schlicht, forming Schreier & Schlicht. The first brewery was a frame building located on New Jersey Avenue between 15th and 16th Streets. It was destroyed by fire in 1866, but was soon rebuilt. In 1872, Schlicht left the partnership. By 1875, Schreier Brewing Company was the largest brewery in Sheboygan having 9 employees and producing 4,812 barrels of beer annually. Schreier Brewing Company was producing 20,000 barrel annually by 1891. In 1896, the company was incorporated as Konrad Schreier Company, and Konrad retired and left the brewery to his son, Herman.⁴⁵

In 1898, a new office building was erected. It was a one story building of cream city brick with limestone trim. From 1942 to 1973, the building was used as an Oddfellows Temple, and from 1973 to 1996, it was used for the American Legion, Prescott Baynes Post 83. In 1996, it was purchased by HouseWorks Real Estate who still occupies the structure.⁴⁶

Fire destroyed the malt house and elevator in 1911, but it was soon replaced with the large concrete silo-type structure with a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. During the Prohibition years, Schreier nearly bankrupted and shifted their production and processing to soda, flour, and crushed fruit, including bottling for Coca Cola. They were also forced to sell 45 corner bars they owned in the Sheboygan area. After Prohibition, Schreier stopped brewing, but continued malting, changing its name to Schreier Malting Company in 1935. During World War II, the company produced alcohol which was used to make synthetic rubber, returning to malting after the war. The facility was significantly expanded in 1968 to incorporate a more efficient, "unitized" malting process. In 1971, a germination facility was built which increased production and decreased manual labor. The plant size was doubled in 1974. In 1976, Schreier purchased a grain storage elevator it had been using in Minnesota. What was considered a risky venture

turned successful as it assured Schreier's barley supplies. In the late 1970's, Schreier purchased other malting facilities elsewhere to add to its production capacities. Around 1980, Schreier Malting contributed 4-5% of the beer malt for all American made beers and supplied malts to Anheuser-Busch, Miller, Schlitz, Pabst, Hieleman's, Coors, and others. In 1997, the company was sold to Cargill, Inc. of Minnesota. At that time, there were 55 employees at the Sheboygan plant, with additional plants in Canada and China. The Sheboygan plant alone produced 456,000 tons of malt each year. There are several existing historic resources related to this brewery, including the silo structure, brewery, and office buildings at 704 South 15th Street and 1504 New Jersey Avenue.⁴⁷

The Gutsch and Schreier Brewing Companies were the most successful in Sheboygan. Their products were sold in brewery-owned taverns. During the peak of their rivalry, they owned as many as 50 taverns combined which were often intentionally "located kitty-corner or across the street from each other."⁴⁸

Meat Products

The early Yankee immigrants that came to Sheboygan made sausage from veal. When German immigrants settled in the Sheboygan area, they brought their lust for sausage with them. However, they made their sausage from pork, thus bringing the bratwurst to Sheboygan. The brats were grilled over a charcoal fire and eaten on Sunday outings. In German, the word "brat" means to fry or cook. Thus, in Sheboygan, the cooking of brats on a grill is commonly referred to as a "fry-out" or "brat fry."⁴⁹

Rammer Sausage Company, Theilmann Sausage Company & Old Wisconsin Sausage

Rammer Sausage Company began in Sheboygan in 1904 on Union Avenue. In 1954, the Elkhart Lake-based Theilmann Sausage Company moved to a new plant at 2107 South 17th Street in Sheboygan. The relocation to Sheboygan was necessary for additional production space and meat inspections. Theilmann's specialized in summer sausage, bologna, wieners, braunschweiger, ham, and bratwurst. Theilmann's expanded in 1960 and in 1964. The name of the company eventually changed to Theilmann's Old Wisconsin Sausage Co., Inc. Theilmann's purchased Rammer Sausage Company in 1978 so they could further expand their sausage-making and smoking capabilities. In that same year, a \$1.2 million, 20,000 square foot addition connected the two facilities. In 1981, the company was purchased by Carl Budding & Co., a Chicago-based meat packing firm and is now called Old Wisconsin Sausage.⁵⁰ As the factory buildings have been significantly added to and altered, the historic interest is lost, and they were not included in the survey.

Luedke's Meat Market

Luedke's butcher shop was started in 1914 by Herman and Max Luedke as an attachment to their home and was located at 2601 North 15th Street. Luedke's featured fresh meat, ham, bacon, and sausage. In 1938, they added groceries to their sales. They operated a slaughterhouse on site until 1972 and closed during the 1990s. The old Luedke's is still extant on 15th Street and is now used as a banquet hall and restaurant.⁵¹ Many alterations and additions have been added to the

building which have diminished any historical interest or integrity. Therefore, the building was not included in this survey.

Hoffman's & Sheboygan Sausage Company

Hoffman's Home Made Sausage began in 1930 in a former grocery store building on the 1000 block of North 14th Street. The name was changed to Hoffman's Sausage Company in 1932 and to Sheboygan Sausage Company the following year. Sheboygan Sausage Company was leading producer of high quality sausage including summer sausage, bologna, braunschweiger, liver sausage, brats, ring bologna, hotdogs, and salami. The company was equipped with the latest sausage making machinery of the time. In September 1986, the company was purchased by Consolidated Beef Industries of Green Bay, which became American Foods in 1989. The company continued to operate until 1990 when it was determined that the plant was too old and inefficient. Production was moved to southwestern Minnesota, and operations ceased in Sheboygan.⁵² The building was not included in the survey.

Miesfeld's Triangle Market

Miesfeld's butcher shop was started in 1941 by Charles Miesfeld and was located at the intersection of Calumet Drive and 15th Street. In 1999, Miesfeld's moved their operation to a new building in the Town of Sheboygan.⁵³ The old building is now used as an oriental food market. The building has no historical interest or integrity and was not included in this survey.

Brockman's Meat Market

Brockman's is a small, locally owned meat market that began in 1953 at 1708 South 12th Street. Lee Brockman, the current owner, took over the business from his father in 1972. The market concentrates on wholesale and restaurant work rather than on retail and grocery sales. Their specialty is meat processing and production of brats, hotdogs, sausage, bologna, and ham.⁵⁴ The building has no historical interest or integrity and was not included in this survey.

Other sausage companies that operated in Sheboygan include Herziger Sausage Company which began in 1916 at 1228 Superior Avenue and Wagner's Meat Market, a.k.a. Wagner's Sheboygan Homemade Sausage, which began in 1928 and was located in various facilities throughout the city. Both companies operated well past the 1950s but are no longer in existence.⁵⁵

Tanning and Leather Processing

The tanning and leather processing industry in Sheboygan was directly related to the fur trading which first brought people to the area in the early 1800s. There were several tanneries in Sheboygan throughout the years, many of them established by German immigrants. Sheboygan's first tannery has been accredited to German immigrant Carl Jacob Samuel Walter in approximately 1850. However, very little is known about this tannery, and no existing historic resources are associated with it.⁵⁶

Empire Tannery

After several other business ventures, Edward Gaertner founded Empire Tannery in 1853. It was located along the west side of 8th Street near the Sheboygan River. After Gaertner's death, the tannery was sold to German immigrant, Johann F. A. Heyn, in 1866. George End partnered with Heyn for the years from 1873 to 1875. The tannery produced and finished harness, upper, kip, and calf leather, as many as 300 sides per week. The tannery was destroyed by fire in July 1884 with an estimated loss of approximately \$12,000.00 and was never rebuilt. There are no existing historic resources associated with this tannery.⁵⁷

Roenitz Tannery & American Hide and Leather Company

Brothers Carl and William Roenitz founded Roenitz Tannery in 1853. They, too, were German immigrants. The brothers built a 25 foot by 40 foot, two-story, wood frame building that was located on North 8th Street for their tannery. The brothers and their families lived in another building next door. During the 1860s, the tannery business was moved to a larger building on Wisconsin Avenue.⁵⁸

Carl became the sole owner of the business after William died in 1873. However, this did not slow down the business as it produced 7,700 sides of leather in 1874. William's son, Henry C., was well educated and began working at the Roenitz Tannery in 1871 after attending the Oshkosh Business College. He continued to work at the tannery until 1876 when he left to tour tanneries in Europe. When he returned from Europe, he moved back to Oshkosh where he started his own tannery.⁵⁹

Carl's sons, Frank and Charles H., began working at the tannery in 1881, and the tannery's name was modified to C. T. Roenitz & Sons to reflect this change. The tannery had 40 employees and produced harness, upper, kip, and calf leather at a rate of 600 hides per week at this time.⁶⁰

The tannery was incorporated as C. Roenitz Leather Company in 1888 with an estimated value of \$100,000.00. Frank took management over the business after Carl's death in 1892. As business continued to grow, a new tannery complex was constructed. It was located on the west side of the river and filled nearly an entire city block. The main building was a 100 foot by 471 foot, four-story, brick structure with a 77 foot by 126 foot, four story, wood frame addition. It was a modern complex which included a pump room, boiler room, engine room, railroad spur line, forced hot air heating, and electric lighting. The C. Roenitz Leather Company shipped their products worldwide and had company stores in Boston and Chicago. In 1893, the tannery had 300 employees and produced 350,000 hides.⁶¹

In 1899, the C. Roenitz Leather Company was sold to American Hide and Leather Company. However, the Roenitz's still held interest in the company. Frank continued on as its director until 1904 when Fred Schnell, Edward Gaertner's son-in-law, took over.⁶²

In 1928, American Hide and Leather Company closed its Sheboygan operations, and in 1929, the buildings were destroyed by fire. There are no existing historic resources associated with this tannery.⁶³

T. Zschetzsche & Son, Armour Leather Company & Paul Flagg Leather

German immigrant Christian Heyer founded a tannery in Sheboygan in 1855 with a crew of six men. Fellow German immigrant, Theodore Zschetzsche, partnered with Heyer in 1861. Maps from 1869 indicate that the tannery was located along Pennsylvania Avenue near South Water Street. The tannery had as many as 40 employees and produced harness, upper, kip, and calf leather at a rate of 100 hides per day at its zenith. Its products were shipped all over the United States. Zschetzsche left to start his own tannery with his son in 1875. However, when Heyer retired in 1892, Zschetzsche bought the tannery. There are no existing historic resources associated with this tannery.⁶⁴

Adam Harsh, a fellow German immigrant, founded a tannery in Sheboygan in 1866. It was located on the south side of the river near 14th Street. The tannery had up to eight employees who produced up to 120 sides of finished leather per week. The tannery was purchased by the Zschetzsche's around 1881. There are no existing historic resources associated with this tannery.⁶⁵

When Theodore Zschetzsche left his partnership with Christian Heyer in 1875, he founded the T. Zschetzsche & Son tannery with his son Carl. It was located at 1113 Maryland Avenue near South Water Street. As business increased, it became necessary to add several substantial additions to the existing tannery buildings which occupied half and city block in 1877. By 1878, the *Evergreen City Times* had reported that the T. Zschetzsche & Son tannery was the largest, yet youngest, tannery in the City of Sheboygan and employed 100 workers. The tannery produced hides from local farmers and butchers for use in saddle, harness, boot, and shoe manufacturing.⁶⁶

Carl took control of the tannery, which was doing \$1,000,000.00 in business per year, in 1891 after Theodore's death. The tannery was incorporated in 1896, and Carl's sons, Fred and Theodore II, joined him in business. The tannery was destroyed by fire in 1900 with an estimated loss of \$200,000.00 and displacing some 200 employees. However, because it was such a profitable affair, the Zschetzsche tannery was quickly rebuilt. As a result of the fire, Sheboygan's volunteer fire department was reorganized with salaried employees.⁶⁷

The tannery was sold to the Chicago-based Armour Company in 1908 and was then called the Badger State Tanning Company. Again, the tannery was destroyed by fire in 1920 with an even greater estimated loss of \$2,750,000.00 and displacement of 600 workers. Within two weeks, a temporary office had been set up at Northern Furniture Company, and 60 men were set to work removing debris and salvaging what was left from the fire so that the business could be immediately rebuilt. The tannery continued to be a successful operation, focusing on leather processing for shoes, and changed its name to Armour Leather Company in 1938.⁶⁸

Armour Leather Company merged with Akzona Incorporated in 1970. Akzona changed its name to Armira Corporation in 1974 and became one of the country's largest tanneries. In 1983, Armira closed its Sheboygan operations due to poor economic and trade conditions. The City of Sheboygan purchased the building and persuaded the General Split Company of Milwaukee to purchase it. General Split went out of business in 1990, and the building was eventually sold to

Paul Flagg Leather Corp who was a tenant in the building for the previous two years.⁶⁹ They are still in operation in the 1920 Badger State Tanning building located at 1031 Maryland Avenue. The building is a good example of 20th century commercial vernacular building and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Schneider Tannery

The Schneider Tannery was established by Adam Schneider in 1877, one of two tanneries started in Sheboygan in that year. The tannery was located at the intersection of North Water Street and Erie Avenue. The tannery had as many as ten employees and produced finished upper, kip, and calf leather at a rate of 150 to 200 hides per week. Its products were shipped to market in Boston, New York, and Chicago. After Schneider's death in 1886, German Bank of Sheboygan took over the tannery's assets and leased the building to the C. T. Roenitz & Sons tannery.⁷⁰ The only existing historic resource associated with the Schneider Tannery is the Schneider Home at 529 Ontario Avenue. However, a wing has been added to this home to connect it to an adjacent building, and it is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register.

William H. Houghton & Company

William H. Houghton & Company was the second tannery founded by its namesake in Sheboygan in 1877. The tannery was located in a brick building along North Water Street and processed sheep and deer skins for leather for gloves, mittens, boots, and shoes. However, this tannery may have been short lived as very little is known about it, and no existing historic resources are associated with it.⁷¹

Carriage and Wagon Works

John Balzer Wagon Works

It appears that the first wagon making shop in Sheboygan was started in the early 1850s by German immigrant John Balzer. He had learned his craft in Germany as a teenager, and after being unable to find work out east, arrived in Sheboygan. He started a small shop which was located on the beach near Lake Michigan. The business increased, and he added an employee. In 1881, his son, John, Jr., joined him. In 1887, they erected a new shop which consisted of a two-story, 24-foot by 90-foot salesroom and a three-story, 60-foot by 75-foot factory. It was located at 818-820 Pennsylvania Avenue and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The business employed thirty-five laborers who made wagons, buggies, and carriages.⁷²

Jung Carriage Company

Jacob Jung began working for horse and hand drawn wagon makers Brothers and Jones in 1854. Their shop was a two-story wood framed building located on Pennsylvania Avenue. The next year, he bought out the owners and went into partnership with Lawrence Artmann. Artmann died in the mid-1860s, and Jung renamed the company Jung Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturing Company. In 1877, he built a new shop for his 20 employees to work in containing a 24-foot by 75-foot blacksmith and paint shop, a 25-foot by 60-foot storeroom, and a 21-foot by 55-foot

salesroom. The Richardsonian Romanesque building was designed by Jung and is located at 829 Pennsylvania Avenue.⁷³

In 1887, Jacob sold his carriage and wagon works business to his sons, Jacob Jr. and William, who were otherwise engaged in other pursuits. In 1890, William operated a painting and decorating store out of the west side of the wagon works building. The Jung business became known as the J & W Jung Company. In 1901, William partnered with his brother, Jacob, Jr. and moved their painting and decorating business to a building at 718 North 8th Street. During this time, Jacob, Jr. became the sole owner of the carriage and wagon works business and renamed it the Jung Carriage Company. It operated until 1917 or 1918 when carriages became out of date. The building continued to be owned by the Jung's until 1926. It is a well-preserved building and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. William's house, located at 517 Michigan Avenue, was built in 1927 and is eligible for listing in the National Register.⁷⁴

Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacturing

Kohler, Hayssen & Stehn Manufacturing Company

In partnership with Charles Silberzahn, John Michael Kohler purchased Union Steel & Iron Foundry in 1873 from his father-in-law, Jacob J. Vollrath. The building was located at the corner of North 9th Street and St. Clair Avenue. Kohler's partnership with Silberzahn ended in 1878. At this time, Kohler partnered with Herman Hayssen and John Stehn and moved their machine shop and foundry business to Jefferson Avenue at North 7th Street. The business was incorporated as the Kohler, Hayssen & Stehn Manufacturing Company in 1887. In 1889, their products included enamelware, windmills, engines, boilers, and pullies. Herman Hayssen left the company and John Stehn died in 1886. In 1899, Kohler moved the company to Riverside, Wisconsin, which was incorporated in 1913 as Kohler, and called it J. M. Kohler Company which is now known as the Kohler Company.⁷⁵

Nothing remains of Kohler's Sheboygan businesses. However, his home, located at 607 New York Avenue, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This two-story, brick Italianate home was designed and constructed by John Michael Kohler himself in 1882 and is currently part of the John Michael Kohler Arts Center which was founded in 1966.⁷⁶

Stoneware and Earthenware Products

Stoneware was much better than earthenware that was most common in early Wisconsin settlements. Stoneware was often made of clays imported from Ohio and Illinois and was vitrified by firing at temperatures greater than 2300° F. These items made it more difficult and more expensive to produce. Stoneware was often made by German immigrants who brought their skills with them to their new home in America. Sheboygan had two stoneware potteries: Eastern Stone Ware Factory and Sheboygan Pottery Works.⁷⁷

Eastern Stone Ware Factory

Theodore Gunther was a German immigrant who learned the trade in his homeland and brought it with him when he moved to Sheboygan in 1863. He quickly started Sheboygan's most successful pottery business, Eastern Stone Ware Factory, in partnership with Peter Berns. Initially, they produced undecorated wares such as crocks, jugs, churns, jars, butter tubs, and beer bottles for Gutsch Brewery. In September 1863, Eastern Stone Ware Factory was awarded "Best Show of Pottery" at the Sheboygan County Agricultural Society Fair.⁷⁸

In June 1866, Gunther bought out Bern's share of the business for a sum of \$1,000.00. Along with the change in ownership, came changes in Eastern Stone Ware Factory's wares. Tulip or floral motif decoration of cobalt blue coloring was introduced to the salt glazed pottery. Gunther also began to experiment with the clay. Initially, the clay was imported from New Jersey. Then he tried to use local lakeshore clay which produced buff colored pieces. However, the local clay proved to be unsatisfactory. He then began to import another buff colored clay from Superior, Wisconsin and Whitehall, Illinois which was acceptable. Eastern Stone Ware Factory began producing wares for local steamships and hotels and was called "one of the most innovative potteries in nineteenth century Wisconsin."⁷⁹

The decade of the 1870s was the most profitable time for the pottery. With a constant day and night operation, Eastern Stone Ware Factory produced 53,000 gallons of wares, employed five adults and two children, and had an estimated value of \$10,000.00. In the 1880s, Eastern Stone Ware Factory produced 96,000 gallons of wares, employed between seven and twelve adults and two children, but only had an estimated value of \$7,000.00.⁸⁰

Eastern Stone Ware Factory was located in a frame building on Wisconsin Avenue just west of 8th Street where the Mead Library water feature now stands. Upon Gunther's death in 1885, Eastern Stone Ware Factory was closed, and the building was leased to Mohr Bakery. The building was destroyed by a fire in the bakery in 1887.⁸¹

Sheboygan Pottery Works

Theodore Mies was a Prussian immigrant who was an apprentice at Eastern Stone Ware Factory in 1870. He left Eastern Stone Ware Factory in 1875 to pursue his own pottery business in partnership with a Mr. Walters. The pottery was located on 13th Street and produced red earthenware. In 1880, Mies had two assistants, and his business had an estimated value of \$1,500.00.⁸²

In April 1881, the business's name changed to Diedrich, Mies & Company, and its products were sold under the label of Northwestern Stoneware Manufactory. Diedrich, Mies & Company produced 96,000 gallons of product per year including jars, jugs, churns, milk pans, milk pitchers, and tomato jugs.⁸³

In 1885, Mies partnered with his father, a shoemaker, under the business name of Mies & Son. The pottery was located on the east side of Calumet Drive. The pottery burned in May 1887 with a total estimated loss of \$2,500.00.⁸⁴

In 1888, Mies reopened a new pottery, Sheboygan Pottery Works, with four new investors: Henry Muth (hardware, stoves, and tin ware dealer), Gustav DeWilde (wine and liquor dealer), August Heermann (grocery, flour, feed, and saloon owner), and William Schaezter (mason/contractor). They constructed a new two story brick factory located at Saemann Avenue and Calumet Drive. The factory was outfitted with modern equipment to produce machine-made, injection-molded wares such as jars, jugs, milk pans, flowerpots, and butter jars. At this time, Sheboygan Pottery Works employed 15 persons and had an estimated value of \$10,000.00. In 1890, Sheboygan Pottery Works ownership was restructured when DeWilde, Heermann, and Schaezter left and Fred Muth came aboard. A man named John Prigge replaced Mies as general manager, and Mies became a laborer. At this time, Sheboygan Pottery Works had an estimated value of \$20,000.00. In 1893, the pottery closed. Of Mies' four pottery ventures, none was ever as successful of that of Gunther's Eastern Stone Ware Factory.⁸⁵

There are no existing historic resources associated with either pottery.

Metal Products Industry

The Vollrath Company

In 1853, German immigrant, Jacob J. Vollrath, came to Sheboygan where he was involved in two agricultural implement companies and a steam engine company. With the assistance of Connecticut metallurgist, Henry Kolbe, Vollrath started a foundry operation in Sheboygan which made steel plows and became known as the Union Steel & Iron Foundry in June of 1871. By the fall, Kolbe returned to Connecticut, and Jacob took on his son, Andrew, and expanded their products to include railroad and chair accessories. In 1873, Jacob sold the foundry portion of his business to his son-in-law, John Michael Kohler, which was later turned into the world-renowned Kohler Company.⁸⁶

In 1874, Jacob J. Vollrath established a metal products company in Sheboygan to produce enameled cast iron cookware and utensils known as the Sheboygan Cast Steel Company. The first factory built in 1874 and was located between North 5th and North 6th Street and Michigan and Huron Avenues. It later became the Jacob J. Vollrath Enameling Works and Jacob J. Vollrath Manufacturing Company when stocks first became available in 1884. The company began producing steel utensils in 1892 and made plumbing fixtures for a few years also. In 1898 Jacob J. Vollrath died, and his sons Andrew and Carl took over the business.⁸⁷



The brothers parted ways in 1907. Carl remained with the company and the name was changed to The Vollrath Company in 1908. In 1910, construction began on a new plant at North 18th Street near Michigan Avenue, outside the boundaries of this survey. The company began moving some of its operations to this plant in 1912, completed the transition of all its operations to the plant by 1916, and still operates there to this day.⁸⁸ The first factory was dismantled

shortly thereafter, and a cluster of beautiful Spanish and Mediterranean Revival style homes were built in its place. These homes are included in the Proposed Vollrath Block Residential Historic District. There are no extant historic resources associated with the company within the boundaries of this survey.

“By the late 1930s, the Vollrath Company had become the nation’s leading manufacturer of enameled cookware for the home.” The introduction of stainless steel in the 1930s drastically changed their production efforts. During World War II, the company manufactured 1,200,000 canteens for the war effort. Enameled cast iron ware production was eliminated by 1952, and cast iron ware production was dropped in order to expand upon the more popular stainless steel in 1958.⁸⁹



Through its 128 years, the Vollrath Company has had only eight presidents, including Jacob J. Vollrath, Walter J. Kohler, Jr., who was Wisconsin’s governor from 1951 to 1957, Paul V. Rohling, to today’s residing president, Terry J. Kohler. The company produces approximately 2,400 individual items ranging from walk-in coolers to stainless steel and plastic cooking utensils. Of its 1,200 employees worldwide, 650 are located at their Sheboygan plant, producing products that are sent all around the world.⁹⁰

Polar Ware Company

Polar Ware Company, a stainless steel manufacturer, has roots in Sheboygan that extend back to the start of the century. The company was founded as Porcelain Enameling Association of America in 1907 by Andrew J. Vollrath after leaving his family’s Vollrath Company. The company originally produced high end porcelain enamelware for hospital and food service industries.⁹¹

Andrew J. Vollrath was accredited with bringing the wet process of enameling to America. This brought the price of enamelware to an affordable level where it could be used in households. The bright white enamel has been credited with the name Polar Ware in 1923. The company transitioned to stainless steel in 1926, but continued its enamelware production for Army and Navy hospitals and kitchen and domestic trade. In 1935, they began providing stainless steel wares for the government. Stainless steel was much more expensive; however, it was much more durable. It took several months for the plant to become equipped and perfect their formula for stainless steel wares. In 1939, the company had approximately 170 employees and introduced an extensive line of stainless steel utensils for the home. During World War I, their production was immediately and easily shifted to aid the war effort. Enamel and domestic stainless steel lines were discontinued in 1952, at the time the company had approximately 300 workers. Always innovative, Polar Ware produced parts for the Apollo space program in the late 1970s. In 1980, Polar Ware, along with its plant in Arkansas, was the country’s second largest

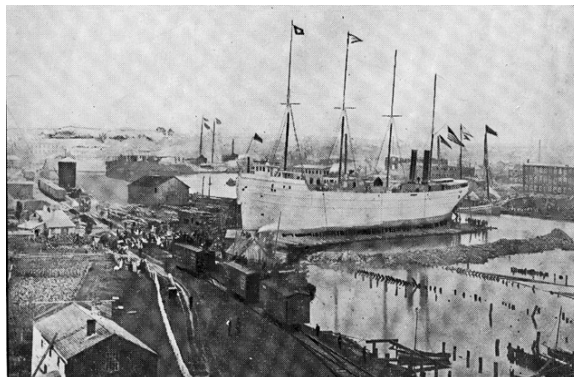
manufacturer of stainless steel sinks. Employing 290 employees at the time, Polar Ware also had warehouses in Montreal, New York, and Los Angeles.⁹²

Polar Ware now focuses on stainless steel hospital and food service wares that are shipped worldwide. The current President and Chief Executive Officer, Walter J. Vollrath III, is the great-grandson of the founder, and all stock in the company remains family owned. Most recently, the company has made headlines with an excruciatingly long labor strike, lasting from August 20, 2001 through January 24, 2003. The 160,000 square foot facility at 2806 North 15th Street includes office, manufacturing, and warehouse space for approximately 125 employees. The building was identified in the reconnaissance survey.⁹³

Shipbuilding

Sheboygan had several shipyards throughout the years which provided year round employment for many of Sheboygan's citizens. Sheboygan's most substantial shipyard was the Riebolt & Wolters Shipyard located along the south bank of the Sheboygan River near the lake. Sheboygan's first ship, *Pilot*, was built in 1845 by Riebolt & Wolters Shipyard. Riebolt & Wolters was Sheboygan's largest shipyard, employing up to 175 men, and manufacturing steamers, barges, tugs, dredges, and dump scows.⁹⁴

Sheboygan's largest wooden freighter ship, *Helena*, was built in 1887 by this shipyard and launched on July 28, 1888. The river had to be dredged to account for the ship's size. However, it was not dredged enough as the ship struck bottom causing damage to its stern and steering which took nearly two weeks to repair. Ship launchings were quite an event in Sheboygan. Businesses closed down so their employees could observe. In a time when the entire population of the city was only 17,000, 15,000 people came to the riverfront to watch *Helena's* christening and launch. *Helena* sank after a collision in 1890 after just two years of sailing the Great Lakes. Riebolt & Wolters shipyard closed in 1896.⁹⁵



A. P. Lyman, a storeowner, also dabbled as a ship owner. He is associated with the following ships: Morning Star, Express, Black Hawk, Magnolia, Len Higby, Homer, Cortland, and Dickerson. Christian Raab was a land speculator, grain and produce dealer, and a successful shipbuilder and owner. He was associated with the Michael Dousman, City of Sheboygan, Evening Star, Morning Star, Lucy Raab (after his daughter), Charlotte Raab (after his second wife), and Little Gregory (after his drowned son) ships.⁹⁶

The city directory of 1868 indicates 14 shipyards or carpenters as well as a sail making company in Sheboygan. However, little is known about these other companies.⁹⁷ There are no existing historic resources associated with the shipbuilding industry in Sheboygan.

Fishing Industry

Sheboygan has always been a popular fishing spot. Inland Indian tribes would migrate to Sheboygan during the summer to fish. In the early 1800s, Ohio and Michigan fisherman would come to Sheboygan seasonally to fish Lake Michigan. Some of the first products exported from Sheboygan were Lake Michigan whitefish. By 1845, there were at least four commercial fishing companies located near the harbor. Lake trout and sturgeon became popular when the whitefish population began to decline due to over-fishing and water pollution. A four-foot long, 40 pound trout was caught off Sheboygan's shore in 1889. Herring and chubs were also abundant.⁹⁸

Schwarz Fish Company

In December of 1911, Schwarz's Brothers Fish Company was founded by Herman Schwarz, Sr. and his brother, William, after the purchase of five smokehouses for chubs and trout from the Fred Koehn Fish Company along the Sheboygan River. In 1916, the brothers erected new smokehouses along South 8th Street. In 1922, Herman's son, Marcel, joined the business, and in 1924, Herman bought out William's interest in the business. He soon expanded the business to include shrimp, lobster, and ocean and fresh fish which was delivered throughout Sheboygan County to as far away as Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, West Bend, and Hartford.⁹⁹

In 1926, the company had to tear down its smokehouses to make way for a steamship company. Replacement smokehouses were constructed at 3028 South 9th Street, and the name of the company was changed to H. C. Schwarz Fish Company. In 1928, the product lines were expanded to include summer sausage and cheese, and the delivery routes reached as far as Wisconsin Dells and Madison.¹⁰⁰

Marcel became the sole owner of the business in 1938, and changed the name to Schwarz Fish Company. Herman Sr. died in 1945, and the following year, the fish company incorporated. Marcel's brothers, Wayne Sr. and Herman Jr. joined in the business by 1947. The vast delivery routes were phased out in the 1930s and the 1950s. In May of 1953, the company opened a small market at 828 Riverfront Drive. However, the building bears no historical significance.¹⁰¹

The company now supplies only the larger fish companies in Manitowoc, Port Washington, Milwaukee, and Racine, and various fine restaurants. The company's thirty-five employees do commercial filleting and smoking and trout and salmon smoking for sport fisherman. By 1975, the company was processing over three million pounds of fish per year and was one of the largest fish companies in the state.¹⁰²

Smelt

In 1929, the State of Michigan introduced smelt into their inland lakes to feed larger fish. However well intended, the smelt accidentally migrated to Lake Michigan through rivers and streams. Since then, the beginning of the fishing season has been marked by "smelting" in early spring.¹⁰³

Commercial Fishing

Between 1930 and 1950, Sheboygan had up to 13 tugs commercially fishing Lake Michigan. In order to reduce the population of alewife, a coho, salmon, and trout fishery began stocking the lake in 1966. Fisherman enjoyed the sport involved with these fish, and soon a charter fishing industry began. In 1975, a record setting 24 pound 6 ounce coho salmon was caught off of the shores of Sheboygan. Today, there is only one commercial fishing company, Great Lakes Fish Company, Inc., and at least eight charter fishing companies operating out of Sheboygan's port.¹⁰⁴

Fish Shanties

A combination of the remaining shanties and new shanties are located along the north bank of the Sheboygan River at 631-819 Riverfront Drive and currently house shops and restaurants intermingled with a historically appropriate commercial fishing company and a bait shop. The buildings are simple, front gabled, one- to two-stories with wood clapboard siding. The original shanties consisted of a single, unobstructed room with a large door facing the river.¹⁰⁵ Because the fish shanty village is a locally significant industry and it is the only existing historic resource associated with Sheboygan's fishing industry, the original shanties located at 701, 705, 715, 733, and 819 Riverfront Drive are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Other Industries

C. Reiss Coal Company

After several business ventures in Sheboygan, including working at a bakery, purchasing a share in a flour mill, owning a boarding house, and working for the Merchant's Association as a wheat and grain purchaser; German immigrant, Clemens Reiss, established a coal company in 1880 under the name of Clemens Reiss and Company. In 1888, the company filed articles of incorporation as C. Reiss Coal Company. From 1896 to 1901, Fred Karste was president of the company.¹⁰⁶

Reiss had a strong German work ethic, which is still present in Sheboygan. He urged his children to begin working at a very early age and to start at the bottom and work their way up in the world. His son, Peter, began working at a grocery store and then a bank, prior to coming to work unloading coal at his father's company and eventually succeeding him as president in 1901. By 1902, the capital stock of the family run company had reached \$800,000.00. William A. Reiss, another of Clemen's sons, also eventually became president of the company as well as heading three steamship companies.¹⁰⁷

There are many extant historic resources within the boundaries of this survey that are related to this family: C. Reiss Coal Company at 1011 South 8th Street, John P. Reiss Home at 311 St. Clair Avenue, Peter Reiss Home at 1227 North 7th Street, William A. Reiss Homes at 632 Michigan Avenue, and the Josephine Reiss Knauf Home at 526 Michigan Avenue. The C. Reiss Coal Company was designed by H. W. Buemming of Milwaukee. It is a three-story brick structure with white stone trim. However, a large, modern addition was connected to the building, and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is questionable. In 1986, the company and its 1011 South 8th Street building were sold to Koch Carbon, Inc. of

Kansas who eventually sold it to the City of Sheboygan. The entire peninsula that the company once owned is currently under redevelopment.

The John P. Reiss Home was also designed by H. W. Buemming of Milwaukee and built by W. C. Weeks in 1911. It is a two and one-half-story brick structure with stone trim and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁰⁸

Both the Peter Reiss and the William A. Reiss Homes were designed by architect Alfred C. Clas of Milwaukee firm Ferry and Clas and built by W. C. Weeks in 1906 and 1908 respectively. Peter's home is a three-story rusticated stone structure that is Romanesque in styling and William's home is a two-story, brick structure with half timbering that is Tudor in styling. In fact, Herbert Hoover slept in this home while attending a Girl Scout conference in the area. Both homes are eligible for listing in the National Register.¹⁰⁹

The Josephine Reiss Knauf Home, located at 526 Michigan Avenue, was built in the 1920s, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register, and is included in the Proposed Vollrath Block Residential Historic District. Besides the family's well-known buildings, they were also well known for their philanthropic activities including donating most of the funds for the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged and St. Nicholas Hospital.¹¹⁰

Chapter 6 Notes

¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

² Ibid.; "Carved In Stone- Nourished By Love" 150th Anniversary book, Holy Name Parish, 1995. Holy Name Parish Website <http://holynamesheboygan.org/history.htm>.

³ General Files.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Hildebrand, Janice. "Faded Genes." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 18, 1987.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1996.

¹³ Hildebrand, Janice. *Chairs*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1994.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

-
- 19 Ibid.
20 Ibid.
21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
26 Ibid.
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.
29 Ibid.
30 Ibid.
31 Ibid.
32 Ibid.
33 Ibid.
34 Ibid.
35 Ibid.
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.
39 Ibid.
40 General Files.
41 Ibid.
42 Ibid.
43 Ibid.
44 Ibid.
45 Ibid.
46 Ibid.
47 Ibid.
48 Ibid.
49 Ibid.
50 Ibid.
51 Ibid.
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.
54 Ibid.
55 Ibid.
56 Hildebrand, Janice. *Leather*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1995.
57 Ibid.
58 Ibid.
59 Ibid.
60 Ibid.
61 Ibid.

-
- 62 Ibid.
63 Ibid.
64 Ibid.
65 Ibid.
66 Ibid.
67 Ibid.
68 Ibid.
69 Ibid.
70 Ibid.
71 Ibid.
72 General Files.
73 Ibid.
74 Ibid.
75 Ibid.
76 Ibid.
77 Ibid.
78 Ibid.
79 Ibid.
80 Ibid.
81 Ibid.
82 Ibid.
83 Ibid.
84 Ibid.
85 Ibid.
86 Engel, Larry. "Vollrath Grows at Steady Pace." *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. February 3, 1982; General Files.
87 Ibid.
88 Ibid.
89 Ibid.
90 Ibid.
91 General Files.
92 Ibid.
93 Ibid.
94 Meyer; General Files; *Sheboygan's History, Progress, Preservation Walking Hand-In-Hand: A Guide for Visitors Seeking to Re-Live Sheboygan's History*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Chamber of Commerce Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1999.
95 Ibid.
96 Hildebrand, Janice. *They Were First*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2003.
97 Meyer; General Files; *Sheboygan's History...*
98 Ibid.
99 Ibid.
100 Ibid.
101 Ibid.
102 Ibid.

-
- ¹⁰³ Ibid.
¹⁰⁴ Ibid.
¹⁰⁵ Ibid.
¹⁰⁶ General Files.
¹⁰⁷ Ibid.
¹⁰⁸ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. Building Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
¹⁰⁹ Ibid.
¹¹⁰ General Files.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1227 North 7 th Street	Peter Reiss House	1906	Eligible
1011 South 8 th Street	C. Reiss Coal Co.	unknown	Surveyed
2012 North 15 th Street	Sheboygan Fiber Furniture Company	1915	Surveyed
2024 North 15 th Street	Sheboygan Fiber Furniture Company	1924	Surveyed
2806 North 15 th Street	Porcelain Enameling Association. of America	1907	Surveyed
704 South 15 th Street	Schreier Malting	1911	Surveyed
1436 South 15 th Street	Van der Vaart	1955	Surveyed
3405 Calumet Drive	Sheboygan Lime Works	1854	Surveyed
818 Huron Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907	Eligible
1234 Kentucky Avenue	Lakeside Craft Shops	1916	Surveyed
1031 Maryland Avenue	Badger State Tanning Company	1920	Eligible
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. Reiss House	1908	Eligible
526 Michigan Avenue	Josephine Reiss Knauf House	1930	Eligible
822 Niagara Avenue	Henry Roth House	1856	Listed
607 New York Avenue	John Michael Kohler House	1882	Listed
529 Ontario Avenue	Adam Schneider House	1870	Surveyed
818-820 Pennsylvania Ave.	John Balzer Wagon Works	1887	Listed
829-835 Pennsylvania Ave.	Jung Carriage Company	1877	Listed
701 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
705 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
715 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
733 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
819 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
310 St. Clair Avenue	E. A. Zundel House	1910	Eligible
311 St. Clair Avenue	John Peter Reiss House	1911-1912	Eligible
417 St. Clair Avenue	George Matoon House	1892	Eligible
901 Superior Avenue	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged	1919	Eligible
507 Washington Court	Thomas Blackstock House	1864	Listed

Great Lakes Navigation

Shipping

Sheboygan was an important stop along Great Lakes navigational routes. Several shipping companies made regular stops at Sheboygan, and many local manufactures imported and exported products through Sheboygan's port. Records from 1868 indicate that 1,114 ships stopped at Sheboygan's port, bringing with them people and goods and leaving with "wood products, eggs, butter, cheese, flour, peas, beer, wool, fish, wagon parts, tanned hides, and other goods grown or manufactured in Sheboygan County."¹

In 1856, the Goodrich Transit Company was founded in Chicago by Captain A. E. Goodrich. The company brought people and goods to Sheboygan's port. Initially, it stopped along the south pier at Kirkland dock, but the Goodrich Transit Company built its own dock and warehouse along the north side of the river in 1905. However, by 1919, the company stopped coming to Sheboygan, only to resume it again in 1923. In 1924 and 1930, the company merged with its competitors, and after the Great Depression, it fell into bankruptcy. There are no existing historic resources associated with this shipping company.²

Of the numerous area companies who made use of Sheboygan's port, two of the largest are the C. Reiss Coal Company and the Kohler Company. In 1880, the C. Reiss Coal Company was founded in Sheboygan by Clemens Reiss. The company's dock was located along the south side of the river on the site of the former Kirkland dock. Its large coal freighters, mountainous coal piles, and heavy equipment defined the face of Sheboygan harbor. The company thrived, owning several large ships and tugboats, until it was sold in 1986.³ The only existing historic resource associated with this company is the C. Reiss Coal Company office building located at 1011 South 8th Street. It was designed by H. W. Buemming and is a four-story Neo-Classical building of red brick with stone trim. Because a large modern addition was added to the building, it is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In the 1920s, the Kohler Company began making vitreous china plumbing products from clay imported from England. Their ships unloaded at the Goodrich Transit Company's docks. The Kohler Company continued to import foreign clay via ship until 1962, when they began using domestic clay from Georgia.⁴

Shipwrecks

Shipwrecks were commonplace on Lake Michigan. Sheboygan's microclimate, where waves can kick up in a matter of hours and fog can move in a matter of minutes, was the cause for some of the wrecks. However, many of the shipwrecks were due to boiler explosions and fires. It is estimated that 14 ships have sunk in or around Sheboygan's harbor. Of those 14, the most devastating was the sinking of the *Phoenix*.⁵

The passenger ship, *Phoenix*, was built in 1845 in Buffalo, New York. It was a 302-ton wooden ship, 140 feet long, 22 feet wide, and had a steam-driven propeller and a sailing mast backup. On November 21, 1847, a fire broke out on the ship as it was nearing Sheboygan. The ship was

carrying coffee, molasses, hardware, chains, and many Dutch immigrants from Gelderland and Overijssel, Holland, who had hopes of religious freedom and settling in Sheboygan or the farmlands beyond. It was her last scheduled trip of the year. Of the three lifeboats aboard, one capsized immediately, and the remaining two only saved 43 passengers. As the raging fire could be seen from shore, the steam driven *Delaware* was sent out in a rescue effort. However, when it arrived, only three more survivors were found. Numbers vary, but it is estimated that up to 250 passengers perished by fire, drowning, and hypothermia in this disastrous shipwreck. The remains of the *Phoenix* were pulled to shore and are rumored to be buried under the Sheboygan Auditorium or YMCA. It is the fifth worst disaster in Great Lake history.⁶

The schooner ship, the *Lottie Cooper*, was built of white oak by Manitowoc shipbuilder, Truman and Cooper, in 1876 and measured 131 feet in length and 27 feet in width. It “was the first ship to fly the Sheboygan Flag, which featured a chair and a couch, signifying Sheboygan as “Chair City.” It capsized and sunk during a storm on April 9, 1894, losing one crewmember, Edward Olson, and 230,000 board feet of lumber. The remaining five crewmembers were rescued by the tug, the *Peter Reiss*, and members of the Life Saving Station. At the time of its sinking, the ship was owned by Ole Groh, Fred Lorenz, W. D. Crocker, George B. Mattoon, and Eugene Panzer.⁷

The ship’s remains were discovered during the construction of the Harbor Centre Marina in July 1990, and it was salvaged during the dredging of the marina in 1993. Its reassembled relics are displayed in Deland Park along Broughton Drive.⁸ Because the ship has been relocated from its final resting position, it is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Rail Lines

Early in the history of the settlement of America, trains were one of the few modes of transportation from one coast to another. People traveled, goods were shipped, and the frontier was settled by the pioneers. The same was true for the lakeshore area that Sheboygan is part of. Ships on the lake were how most people arrived to the area. Once they stepped off the boat they had to find their own way to get where they wanted to be. Most times people had to walk for several miles to get where they wanted to go. A transit system of some type in the area would make travel and moving goods to more places easier. It would also help the industries in the area.⁹ Out of the ten railroads proposed only three were built. The three were the Sheboygan and Mississippi, the Lakeshore and Western, and the Milwaukee and Northern.¹⁰

Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company

The railroad craze began in 1847 with the proposed Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company. That was all it was, a proposal. The project never got off its feet. But the publicity the project created about the railroad informed the citizens of Sheboygan and gained their support for the building of a railroad. The majority of all proposed railroads were never built. The companies would be organized; money would be raised, but nothing ever happened. Most railroads that were proposed were going to connect Sheboygan to Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac didn’t want to connect with Sheboygan at first. Instead, they saw more benefits of connecting to the north and south.¹¹

Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company

The president of the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company was J. F. Kirkland, one of the notable people of Sheboygan and a known entrepreneur. The groundbreaking for the railroad wasn't until June 4, 1856, and it was a much-anticipated event in Sheboygan. The oldest residents of the city, William Farnsworth, Stephen Wolverton, and H. Otten, broke the ground. As the construction carried on, a dock for the railroad was constructed on the south bank of the river, east of the 8th Street bridge. Wisconsin's first locomotive was brought to Sheboygan and was unloaded and assembled by D. Jenkins. It was adequately named "Sheboygan" and brought from Milwaukee in July of 1857. It first blew its whistle in October of 1858. It wasn't until January of 1859 that passengers were able to travel over the river and to Sheboygan Falls. All supplies were brought into the city by boat and most of the supplies were from Milwaukee. Typical supplies were iron and tools that were used by the workers.¹²

Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western

Another railroad built in Sheboygan was the Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western. This railroad company was a consolidation of the Lakeshore and Western and the Milwaukee and Northern. This road would connect Sheboygan to Milwaukee. The person credited with bringing this road to Sheboygan was Jerry Donahue. After two years he found that the railroad business wasn't what he wanted to do so he left the road only to return later to help lay tracks for the railroad that he brought to Sheboygan. The Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western railroad's first engine was unloaded and assembled by D. Jenkins who had become the engineer for both the Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western and Sheboygan and Mississippi railroads. The first train to travel to Milwaukee from Sheboygan on this railroad was conducted by Donahue on November 12, 1872.¹³

Depots

Sheboygan had several train depots during that time. The first depot was on the south side of the Sheboygan River on Indiana Avenue east of 8th Street. This depot also included a roundhouse, turn table, and wood and machine shops. All of this was destroyed on May 5, 1873 by fire. The new depot was built at the intersection of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac and the Lakeshore Railroad that today is near the intersection of Indiana and South 13th Street. The last depot site in Sheboygan was at the site of the 1872 depot and was owned by the Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western Railroad. The building was bought by the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, razed, then rebuilt a Frost and Granger designed depot in 1905-1906.¹⁴ It is presently at 1139 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Residents of Sheboygan used the railroads regularly. People would ride into Sheboygan in the morning, spend the day shopping, leave, and get home in time to make and eat dinner around five. The citizens expected the railroads to extend all the way to Calumet County in order to accommodate the business in Menasha and Appleton. That never happened and by the 1930's and 1940's all service was discontinued for passengers and for most freight.¹⁵

Road Networks

Sheboygan's first roads were cut out of the woods along Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Green Bay in an effort to aid in the transportation of goods during the winter of 1836. From 1838 to 1839, territorial legislation called for the formation of highways. Two were built, one from Sheboygan to Madison and the other from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac. The road to Fond du Lac was opened in 1844.¹⁶

Plank Roads

Two plank roads were constructed in Sheboygan, one from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac and the other from Sheboygan to Calumet County. In 1848, the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Plank Road Commission had its inaugural meeting in Greenbush. The Commission was led by Sheboygan's first mayor, H. H. Conklin. In 1849, Sheboygan legislation authorized a referendum for a tax of \$10,000.00 to be used to construct the plank road. By the following year, stock was being sold in all the affected communities by the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Road Company and proposals were being sought for the lumber supply. The plank road was completed to Fond du Lac in July of 1852. With the plank road in place, travelers, who ordinarily would travel twelve miles per day, could go that same distance in one and one-half hours. In 1851, the Sheboygan and Calumet Plank Road Company was formed. This road was slower to build, only going as far as Howard's Grove by 1856 and Kiel by 1859.¹⁷

Streets

For the most part, Sheboygan's streets run east-west or north-south with the exception of those streets near the lake and the river. Sheboygan paved its first street in 1905. It was along 7th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to Superior Avenue. Today, Sheboygan has nearly 200 miles of paved streets.¹⁸ However, there are still areas in the city where the old brick paved streets are extant, including North 12th Street between Michigan Avenue and Superior Avenue, portions of Commerce Street, and Jefferson Avenue between Water Street and South 9th Street. The portion on North 12th Street is the most intact containing brick pavers and stone curbs although some spots have been patched with concrete. It is a direct link to the old streets of Sheboygan and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Mass Transportation

Local interests were unable or uninterested in early mass transportation. Hence, the first franchise was granted to E.P. Morton of Chicago in 1885. Sheboygan City Railway Company's first mule cars galloped the streets around 1886. The initial routes were along 8th Street between Michigan and Indiana Avenues and along Pennsylvania Avenue between 8th Street and the Sheboygan River. Additions were soon added which extended the routes to 13th Street and Calumet Drive, Lakeview Park, and Sheboygan's east side. Horse car operations were disorganized, however, as there were no schedules.¹⁹

Interurban

On July 19, 1894, the Sheboygan Light Power and Railway Company merged Sheboygan City Railway Company's horse cars and Sheboygan's lighting plant with the intentions of providing electric streetcars. The summer of 1895 was spent running overhead power lines along the original horse car routes for the streetcars which were opened to the public on November 27, 1895. The Sheboygan Light Power and Railway began with only six cars. These cars provided a faster than usual mode of transportation to local people to get to shopping areas, city events, work, and recreation that were located in other cities. To meet peak demand during the summer, the old horse cars were pulled behind the streetcars like trailers. This proved to be problematic as the old horse cars could not handle the higher speeds of the electric streetcars causing numerous derailments. On November 30, 1899, the Sheboygan lines were extended out to neighboring Sheboygan Falls. By the turn of the century, the Sheboygan Light Power and Railway had 17 miles of routes with 11 motor and 10 trailer cars.²⁰

As the novelty of this mass transit system wore off, revenues declined, and an unfortunate battle with the City of Sheboygan caused the company undue financial burden and bad publicity. In 1904, Doctor F. A. C. Perrine purchased the struggling company and turned it around quite readily by lowering fares, improving public relations, performing maintenance and repairs on the cars and tracks, and cutting the unprofitable Lakeview Park extension. These improvements proved to be quite successful making the company profitable once again and leading to continued extension of the lines.²¹

The following years brought many changes to the company. In 1908, new high speed interurbans from the Cincinnati Car Company were brought to Sheboygan. The following year, the track from Sheboygan to Sheboygan Falls was completely rebuilt and rerouted through the Village of Kohler, and the lines were extended by the Sheboygan Elkhart Lake Railway and Electric Company all the way out to the surrounding resort communities of Crystal Lake and Elkhart Lake. Sheboygan Light Power and Railway's name changed to Sheboygan Railway and Electric Company in August of 1910. One of the worst events in the company's history occurred on February 9, 1911 when a streetcar dove through the open 8th Street drawbridge into the Sheboygan River, killing 3 passengers. The Sheboygan Railway and Electric Company merged with the Milwaukee and Fox River Valley in 1913, and three years later both were sold to the Kelsey-Brewster Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, comprising the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company. Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company's name changed to Wisconsin Power and Light Company in 1922.²²

The popularity of automobile ownership after World War I brought a decline in patronage for the railway companies just as operating expenses soared. In an effort to counteract this slump, the companies bought new streetcars and built new stations, but the attempts failed. In 1926, the east side loop closed, followed by the other remaining routes until the Calumet-Lakeview route, Sheboygan's last city line, was cut on November 9, 1935. The interurban to Plymouth and beyond went offline on December 11, 1938. Busses replaced electric streetcars in 1939, and the tracks were removed. Wisconsin Power & Light Company sold the bus lines in 1946, thereby dropping out of the transportation business. However, Sheboygan City Lines carried the bus service. Ownership of the bus lines was changed to Sheboygan Bus Lines, Inc. in 1953, and in

1955 to Sheboygan Transit. The bus lines have been publicly owned by the City of Sheboygan since 1972.²³

In all, there were three electric railways that serviced Sheboygan. The Northern Lines were run by The Sheboygan Railway and Electric Company eventually became the Orange Lines which were owned and operated by Wisconsin Power and Light. The Milwaukee Northern was a second, whose later successor, The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, connected Sheboygan and Milwaukee. The final was the North Shore Line, which connected Sheboygan with Chicago. Many plumbing fixtures were delivered using this route between 1930 and 1933 from Kohler Company. Because of that, the cars received the nickname of “The Bathtub Special.” The storage garage for all of these railways was at 519 South 8th Street. Of all the cars that ran through the streets of Sheboygan in that era, only one remains, the wooden interurban Car 26 of the Sheboygan Railway and Electric Company.²⁴

Bridges

There are four bridges that spanned the Sheboygan River at some point in its history. The first, and foremost, was a bridge at South 8th Street. At the petitioning of Sheboygan’s citizens, the first bridge at 8th Street to span across the Sheboygan River was built in 1855 at a cost of \$1,200.00. In 1881, a new iron bridge was constructed over the Sheboygan River at 8th Street. It was replaced in 1923 with a new lift bridge that was constructed to span 8th Street at the Sheboygan River. It was built by Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company of Milwaukee at a cost of \$210,000. Construction began on April 21, 1922, when the former bridge was closed. It opened on January 28, 1923. In 1992, construction on a replacement bridge at this location began. This bridge exists today and consists of three spans which total seventy-eight feet with a center that lifts for boat traffic and an operator’s house. It cost \$10.8 million, of which the federal government paid for \$6.5 million, State of Wisconsin funded \$3.2 million, and the City of Sheboygan paid for \$1.1 million.²⁵

In addition to the 8th Street bridge, there was a 412 foot long bridge at Pennsylvania Avenue originally built in 1909. A Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railroad trussel was built at 13th Street between 1875 and 1893. The current Pennsylvania Avenue bridge was constructed in 1973. Sometime between 1889 and 1902, a bridge was built along 14th Street.²⁶

Chapter 7 Notes

¹ Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1996; General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

-
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Bade, Walter A. *Railroads in Sheboygan County: A Brief History*. Parts 1 and 2, 1973.
- ¹² Bade; Pieper, Roger A. *Settlement of Sheboygan: 1814-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967.
- ¹³ Bade.
- ¹⁴ Pieper, pg. 43; Bade; Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1990.
- ¹⁵ Bade.
- ¹⁶ Pieper, pg. 38-41; Hesslink, Jerome Francis. *The Settlement and Development of Sheboygan County*. Illinois: Northwestern University, 1938, pg 18, 43-44.
- ¹⁷ Current, Richard N. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976, pg. 29; Pieper, pg. 38-41; *The Settlement...*, pg. 44.
- ¹⁸ City of Sheboygan website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us.html>.
- ¹⁹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ *Interurban Car 26 Restoration Association- Restore Car 26*. East Troy Railroad Museum. May 28, 2002.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Pieper, pg. 25; General Files.
- ²⁶ General Files; *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Sheboygan: Joerns Brothers, 1902.; *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Oshkosh: G.A. Randall and Co., 1875.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
519 South 8 th Street	Victorian Chocolate Shoppe	1888	Surveyed
1011 South 8 th Street	C. Reiss Coal Company	unknown	Eligible
North 12 th Street between Huron & Michigan Avenues	Brick Street	unknown	Eligible
800 block of Broughton Dr.	Lottie Cooper	1876	Surveyed
Commerce Street	Brick Street	unknown	Surveyed
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	Chicago Northwestern Railroad	1906	Eligible

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. Sheboygan's historic architecture stock is no different. Beginning with the Greek Revival style, nearly all the major architectural styles of the nineteenth and twentieth century are seen in Sheboygan. These buildings are representative of the popular styles, materials, and architects available at their time of construction. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles evident in Sheboygan followed by examples of buildings of that particular style. A discussion of the prevalent building materials in Sheboygan is also included with several examples of buildings constructed of those materials. Lastly, a brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is included along with listings of buildings associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style is derived from historic Greek temples. It was one of the first recognized styles seen in Wisconsin, dating from 1840 to 1870. Because these buildings date so early in Wisconsin's history, they were often wood framed as it was the only readily available material of the time. Its main elements include a formal and symmetrical arrangement of columns, which may be of the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order, that support a triangular shaped, low sloped pediment roof. The arrangement of the fenestration is also regular and symmetrical. In some instances, Greek Revival style buildings have tall first floor windows topped by a pediment-shaped window head while the second floor windows are hidden into an enlarged frieze. The front entry door may be topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights. In simpler designs, the columns are translated into fluted pilaster corner boards and the gabled roofline has returned eaves.¹ Examples of Greek Revival style buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
822 Niagara Avenue	Henry E. Roth House	1856	Listed
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church	1845-1851	Eligible

Italianate

The Italianate style was also evident in the historic architecture of Sheboygan. This style dates from approximately 1850 to 1880, a period of economic good times for the city, which is evidence for the great numbers of existing buildings of this style in Sheboygan. These buildings are square or rectangular in plan, and at two stories in height, are often cubic in mass. Its main elements include a low sloped hipped roof with wide soffits that is seemingly supported by a series of decorative oversized wooden brackets. The roof may be topped with a cupola. The fenestration arrangement is regular and balanced with tall thin windows that are topped with decorative window heads or hood moldings. The windows may also be arched. These buildings are often adorned with a decorative full porch or a smaller central porch that is supported by thin wooden columns and decorative brackets.² Sheboygan has a great abundance of extant Italianate style buildings, and they include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1126 North 6 th Street	A. P. Lyman House	1868	Eligible
512 North 8 th Street	Julius Leber Harness Shop	1860	Surveyed
1208 South 8 th Street	Third Ward School House	1876	Listed
1116 Huron Avenue	Horace Mann Kindergarten	1868	Eligible
608 New York Avenue	John Michael Kohler Homestead	1882	Listed
529 Ontario Avenue	Adam Schneider House	1870	Surveyed
721 Ontario Avenue	John Pfeiler House/Friendship House	1870-1872	Listed
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Rectory	unknown	Eligible
507 Washington Court	Thomas & Bridget Blackstock House	1882	Listed

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was also popular in Sheboygan from 1850 to 1880. In its brick form, it is an architectural style of churches and an architectural style of residences in its wood form. As opposed to the Greek Revival described above, this style is much more picturesque in its form and massing. The characteristics of the style include steeply sloped roofs with wall dormers. It may also have an ornate and shapely chimney projecting well above the roofline. Its gables may be trimmed in curvilinear gingerbread bargeboards. The fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood. Wooden variations of the style include buildings with vertical board and batten siding, and stone or brick buildings of this style may have buttresses, battlements, and towers.³ Examples of Gothic Revival style buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	180-1871	Eligible
1215 North 7 th Street	B. Thompson House	1870	Eligible
1911 North 13 th Street	St. John's Evangelical & Reformed	1955	Eligible
1556 North 16 th Street	Ebenezer Reformed Church	1914	Eligible
604 Erie Avenue	Zion Reformed Church	1888-1889	Eligible
932 High Street	Our Savior's Lutheran Church	1892	Eligible
902 North Avenue	Calvary Cemetery Chapel	1885	Eligible
529 Ontario Avenue	Charles H. Whiffen House	1883	Surveyed
623 Ontario Avenue	St. Luke Methodist Church	1921	Eligible
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
824 Wisconsin Avenue	Trinity Lutheran Church	1869	Surveyed

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910. This style is highlighted by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surfaced decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include towers, turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are evident in this style. Wall surfaced buildings are adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration on these types of buildings is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a

double hung window.⁴ Examples of Queen Anne style structures in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2103 South 7 th Street	Private Residence	1899	Eligible
1522 North 11 th Street	Private Residence	1890	Surveyed
519 Erie Avenue	Private Residence	1884	Eligible
632 Erie Avenue	Private Residence	1893	Eligible
714 Michigan Avenue	Henry W. Trester House	1888	Surveyed
314 Niagara Avenue	August Kamptz House	1896	Eligible

Romanesque Revival

Romanesque Revival architecture was popular in Wisconsin from 1855 to 1885, although the notable work extant in Sheboygan is slightly later than this. These buildings tend to be monochromatic and constructed of brick or stone. They are very heavy and massive in their appearance. Openings are exaggerated and often have thick, elaborate round arched tops. Buildings of this style may have towers, buttresses. In the later years of this period, polychromatic finishes appeared in a more Victorian Romanesque style that used different colored and textured stone or brick to highlight decorative elements of the building.⁵ Examples of Romanesque Revival styles in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
520 North 8 th Street	Bodenstein Brothers Building	1893	Surveyed
902 North 8 th Street	Otten Building	1892	Surveyed
1425 South 10 th Street	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church	1906	Eligible
1538 North 15 th Street	Jefferson Elementary School	1896	Eligible
828 New Jersey Avenue	St. Cyril & Methodius Church	1910	Eligible

Richardsonian Romanesque

Richardsonian Romanesque style is derived from the work of H. H. Richardson. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1900. These buildings are heavier in appearance than the Romanesque Revival style largely due to the use of rusticated masonry and smaller, more deeply set window openings. The window patterning is often in groups that are banded horizontally for each story. Any sort of horizontal tower or chimney element is short and squat. The style is highlighted by a large arched entry opening that springs from the first floor level. The decoration of the arch is over exaggerated and is often very wide.⁶ Examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1227 North 7 th Street	Peter Reiss House	1906	Eligible
829 Pennsylvania Avenue	Jung Carriage Company	1877	Listed

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first floor storefront may be reminiscent of a particular period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned with a decorative corbelled cornice. Sheboygan's early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood, but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone. Many of the brick buildings utilize cream colored brick, as it was native clay to the area.⁷ Sheboygan has an abundance of 19th Century Commercial Vernacular buildings. They include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
625-629 North 8 th Street	Imig Block	1882	Listed
632 North 8 th Street	Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building	1886	Listed
531 South 8 th Street	Wolff, Jung, Zschetzsche Factory	1885	Listed
2012 North 15 th Street	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company	1915	Eligible
902 Michigan Avenue	Charles Hanf Building	1890	Eligible
817 New York Avenue	Zimmermann Book Store	1887	Eligible

Twentieth Century Commercial

Similar to Commercial Vernacular, Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist style for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above or below. They are simpler, undecorated buildings with very little architectural ornamentation. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet.⁸ There are also a number of early 20th Century Commercial buildings in Sheboygan, including the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1103 North 8 th Street	Grandlic Jewelers	1904	Eligible
1521 South 12 th Street	F. J. Heuer Motor Company	1920	Eligible
733 Broadway Avenue	Croatian Hall	1927	Eligible
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press	1925	Eligible
1018 Illinois Avenue	Badger State Tanning Company	1920	Surveyed
830 North Water Street	Garton Toy Company	1930	Listed

Neoclassical

The Neoclassical style was a revival of Greek and Roman classical styles. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935 as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style features symmetrical, classical design with pediments, pilasters, and columns clearly defining the building's entry. Often constructed of stone, the buildings feature a defined base, middle, and top, large window openings, and simple

detailing. The style became the known as the architecture of monuments, public, and institutional buildings.⁹ Examples of the Neoclassical style in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
710 North 7 th Street	Mead Public Library	1904	Surveyed
522 South 8 th Street	Henry Foeste Store	1892	Listed
620 South 8 th Street	Jung Shoe Company	1906	Listed
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall	1915-1916	Eligible
434 Erie Avenue	W. B. Hawkins House	1909	Eligible

Period Revival Styles

Period Revival Styles were popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, and, as their name suggests, they are reminiscent of earlier styles. The Period Revival style in Sheboygan is widely witnessed in the wealth of period revival houses. One of the most predominant revival styles in Sheboygan is Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival. Homes in this style are often architect designed and constructed of brick with stone trim. They feature straight or arched openings, columns, stone or wrought iron balcony and porch railings, and low sloped, red clay tile hipped roofs. There is an unusually high number of well preserved Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival style homes in Sheboygan, many of which are located in the Proposed Vollrath Block Residential Historic District.

Another widely seen period revival style seen in Sheboygan is the Tudor Revival. Elements of this style include brick houses with half timbering on the second floor or gable ends. Another variant of the style in Sheboygan are smaller brick homes with an asymmetrical, steeply pitched, gabled entry. In either case, these homes are asymmetrical, but balanced, have steeply sloped gable roofs and decorative casement windows and window openings. There are hundreds of Tudor Revival style homes in Sheboygan.

There are a handful of other Period Revival Style buildings in Sheboygan, including buildings of Georgian Revival. Georgian Revival style buildings in Sheboygan are often constructed of red brick. They are two-story, side gabled, and symmetrical with emphasis on a classically ornamented covered central entry. Examples Twentieth Century Period Revival Styles in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival:</i>			
2422 North 3 rd Street	Francis Williams House	1926	Eligible
826 North 8 th Street	Sheboygan Theatre	1928	Listed
1303 North 11 th Street	Filling Station	1920n	Eligible
1313 South 11 th Street	Engine Company Number Two	1929	Eligible
1320 South 12 th Street	H. J. Elvers Store	1910	Eligible
1332 South 13 th Street	W. A. Knaak Motor Company	1916	Eligible
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Church/School	1927-1928	Eligible
605 Erie Avenue	E. Prange House	1923	Eligible
226 Michigan Avenue	F. A. Dennett House	1906	Surveyed

512 Michigan Avenue	William Jung House	1922	Eligible
520 Michigan Avenue	Charles Ebenreiter House	1922	Eligible
72 Park Avenue	Sheboygan Water Utility	1931	Eligible
508 Vollrath Boulevard	Private Residence	1923	Surveyed
<i>Tudor Revival:</i>			
2034 North 3 rd Street	Private Residence	1928	Surveyed
2500 North 3 rd Street	Private Residence	1973	Eligible
2418 North 4 th Street	Private Residence	1937	Surveyed
1314 North 5 th Street	Gustave Buchen House	1922	Eligible
2434 North 7 th Street	Private Residence	1931	Surveyed
2412 South 12 th Street	Theodore Grube House	1928	Eligible
227 Euclid Avenue	Private Residence	1928	Eligible
610 Highland Terrace	Private Residence	1932	Eligible
133 Lake Court	Edgar Stubenrauch House	1924	Surveyed
534 Michigan Avenue	Frank Rhode House	1932	Eligible
632 Michigan Avenue	William Reiss House	1908	Eligible
1113 North Avenue	Private Residence	1940	Eligible
523 St. Clair Avenue	Zion U.C.C. Church Rectory	unknown	Eligible
1156 Union Avenue	Bock's Drug Store	1930	Eligible
<i>Georgian Revival:</i>			
1328 North 3 rd Street	Stewart Knilans House	1910	Eligible
426 Erie Avenue	William F. Hubert House	1922	Eligible

Bungalow Style

From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow Style was popular in this state. Houses are classified in this style because of their plan, not because of their aesthetics. These buildings can appear in several variants. It can be one story or two stories. The roofs can be gabled or hipped and may have decorative, exposed rafter ends. If the house is one story, the roof is generally low sloped. If the house is two stories, the roof often starts above the first floor and is more steeply pitched to allow for the second floor. Features of Bungalow Style buildings include dominant fireplaces and chimney, exposed and exaggerated structural elements, and porches supported by massive piers. The exterior design is adaptable to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards, shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof in order to achieve the desired stylistic interpretation.¹⁰ Examples of Bungalow Style buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1519 North 2 nd Street	Private Residence	1923	Eligible
2320 North 4 th Street	Private Residence	1924	Surveyed
1825 North 5 th Street	Private Residence	1911	Surveyed
2010 North 6 th Street	Dr. J. A. Junk House	1915	Surveyed
2024 North 9 th Street	Private Residence	1922	Surveyed
310 Huron Avenue	Private Residence	1902	Eligible
113 Lighthouse Court	Private Residence	1918	Surveyed
902 Logan Avenue	Private Residence	1925	Surveyed

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style is influenced by the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright and other architects in the Chicago based Prairie School. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1920 and is still used today. It is primarily a residential style which features a certain horizontal quality. This is evident in the low sloped roofs with wide soffits, horizontal banding of casement windows, and horizontal trim of accent materials in the façade. These buildings may be clad in brick with stone trim or stucco with dark wood trim. They have a large, low chimney or hearth which seemingly anchors the building to the ground.¹¹ Sheboygan has a couple fine examples of Prairie Style architecture which include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
403 Lincoln Avenue	Fred Horstbrink House	1914	Surveyed
310 St. Clair Avenue	E. A. Zundel House	1910	Eligible

Art Deco

Art Deco is a more modern style, dating from 1925 to 1940 in Wisconsin. It features clean, smooth surfaces and geometrical massing with stepped or setback facade and a vertical orientation. These buildings are adorned with stylized decorative elements and sunrise, zigzag, or chevron patterns made of metals, glazed bricks, or mosaic tiles which are used at openings, spandrels, or parapets. Windows and doors are often metal.¹² Art Deco styled buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
615 North 6 th Street	Sheboygan County Courthouse	1934	Listed
2523 North 13 th Street	Private Residence	1939	Surveyed
1226 North Avenue	Urban Middle School	1938	Eligible

Art Moderne

The Art Moderne style followed the Art Deco Style and was popular in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1945. It too had smooth wall finishes, but it was more streamlined. It featured rounded corners, horizontal banding, circular elements, and little to no surface decoration. What decoration did exist was focused at doorways and windows and consisted of metal or structural glass panels or trim. Aluminum and stainless steel were widely used materials in this style for doors, windows, railings, and balusters.¹³ Art Moderne styled buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2335 North 3 rd Street	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
516 Broughton Drive	Sheboygan Municipal Armory	1940	Eligible
1803 Calumet Drive	Gale Chevrolet Company	1946	Surveyed

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood was the primary material for construction in the early days of Sheboygan. The first wood buildings in Sheboygan were the non-extant log cabins that were built by Paine and Crocker along the Sheboygan River in 1834. Wood framed houses and commercial buildings soon followed, although these early buildings were often destroyed by fire.

Wood continued to be used for residential construction in the form of studs, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Sheboygan's historic buildings that were originally sided with wood clapboard have been artificially sided. The number of historic wood framed and sided houses is dwindling at a rapid pace. Due to this fact, nearly every wood framed and sided building that had not received any significant detrimental alterations was included in this survey. These buildings are a dying breed. Below is a list of extant wood framed and sided buildings that retain their historic integrity:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2036 North 7 th Street	Private Residence	1892	Surveyed
2103 South 7 th Street	Private Residence	1899	Eligible
701 Riverfront Drive	Mucky Duck	unknown	Eligible
705 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
715 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible
733 Riverfront Drive	The Wharf	unknown	Eligible
819 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanty	unknown	Eligible

Brick

Brick was a very popular material in Sheboygan. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent in churches, schools, and houses. Buff colored clays that were widely available in the area led to the use of cream colored brick. There were also several brickyards in the area to provide the material. Refer to the Brickyards section of Chapter 6 Industry for further information. Examples of historic cream colored brick buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1126 North 6 th Street	A. P. Lyman House	1868	Eligible
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1870-1871	Eligible
625-629 North 8 th Street	Imig Block	1882	Listed
632 North 8 th Street	Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building	1886	Listed
902 North 8 th Street	Otten Building	1892	Surveyed
1208 South 8 th Street	Third Ward School House	1876	Listed
822 Niagara Avenue	Henry Roth House	1856	Listed

Stone

For much of the same reasons why brick was a popular material, stone was also a popular construction material in Sheboygan due to its fire resistive properties. It was used in churches, schools, and high end houses. It was also a locally available material. There was a quarry in Sheboygan that provided a buff colored limestone that can be seen on many of the city's buildings. Refer to the Quarry section of Chapter 6 Industry for further information. Examples of historic stone buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
615 North 6 th Street	Sheboygan County Courthouse	1934	Listed
1227 North 7 th Street	Peter Reiss House	1906	Eligible
520 North 8 th Street	Bodenstein Brothers Building	1893	Surveyed
522 South 8 th Street	Henry Foeste Store	1892	Listed
516 Broughton Drive	Sheboygan Municipal Armory	1940	Eligible
829 Pennsylvania Avenue	Jacob Jung Carriage Factory	1877	Listed
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible

Terra Cotta

Terra Cotta was en vogue during the 1920s. Sheboygan has an unusually high number of terra cotta clad buildings. Examples of historic terra cotta buildings in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
707-709 North 8 th Street	Mohr Bakery	1923	Surveyed
809-815 North 8 th Street	Bowler Building	1926	Surveyed
826 North 8 th Street	Sheboygan Theatre	1928	Listed
1223 North 8 th Street	Great Lakes Blue Printers	1928	Surveyed
1517 South 8 th Street	South West State Bank	1923	Surveyed

Clay Tile

To coincide with the many terrific examples of Mediterranean and Spanish influenced buildings, Sheboygan has an unusually high number of buildings with extant clay tile roofing. Besides the sampling of buildings listed previously in the Period Revival style section above, other examples of historic buildings with clay tile roofing in Sheboygan include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1213 North 4 th Street	Private Residence	1936	Surveyed
2016 North 5 th Street	Private Residence	1930	Surveyed
2302 North 6 th Street	Private Residence	1930	Surveyed
329 Bell Avenue	Private Residence	1930	Surveyed
428 Clement Avenue	Private Residence	1929	Surveyed
333 Clifton Avenue	Private Residence	1939	Surveyed

Architects and Engineers

Lawrence E. Bray and Bray Associate Architects, Inc.

In 1962 Lawrence E. Bray founded Bray Associates Architects. The firm specializes in school buildings, but also has done a number of religious and civic structures. The firm has done a number of projects in Sheboygan including the Mead Library, St. Dominic's Catholic Church, and Fire Stations No. 1 and No. 2.¹⁴ Buildings associated with Bray Associates in this survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Catholic School Rem.	1967	Eligible
2136 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Catholic Church	1965-1966	Eligible
819 Kentucky Avenue	Longfellow Elementary School	1994	Surveyed
1412 Maryland Avenue	Sheridan Elementary School	1979	Not Surveyed
1017 Union Avenue	Farnsworth Middle School Addition	1973-1974	Surveyed
2820 Union Avenue	Horace Mann Middle School	1969	Not Surveyed
1 University Drive	Brotz Science Building	2004	Not Surveyed

Herman W. Buemming

H. W. Buemming was an architect from Milwaukee. Before his college education he worked at the firms of Richard M. Hunt & McKim, Mead & White, and George B. Post, all of New York City. Mr. Buemming designed many upscale homes in Milwaukee, as well as the Ashland County Courthouse.¹⁵ In addition to the above mentioned buildings Mr. Buemming also designed the following Sheboygan buildings:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1011 South 8 th Street	C. Reiss Coal Company	unknown	Eligible
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall	1915-1916	Eligible
311 St. Clair Avenue	John P. Reiss House	1911	Eligible

Alfred C. Clas of Ferry and Clas

Alfred C. Clas was born in Sauk City in 1859. His parents were immigrants from Germany. He was educated in the school system of Sauk City, graduating in 1875. He apprenticed with Henry Messmer, of Milwaukee, James Douglas, of Milwaukee, and Percey & Hamilton, of San Francisco, CA. From 1880-1882, he established a private practice in California. He moved back to Milwaukee in 1883 and began a partnership with George B. Ferry in 1890. The firm was known as Ferry and Clas. In addition to the award winning designs of the Milwaukee Public Library and the State Historical Society building the firm also designed a number of residences including the Frederick Pabst House,¹⁶ and the below mentioned Sheboygan residences. The firm was dissolved in 1912, and Clas retained a Milwaukee office through the 1930s.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1227 North 7 th Street	Peter Reiss House	1906	Eligible
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. Reiss House	1908	Eligible

Angelo R. Clas of W. W. Ahlschlager

Angelo R. Clas was the son of Alfred C. Clas. He received his architectural schooling from Harvard University, and was a graduate of the class of 1909. He worked for Ferry & Clas Architects of Milwaukee from 1909 to 1910. After Alfred dissolved the partnership between himself and George Ferry in 1912, he began the firm Clas & Clas, Inc. with his son Angelo. In 1921, Angelo left the firm. In 1924, he worked for Joseph A. DuQuesne, leaving to enter into partnership with the Daniel Burnham Co. of Chicago from 1925 to 1927. From 1927 to 1929, Angelo was a partner with W. W. Ahlschlager. They had offices in Chicago and New York. Angelo Clas was a former Sheboygan resident and member of the Masons. It was during this employ that he designed Sheboygan's Masonic Temple. In 1929, he left the firm and joined Holabird & Root in Chicago as a partner until 1934, when he became the Director of the Public Works Administration Housing Division in Washington D.C. In 1937, he set up his own private practice known as A. R. Clas Associates in Washington D.C., where it is assumed that he spent the remainder of his career.¹⁷

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
411 St. Clair Avenue	Masonic Temple	1929	Eligible

Jerry Donohue

Jerry Donohue was the son of early Wisconsin settlers in the Sheboygan Falls area. Jerry was an ambitious young man and at the age of 16 he became the baggage master in Glenbeulah. He attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison and once graduated accepted a position as an engineer in Alabama for the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. Alabama was strenuous on the tight family ties in Sheboygan that the Donohue family had. Jerry returned to Sheboygan a year after his father died in 1908. Jerry helped found Donohue and Sinz Engineering Company in 1910 with Edward Sinz. Sinz left the company in 1912 and the company became Jerry Donohue Engineering Company. Jerry worked alongside Charles Broughton to re-flood the Sheboygan Marsh. He married Leila Bishop in 1911 and raised three children. They resided next to his mother on Fifth Street and Ontario Avenue.¹⁸ Surveyed buildings that were engineered by Jerry Donohue include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Kohler Memorial Drive	Taylor Hill Reservoir	1933	Surveyed

Frost & Granger

Charles S. Frost was born in 1856 in Maine. He attended M.I.T., graduating in 1876. He worked for a number of firms in the Boston area including Peabody & Stearns until 1881. He then moved to Chicago and formed a partnership with Henry I. Cobb from 1882 to 1889. In 1885 he married Mary Hughitt, the daughter of the Chicago & Northwestern's President. This union gave Frost many railroad commissions. He was a sole practitioner from 1889 until 1898 when he partnered with Alfred Hoyt Granger. Alfred H. Granger was born in 1867 in Ohio. He received his education from Kenyon College and got his architectural degree from M.I.T in 1887. Granger was also a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He worked for Shepley Rutlan &

Coolidge in Boston where he supervised construction of two major Chicago projects, and in 1894 he associated with Frank B. Meade until 1898. Following this partnership he entered into a partnership with Frost. Frost & Granger was a Chicago-based architectural firm that specialized in designing railroad depots.¹⁹ They completed depots in Watertown, Ashland, Oconomowoc, Lake Geneva, South Milwaukee, Racine, Beaver Dam, Madison, Eau Claire, Reedsburg, Sheboygan, and many other locations throughout the country. The partnership lasted until 1910. Granger then moved to Philadelphia, entering into several different partnerships and practices.²⁰

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	Chicago Northwestern Railroad	1906	Eligible

Frank Geib

Frank Geib was a local designer and contractor.²¹ Little is known at present time about the career of this person except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
828 New Jersey Avenue	St. Cyril & Methodius Church	1910	Eligible

Mr. Helmle

Helmle was an architect from Springfield, Illinois.²² Little is known at present time about the career of this person except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907	Eligible

Charles Hilpertshauser

Charles Hilperhauser was born in the Town of Herman in Sheboygan County on December 21, 1861. His parents were natives of St. Gallen, Switzerland. By 1863 his family moved to Sheboygan, his father working as a contractor. Charles was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan and went to Chicago in 1880 to take mathematical courses at West Side Business College. After attending the college, he studied under several different architects for five years. In 1885, he came home to assist his father in his contracting business and began his architectural practice in 1887. Several of Hilpertshauser's buildings are listed in the National Register including Hotel Laack in Plymouth, Kohler Company Factories in Kohler, and Villa Laun in Elkhart Lake. Charles married Minnie Buckel and had two daughters. Aside from his career in architecture, he was president of the Globe Foundry and Machine Company, part of the Masonic Order being a 32nd Degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of Veterans. Charles died December 10, 1910 and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery.²³ Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by Charles Hilpertshauser include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
520 North 8 th Street	Bodenstein Brothers Building	1893	Surveyed

625-629 North 8 th Street	Imig Block	1882	Listed
604 Erie Avenue	Zion Reformed Church	1888-1889	Eligible
315 & 317 Huron Avenue	Charles Zschetzsche House	1899	Surveyed
843 Jefferson Avenue	Central High School	1900	Surveyed
714 Michigan Avenue	Henry W. Trester House	1888	Surveyed
902 Michigan Avenue	Charles Hanf Building	1890	Eligible
833 New York Avenue	Central Fire Station	1906-1907	Surveyed
633 St. Clair Avenue	Alfred O. Gutsch House	1906-1907	Surveyed

Edward A. Juul

Edward Juul began practicing architecture in 1905, and was listed as a registered architect residing in Sheboygan in 1917. He had two office locations, one in the Imig Block at 800 North 8th Street in Sheboygan and the other in the Dempsey Block on North 8th Street in Manitowoc.²⁴ The following building is associated with Edward A. Juul:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press	1925	Eligible

LJM Architects, Inc.

LJM Architects, Inc. dates back to 1964, when Richard Linde first established an architectural firm. Linde/Architect, Linde-Groth Architecture, and Richard Paul Linde, Architect, preceded LJM. The Linde firms were general practice offices with emphasis on religious architecture. The firm of Linde Jensen Marcheske Architects was formed in 1986 when Erik Jensen and Michael Marcheske joined Richard Linde in practice. In 1987, Linde Jensen Marcheske acquired the property and files of W. C. Weeks, Inc., an architectural firm with 139 years of history in the Sheboygan area, specializing in industrial, retail, and governmental projects. Since 1997, the firm has been solely owned by Erik Jensen and has been called LJM Architects, Inc.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
710 North 8 th Street	Mead Public Library 3 rd Floor Add.	2003	Not Surveyed
3323 University Drive	Lutheran High School Additions	1994, 1996, 2000	Not Surveyed
824 Wisconsin Avenue	Trinity Lutheran School Addition	1994	Not Surveyed

Patton and Miller

Normand S. Patton was born in Connecticut and attended Beloit College, Amherst College, and M.I.T. Patton was a member of the firm Patton & Fisher from 1885 to 1896. The firm then became Patton, Fisher, and Miller in 1896, and remained that way until 1901 when Fisher left the firm, becoming Patton and Miller until 1912. Patton and Miller was a Chicago-based architectural firm that did many Carnegie libraries throughout the Midwest.²⁵ The firm is credited with the design of the Eau Claire Public Library, the Carnegie Library in Beloit, numerous buildings at Beloit College, as well as the one in Sheboygan that is listed below:²⁶

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
710 North 7 th Street	Mead Public Library	1904	Surveyed

Mark Pfaller

Mark Pfaller was an architect from Milwaukee.²⁷ Little is known at present time about the career of this architect except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Church/School	1927-1928	Eligible

Satre and Senescall

Satre and Senescall were architects from Sheboygan. They practiced from the 1930s to the 1960s.²⁸ Little is known at present time about this architectural firm except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2302 David Avenue	James Madison Elementary School	1953	Surveyed
1315 Washington Avenue	Bethany Reformed Church	1959	Surveyed
1625 Wilson Avenue	Wilson Elementary School	1959	Surveyed

Edgar A. Stubenrauch and The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc.

Edgar A. Stubenrauch is a native of Sheboygan. He was born July 9, 1894. After earning his degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1918, he enlisted in the Army and served in France for two years. He attended London University for six months before he returned to the United States. Upon his return, he worked as an intern with the State Architect of Wisconsin for two years. After his internship he returned to his hometown and opened his own office in 1921. He married Lillian Tasche and had two daughters and one son. He began designing health care facilities and institutions in the area. He has also designed many Sheboygan County Landmarks. He served on the first City of Sheboygan Zoning Commission. Edgar died July 20, 1988.²⁹ His firm closed its doors early in 2004 due to bankruptcy. The Stubenrauch files are held by Bamco Architects, Inc. of Manitowoc. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by Edgar Stubenrauch include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1525 North 5 th Street	Ulysses S. Grant Elementary School	1969	Not Surveyed
707 North 6 th Street	St. Clement Catholic Church	1927	Surveyed
710 North 7 th Street	Mead Public Library Addition	1941	Demolished
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church Rectory	1925	Eligible
1121 North 7 th Street	Francis J. Sellinger House	1929	Surveyed
2629 North 7 th Street	Sheboygan Memorial Hospital	1933	Surveyed
516 North 8 th Street	Roenitz Drug Company	1921	Surveyed
707 & 709 North 8 th Street	Mohr Bakery	1923	Surveyed
809-815 North 8 th Street	Bowler Building	1926	Surveyed

1011 North 8 th Street	Sheboygan Clinic	1922	Surveyed
1125 North 8 th Street	Elinor Stolzenburg's Shop of Fashion	1923	Surveyed
1219 North 8 th Street	J. L. Eggert Auto Supply Company	1928	Surveyed
1231 North 8 th Street	Louis Grube Tavern	1933	Surveyed
522 North 9 th Street	United States Post Office	1937	Listed
2019 South 9 th Street	Joseph G. & Catherine Myers Res.	1923	Surveyed
1313 South 11 th Street	Engine Company Number Two	1929	Eligible
1449 South 12 th Street	Immaculate Conception Grade Sch.	1960	Surveyed
3128 South 12 th Street	South High School & Additions	1959, 1968-70	Surveyed
1818 North 13 th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Ch.	1930	Surveyed
1538 North 15 th Street	Jefferson Elementary School Add.	2000	Eligible
1556 North 16 th Street	Ebenezer Reformed Church Add.	1926	Eligible
3508 North 21 st Street	Pigeon River Elementary Sch. Add.	2002	Surveyed
1211 North 23 rd Street	Sheboygan County Highway Dept.	1952	Surveyed
2132 North 27 th Street	Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Ch.	1966	Surveyed
516 Broughton Drive	Sheboygan Municipal Armory	1940	Eligible
2014 Cooper Avenue	James Fenimore Cooper Addition	2000	Surveyed
2302 David Avenue	James Madison Elementary School	1953	Surveyed
414 Erie Avenue	Zelma Snell Residence	1922	Eligible
426 Erie Avenue	William F. Hubert House	1922	Eligible
618 Erie Avenue	David Garton House	1928	Eligible
1238 Geele Avenue	Washington Elementary Sch. Add.	2000	Eligible
1123 Georgia Avenue	Bethlehem Lutheran School	1958	Surveyed
1305 Humbolt Avenue	Immaculate Conception Parish	1960	Surveyed
610 & 612 Huron Avenue	Frank Trier House	1925	Surveyed
Kohler Memorial Drive	Taylor Hill Reservoir	1933	Surveyed
133 Lake Court	Edgar Stubenrauch House	1924	Surveyed
1412 Maryland Avenue	Sheridan Elementary School Add.	2000	Not Surveyed
512 Michigan Avenue	William Jung House	1922	Eligible
520 Michigan Avenue	Charles Ebenreiter House	1922	Eligible
1102 Michigan Avenue	City Bakery	1941	Surveyed
815 New York Avenue	Zimmermann Printing Co.	1935	Surveyed
1226 North Avenue	Urban Middle School	1938	Eligible
612 Ontario Avenue	Hope Reformed Church	1937	Eligible
623 Ontario Avenue	St. Luke Methodist Church	1921	Eligible
3215 Saemann Avenue	Ebenezer United Church of Christ	1970	Surveyed
512 St. Clair Avenue	Edward R. Bowler House	1927	Surveyed
1439 St. Clair Avenue	Ebenezer United Church of Christ	1922	Surveyed
1042 School Avenue	North High School Addition	2002	Surveyed
1156 Union Avenue	Bock's Drug Store	1930	Eligible
1625 Wilson Avenue	Wilson Elementary School Addition	2002	Surveyed

Arvin L. Weeks

Arvin L. Weeks was born on July 21, 1810 to a carpenter. On May 21, 1840, Arvin married, subsequently having 11 children. Arvin L. Weeks moved to Sheboygan from Martha's

Vineyard, Massachusetts in June of 1848. He was both an architect and a builder when he moved to the area. From 1858 to 1875, he partially owned a sawmill and ran a lumber yard from 1875 to 1878 in a non-extant building at 9th Street and Jefferson Avenue. In 1878, he started his architectural practice again. The following year, he changed the name of his firm to A. L. Weeks and Son. His style had low pitched roofs and square massing forms that were a classical architectural form at that time. From 1848 to 1858, he worked as a builder. His first recognizable project in the area is speculated to be the First Baptist Church which was built in 1851. He also designed and built Sheboygan's first school. From 1858 to 1875, he operated a sawmill at Meeme, a small town to the northwest of Sheboygan. He owned a lumber yard from 1875 to 1878, and then got back into the field of architecture. He designed the county Courthouse in 1886. Arvin died in 1888 and his son, William C., took over his firm. Arvin was a master of residential design among Sheboygan's elite.³⁰ The Weeks files are held at LJM Architects, Inc. of Sheboygan. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by Arvin L. Weeks include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
632 North 8 th Street	Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building	1886	Listed
1208 South 8 th Street	Third Ward School House	1876	Listed
632 Erie Avenue	Private Residence	1893	Eligible
1116 Huron Avenue	Horace Mann Kindergarten	1868	Eligible
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church	1845-1851	Eligible
721 Ontario Avenue	John Pfeiler House/Friendship House	1870-1872	Listed
507 Washington Court	Thomas & Bridget Blackstock House	1882	Listed

William C. Weeks

William C. Weeks was born on February 16, 1856 in Sheboygan. William C. Weeks studied under his father Arvin. He designed residential and commercial buildings throughout the city. He was a carpenter until his father's death in 1888 when he took over Arvin's architectural practice. In 1914 to 1915, William C. changed the firm's name to W. C. Weeks, Inc. William designed the Otten Building on Eighth Street in Sheboygan that was considered an example of Romanesque Revival. William was involved with the design of a housing project utilized by the employees of the Northern Furniture Company in the 1920s.³¹ Upon William C.'s death in 1936 or 1938, his son, William F., took charge of the family-run architectural firm. The Weeks files are held at LJM Architects, Inc. of Sheboygan. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by William C. Weeks include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2422 North 3 rd Street	Francis Williams House	1926	Eligible
2428 North 3 rd Street	Gordon Osborn House	1926	Eligible
1114 North 4 th Street	William Heermann House	1915	Surveyed
1330 North 5 th Street	John E. Schmidt House	1924	Eligible
1942 North 5 th Street	F. W. Brehm House	1916	Surveyed
615 North 6 th Street	Sheboygan County Courthouse	1934	Listed
1734 North 6 th Street	C. A. Reiss House	1911	Surveyed
1907 North 6 th Street	F. S. Morris House	1912	Surveyed

2010 North 6 th Street	Dr. J. A. Junck House	1915	Surveyed
1629 North 7 th Street	Otto Guessenhainer House	1922	Surveyed
902 North 8 th Street	Otten Building	1892	Surveyed
522 South 8 th Street	Henry Foeste Store	1892	Listed
620 South 8 th Street	Jung Shoe Company	1906	Listed
2011 North 9 th Street	Dr. A. W. Bersch House	1921	Surveyed
1418 & 1420 North 13 th St.	Edward Mueller House	1927	Surveyed
2113 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Convent	1936	Eligible
1032 Alabama Avenue	Ross Glove Company	1926	Eligible
422 Bluff Avenue	Dr. W. M. Sonnenburg House	1926	Surveyed
1607 Calumet Drive	Plastics Engineering Company	1919-1929	Surveyed
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall	1915-1916	Eligible
315 Erie Avenue	Fred Karste House	1922	Surveyed
434 Erie Avenue	W. B. Hawkins House	1909	Eligible
605 Erie Avenue	E. Prange House	1923	Eligible
936 Erie Avenue	Bethel Baptist Church	1892	Surveyed
216 Euclid Avenue	I. C. Thomas House	1925	Eligible
204 Huron Avenue	Henry A. Detling House	1912	Eligible
232 Huron Avenue	J. W. Hansen House	1914	Eligible
85 Lake Court	A. H. Hayssen House	1927	Surveyed
104 Long Court	Thomas A. Long House	1888	Surveyed
12 North Point Drive	Dr. William H. Gunther House	1914	Surveyed
503 Ontario Avenue	Henry Jung House	1900-1901	Surveyed
310 St. Clair Avenue	E. A. Zundel House	1910	Eligible
318 St. Clair Avenue	Otto Jung House	1913	Surveyed
417 St. Clair Avenue	George Mattoon House	1892	Eligible
516 Vollrath Boulevard	Paul Honold House	1924	Surveyed

William F. Weeks, Sr.

William F. Weeks, Sr. joined his uncle in the family business after graduating from the Chicago Institute of Technology, now the Illinois Institute of Technology. William F. is known for his designing of churches and public buildings and for designing the new Sheboygan County Courthouse in 1933 and 1934. This building was to replace the building that his grandfather designed in 1868. He also designed many buildings out of state. William F. also designed smaller housing for families with limited income of Sheboygan. He died in 1956.³² The Weeks files are held at LJM Architects, Inc. of Sheboygan. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by William F. Weeks, Sr. include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
615 North 6 th Street	Sheboygan County Courthouse	1934	Listed
2128 South 7 th Street	Christ Ruppel Residence	1929	Surveyed
2113 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Convent	1936	Eligible
1607 Calumet Drive	Plastics Engineering Company	1929-1945	Surveyed
225 Huron Avenue	W. W. Newcomet House	1941	Eligible

William F. Weeks, Jr.

William F. Weeks, Jr. was born in 1922. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa and *Magna cum Laude* from Harvard University in 1945 on scholarship and later earned his Masters Degree from Harvard Graduate School of Design. William considered himself a modernist or contemporary style architect. He brought to the family business a new modernist influence from studying under Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer at Harvard. He continued the family tradition of beautifying Sheboygan with a slightly new modern edge. His work was wide ranged and included private residences, hospitals, and churches in the area. He retired in 1987 and died recently.³³ The Weeks files are held at LJM Architects, Inc. of Sheboygan. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be designed by William F. Weeks, Jr. include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2119 North 6 th Street	Delmar Huenink House	1951	Surveyed
2113 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Convent Add.	1951	Eligible
1607 Calumet Drive	Plastics Engineering Company	1945-1984	Surveyed
2014 Cooper Avenue	James F. Cooper Elementary School	1953	Surveyed
535 Highland Terrace	J. K. Spiller Residence	1950	Eligible
2745 Highland Terrace	Charles J. Meyer Residence	1950-1951	Eligible
917 Mead Avenue	Our Savior's Lutheran Church	1951	Eligible

W. Russell West

Little is known at present time about the career of this architect except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	18701-1871	Eligible

Contractors and Masons

Christopher Ackermann

Little is known at present time about the history of this contractor except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1514 North 5 th Street	Ulysses S. Grant Elementary School	1893	Demolished
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907	Eligible

Ebenreiter and Hildebrand

Initial record of this company in Sheboygan begins in 1892 as carpenter contractors. The construction company of Ebenreiter and Hildebrand was known for their public buildings, schools, stores, and residences. In addition to the contracting business, they also operated their own lumberyard beginning in 1900. Their business was located at the corner of North 12th Street

and Erie Avenue.³⁴ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
830 North Water Street	Garton Toy Co.	1930	Listed
824 Wisconsin Avenue	Trinity Lutheran Church	1869	Surveyed

William Guenther & Sons Company

This company was started by Frank Guenther and William Guenther, Jr. in Sheboygan in approximately 1891 and ran well past the turn of the century. They were primarily mason and cement contractors, building docks and piers, public buildings, residences, factories, stores, schools, and any other buildings constructed of brick, stone, or concrete.³⁵ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1538 North 15 th Street	Jefferson Elementary School Add.	1916	Eligible
311 St. Clair Avenue	John P. Reiss House	1911	Eligible
318 St. Clair Avenue	Otto Jung House	1913	Surveyed

Jacob Hilpertshauser

Little is known at present time about the career of this contractor except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1870-1871	Eligible

Houmes Construction Company

Jacob Houmes founded this construction company in Sheboygan in 1931. It operated well past the mid-century and was known for commercial, religious, educational, and industrial buildings. His son-in-law, Robert Harmeling joined him, in 1945. The company had between twenty-five and 100 employees depending how busy they were.³⁶ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1125 North 6 th Street	Zion Reformed Church	unknown	Eligible
710 North 7 th Street	Mead Public Library Addition	1941	Demolished
72 Park Avenue	Sheboygan Water Utility	1931	Eligible
823 Union Avenue	Wesley United Methodist Ch. Add.	1937-1938	Surveyed

Luecke & Hilpertshauser Contractors

This company was formed in Sheboygan in 1906 by William Luecke and George Hilpertshauser, who were both born and raised in the area. They did commercial, industrial, educational, and residential work.³⁷ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1424 North 2 nd Street	Martin & Bertha Koehn House	1912	Eligible
1201 North 8 th Street	Ballhorn Funeral Home	unknown	Surveyed
1327 North 14 th Street	Hand Knit Hosiery Company	1913	Surveyed
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. Reiss House	1908	Eligible
633 St. Clair Avenue	Alfred O. Gutsch House	1906-1907	Eligible

Maxfield Construction Co.

This was a local general contracting company, operating from the 1970s until 2000.³⁸ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1017 Union Avenue	Farnsworth Middle School Addition	1973-74	Surveyed
1315 Washington Avenue	Bethany Reformed Church Addition	1971	Surveyed

H. E. & L. Meier Building Contractors

H. E. Meier established a general contracting company in Sheboygan in 1890, and in 1904, he took on L. Meier as a partner. Not only was this a construction company, but they also did plans and specifications. They did residential, industrial, commercial, educational, and other public buildings.³⁹ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
710 North 7 th Street	Mead Public Library	1904	Surveyed

A. E. Nack Construction Company

This was a local general contracting company.⁴⁰ Little else is known at present time about the history of this contracting company except for the related buildings listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Church/School	1927-1928	Eligible
1315 Washington Avenue	Bethany Reformed Church	1959	Surveyed
1625 Wilson Avenue	Wilson Elementary School	1959	Surveyed

Pilgrim Homes

Pilgrim Homes was a Milwaukee based residential contractor. They built over 100 homes throughout Wisconsin. In Sheboygan, they teamed up with local realtor, George Kroeff, to build a FHA neighborhood consisting of the fourteen homes listed below:⁴¹

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2204 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2205 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2207 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2208 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2211 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2212 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2217 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2220 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2221 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2225 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2226 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2231 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2232 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible
2236 Plymouth Lane	Private Residence	1939	Eligible

Quasius Bros. Inc.

In 1891, George Quasius, Sr. started a carpentry business and mostly constructed homes. The elder Quasius was joined by his sons Arthur, Raymond, and Leslie in 1935, renaming the business Quasius and Sons, and expanding their skills to light commercial and industrial buildings. In 1948, the firm was incorporated as Quasius Bros, Inc., and grew into a regional force, building stores for H.C. Prange Company in the tri-state area. In 1980, George's grandsons, Raymond Quasius, Jr. and David Quasius, took charge of the company. The name was changed to Quasius Construction, Inc. in 1990. In 1993, Dave Quasius was named president. Since then, the company has grown and expanded into a large commercial construction company employing over 100 people. The company has expanded into other areas of construction such as masonry and restoration. The company has restored the Old Wade House in Glenbeulah and the American Club in Kohler.⁴² The company has also done many projects in Sheboygan including the structures listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
2718, 2720, 2722, 2724 North 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2726, 2728, 2730, 2732 North 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2734, 2736, 2738, 2740 North 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2744 North 11 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1954	Eligible
2748 North 11 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1954	Eligible

2806 North 11 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1952	Eligible
2810 North 11 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1952	Eligible
2717, 2719, 2721, 2723 North 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2725, 2727, 2729, 2731 North 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2733, 2735, 2737, 2739 North 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	Eligible
2743 North 12 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1949	Eligible
2747 North 12 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1949	Eligible
2805 North 12 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1949	Eligible
2811 North 12 th Street	Quasius Apartments, Inc.	1949	Eligible
819 Kentucky Avenue	Longfellow Elementary School	1994	Surveyed

Henry Ernst Roth

Henry Roth was a builder and mason who came to Sheboygan in 1852, two years after emigrating to the U.S. from Germany, and formed a contracting company with Frank Schwartz, whom he later bought out of the company. In 1854, Roth and Schwartz bought 10 acres of land with lime deposits; and in 1885, Roth incorporated Sheboygan Lime Works, producing lime for plaster, mortar, whitewashing, and stone. Roth is known to have constructed the following buildings, in addition to the non-extant 2nd Ward Schoolhouse:⁴³

Address	Name	Date	Status
3110 Erie Avenue	Judge David Taylor House	1852	Listed
822 Niagara Avenue	Henry E. Roth House	1856	Listed

Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co. Inc.

Joseph Schmitt founded Jos. Schmitt Construction in 1899 after working as a carpenter apprentice with the railroad. The company started building homes, barns, and churches. In the 1930s, Robert Schmitt, Joseph's son, joined the company and changed the name to Jos. Schmitt & Son. They expanded the company's services to include real estate development. Robert purchased the business in 1945. His sons, Donald and Richard, joined the company in 1946. In 1954, the company's name was changed to Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. Donald bought the company in 1962, refocusing the company's services to commercial projects. Donald's son, Steven, joined the company in 1980 and his other son, Reed, joined the following year. Steven and Reed bought the company in 1985. The company specializes in not only new construction, but also adaptive reuse and restoration.⁴⁴ Some of their buildings included in this survey are as follows:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
902 North 8 th Street	Otten Building Restoration	1892	Surveyed
919 & 923 North 8 th Street	Rudnick Jewelers Restoration	1927	Surveyed
1538 North 15 th Street	Jefferson Elementary School Add.	2000	Eligible
3508 North 21 st Street	Pigeon River Elementary Sch. Add.	2002	Surveyed

2014 Cooper Avenue	James Fenimore Cooper Addition	2000	Surveyed
1238 Geele Avenue	Washington Elementary Sch. Add.	2000	Eligible
1412 Maryland Avenue	Sheridan Elementary School Add.	2000	Not Surveyed
1042 School Avenue	North High School Addition	2002	Surveyed
1 University Drive	Brotz Science Building	2004	Not Surveyed
2114 Wedemeyer Street	St. Paul's Evangelical & Reformed	1955	Surveyed
1625 Wilson Avenue	Wilson Elementary School Addition	2002	Surveyed

Michael Stubenrauch

Little is known at present time about the career of this contractor except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
426 Erie Avenue	William F. Hubert House	1922	Eligible

Verhulst Construction Company

Little is known at present time about the history of this contracting firm except for the related building listed below:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
411 St. Clair Avenue	Masonic Temple	1929	Eligible

Arvin L. Weeks

Not only was Arvin L. Weeks an architect, he was also a general contractor.⁴⁵ Refer to his listing under the Architects and Engineers section. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be built by Arvin L. Weeks include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church	1845-1851	Eligible

William C. Weeks

In the tradition of his father, William C. Weeks was also a contractor in addition to his architectural practice.⁴⁶ Refer to his listing under the Architects and Engineers section. Surveyed buildings that have been confirmed to be built by William C. Weeks include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1227 North 7 th Street	Peter Reiss House	1906	Eligible
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. Reiss House	1908	Eligible
311 St. Clair Avenue	John P. Reiss House	1911	Eligible

Chapter 8 Notes

- ¹ Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Second Ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. "More room, more employees, more markets." *The Sheboygan Press*. February, 10, 1991.
- ¹⁵ Architects Files. On file at the State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison Wisconsin.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ General Files; Ceder, Robert W. *Donohue: A Corporate History, People and Engineering from 1910 to 1985*. Sheboygan: Donohue & Associates, Inc. 1984.
- ¹⁹ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1990.
- ²⁰ Architects Files.
- ²¹ General Files.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Architects Files.
- ²⁵ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Sheboygan Public Library*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974.
- ²⁶ Architects Files.
- ²⁷ General Files.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ General Files.
- ³⁰ Guequierre, Helga C. *Four Weeks: A Century of Design*. Sheboygan: American Association of University Women, 1992.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ General Files.
- ³⁵ Ibid.
- ³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ General Files; “Quasius Bros. Still Building Sheboygan.” *The Sheboygan Press*. October 8, 1989.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ General Files.

⁴⁴ General Files. “Building Through Family Pride.” *The Sheboygan Press*. March 26, 2000.

⁴⁵ General Files.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

Public Education: Early Childhood, Elementary, Middle, and High Schools

Introduction

During the settlement years of the nineteenth century, the citizens of Sheboygan laid the cornerstone to some of the best-known schools in the state for their quality education. Even before the first school building was constructed in 1856, the residents were having small class gatherings in homes which later were converted into schools. An increase in the population due to immigration called for more schools between the years of 1870 and 1894. Many of the schools that you find in Sheboygan today are modern schools and most are built on the site of the eight original ward schools that have since been torn down.¹

Early Learning Center

The Early Learning Center was first envisioned by Jeanne Bitkers and Lynne Miller to consolidate English as a Second Language, Title I low-income and special education courses which were scattered across four Sheboygan area elementary schools. The center began in 1990 and was located at the former St. Clement's School along Sixth Street. As the program grew, additional space was needed at St. Cyril and Methodius School. Continued growth precipitated the need for a larger, permanent facility. The school district negotiated a deal to purchase a vacated Piggly Wiggly building. Purchase and adaptive reuse of the 66,000 square foot facility cost \$3.8 million. It opened in October of 1994 with 200 students and soon grew to over 600 students. The success of the early childhood program has served as a model for schools across the country. The Early Learning Center services 666 pre-kindergarten students and is located at 1227 Wilson Avenue.² The building was included in the reconnaissance survey, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

James Fenimore Cooper Elementary School

Due to baby boom increase in school age children, the Board of Education requested to build two new schools in 1952. The Board of Education asked the students of Washington and Jefferson schools to select a name for the new elementary school. The students selected American author James Fenimore Cooper. The school was designed by W. C. Weeks and construction began in the summer of 1953. Weeks touted the building as "the latest thinking in elementary school design . . . easy and inexpensive to maintain . . . and low in initial cost." The design utilized zoned planning techniques for kindergarten through sixth grade.³

In 2000, a \$1.1 million renovation and expansion project was undertaken at the school, including four new classrooms, new restrooms, cafeteria/multi-purpose room, computer lab, library, and electrical system. The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. designed the project while Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. built it. In 2004, a new \$562,000 gym was added to this school. Cooper Elementary School is located at 2014 Cooper Avenue and educates 283 kindergarten through fifth grade students.⁴ The school is not eligible for listing in the National Register, but it was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Ulysses S. Grant Elementary School

In 1891, the Board of Public Works selected plans by J. W. Ross of Davenport, Iowa, for construction of a new grade school. Initially known as the First Ward School, construction of the ten-room school was done by Christ Ackermann at a cost of \$24,000. It opened to 300 students on January 9, 1893. Kindergarten through eighth grade was initially taught at the school. A \$55,000 addition was construction in 1917-1918. In 1961, seventh and eighth grades were moved to Urban Middle School, leaving Grant as an elementary school. In 1963, the third floor, which was used as a gymnasium, was abandoned due to state recommendation. In 1963 and 1967, citizens pushed for the abandonment of the whole building citing fire hazards.⁵

Construction of a new, modern school began in 1968. The last day of classes at the old building was on June 5, 1969 and the building was razed and the site cleared for a playground in July of 1969 by Spielvogel and Sons. The new building opened in September of 1969 to 650 students. The \$936,000 structure was designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates Architects and contains “22 classrooms, a media center, large gymnasium, fine arts room, large office area, guidance office, speech and therapy room, teachers’ lounge and workroom, and supply area.” Grant Elementary School is located at 1525 North 5th Street. It houses 420 kindergarten through fifth grade students.⁶ The building was not included in the reconnaissance survey.

Jefferson Elementary School

The Seventh Ward School, now known as Jefferson Elementary School, was constructed in 1895 at a cost of \$26,000. Similar to Sheboygan’s other ward schools, it is Romanesque in design. In 1916, additions were placed to the east and west of the main building by William Guenther & Sons at a cost of \$37,000. A new gymnasium was opened to Jefferson’s students on September 8, 1953. The Sheboygan Board of Education considered closing the school in 1983, but the attempt failed.⁷

In 2000, construction began on another addition to the school, designed by The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. and built by Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. The \$1 million renovation and expansion project included a new computer lab, library, office, health room, restrooms, and electrical service. Although the building was potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the school was demolished in the summer of 2006 in favor of a new, modern addition. The addition was built by Quasius Construction, Inc. Jefferson Elementary School is located at 1538 North 15th Street and educates 291 elementary school students.⁸

Longfellow Elementary School

Construction of a new grade school, initially known as the Fourth Ward School, occurred from 1890 to 1891 at a cost of \$23,000. In 1919, a substantial addition was constructed to the north for \$94,000. In 1973, a \$300,000 remodeling project was undertaken to create flexible open spaces. Longfellow housed a special education program under the name of the Orthopedic School. It was a handsome Romanesque style building, just like the other ward schools in Sheboygan.⁹

In 1992, plans were underway for a new building. The new building was designed by Geoffrey Bray of Bray Architects & Associates to house kindergarten through fifth grade with a gymnasium, cafeteria, art and music rooms, library, offices, and health and science rooms at a cost of well over \$7 million. The former building was razed to make room for a playground in July of 1994 by Statewide Razing and the new school was opened to students in the fall of 1994. At 495 students, Longfellow Elementary School is Sheboygan's largest elementary school and is located at 819 Kentucky Avenue. The school is not eligible for listing, but was included in the reconnaissance survey.¹⁰

James Madison Elementary School

In 1952, it was decided to build two new schools in Sheboygan to accommodate the baby boom influx of school aged children. Construction began on James Madison Elementary School on June 1, 1953. Students from Franklin and Sheridan Elementary Schools selected the name. Madison initially contained three kindergarten rooms, seven classrooms, a library, a multi-purpose room and offices, and was planned for an additional four classrooms and a gym in the future. Three kindergarten and three primary grades which were crammed into the gymnasium and basement at Sheridan were put in use on March 15, 1954. It was designed by L. C. Senescall of Satre & Senescall and cost approximately \$450,000. It was dedicated on June 1, 1954.¹¹

In 2002, two classrooms, a library, and a computer lab were added to the school. The \$685,000 addition was designed by Stubenrauch Associates and was built by Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. In 2004, a \$916,000 gym addition was undertaken at the school. It was designed by Abacus Architects, Inc. of Sheboygan. James Madison Elementary School is located at 2302 David Avenue and educates kindergarten through fifth grade students.¹² The school is not eligible for listing in the National Register, but it was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Pigeon River Elementary School

Pigeon River School was built in 1949 at a cost of \$160,610. Although not initially part of Sheboygan, the area was annexed into the City, and therefore, the school into the school district. In 1942 and 1956, the building was remodeled and added to. By 1978, talks began for a completely new school, which was later built. In 2002, two classrooms were added to the building at an approximate cost of \$287,000. The architect was The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. and the contractor was Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. Pigeon River Elementary School is located at 3508 North 21st Street and services 444 kindergarten through fifth grade students.¹³ The school was included in the reconnaissance survey, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Sheridan Elementary School

In 1886, the Sixth Ward School was constructed at a cost of \$22,500. The building was built by Rudolph R. Jahn of Sheboygan and contained four rooms. A west side addition of \$12,000 was built in 1894 to house the seventh and eighth grades, and the school renamed to Sheridan. In 1907 a \$15,000 north addition was constructed. In 1952 a gymnasium was added to the north side of

the building at a cost of \$128,500. New offices, library, and stair enclosure were added in 1967. After a 1975 study of the entire district ranked the school as “poor”, it was slated for replacement.¹⁴

In 1978, the original structure and its additions were demolished with the exception of the gym. Classes were temporarily moved to the old Central High School for a majority of the 1978-1979 school year while construction of the new school was underway. After many delays, the new school opened to students in April of 1979. The 25,700 square foot building was designed by Lawrence E. Bray of Bray and Associates of Sheboygan and built by Despina, Inc. of Green Bay at a cost of \$1.27 million.¹⁵

A unique feature of the school is its clock tower. The clock was made by E. Howard & Co. of Boston and the clock was a gift from the City for the 1866 courthouse. When the courthouse was razed in the early 1930s, the clock was moved to Franklin School. When Franklin School was abandoned in 1977, the clock was stored until it was placed in the 40 foot free standing clock tower at the new Sheridan School in spring of 1979. A classroom addition and renovation project of \$627,000 took place in 2000. It was designed by The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. and built by Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. In 2004, a \$350,000 two classroom addition was added at the school. At only 255 students, Sheridan Elementary School is Sheboygan’s smallest school and is located at 1412 Maryland Avenue and was surveyed but is not eligible for the National Register.¹⁶

Washington Elementary School

Due to overcrowded conditions at Sheboygan’s other Eighth Ward School, the Common Council moved to build another new school in October of 1908. Land was purchased, and by March of 1911, plans were complete. H. C. Koch & Sons of Milwaukee designed the fireproof school with classrooms, an office, library, and two larger reception rooms. The \$44,000 school was built between 1911 and 1912 by Rudolf Jahn of Sheboygan. Doors opened to students in September of 1912.¹⁷

In 1926, \$100,000 worth of additions was constructed, including a gymnasium and three classrooms on the west side of the school and six classrooms on the east side. Originally the school housed students through eighth grade, but with the opening of Urban Middle School in 1961, it became solely an elementary school. Remodeling was performed to improve energy efficiency in the late 1970s. In 2000, a \$1.2 million renovation and expansion occurred at the school, including a new library, computer lab, four classrooms and elevator and expanded cafeteria and staff lounge spaces. The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. designed the project while Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. built it. Washington Elementary School educates approximately 472 students at this time.¹⁸ It is located at 1238 Geele Avenue and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Wilson Elementary School

Wilson Elementary was designed by L. C. Senescall of Satre and Senescall of Sheboygan and was built by A. E. Nack Construction Company at a cost of \$1 million. The school opened to

626 kindergarten through eighth grade students on January 6, 1959. It contained twenty-two classrooms, gymnasium-auditorium, teacher work rooms, health room, and music and speech therapy rooms. A wing of the school also housed the Charles E. Broughton Branch of Mead Public Library.¹⁹

During the mid-1970s, the gym was reworked. In 2002, a three classroom addition was added to the school at an approximate cost of \$412,000. The architect was The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc. and the builder was Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. Wilson Elementary School supports today's student population of 484 students and is located at 1625 Wilson Avenue.²⁰ The school is not eligible for listing, but it was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Farnsworth Middle School

Construction of the South Side Junior High School, now known as Farnsworth Middle School, began in 1929 by J. R. C. Cullen and Sons, Inc. of Janesville. The \$483,000 school opened to 826 kindergarten through eighth grade students in September of 1931. Ninth graders were added to the school in 1932 due to the exhausted capacity at Sheboygan High School. They stayed at Farnsworth until North High School opened in 1938. Due to increased enrollment, conversion of the original cafeteria into classrooms was necessary in 1948. In 1959, elementary students were moved to the new Wilson Elementary School, and Farnsworth became solely a middle school.²¹

The school underwent a major overhaul between 1973 and 1974. The \$780,000 project included a south side addition for art rooms and wood shop, five new science rooms, and extensive interior window and door replacement. The architect for this work was Lawrence Bray of Bray Associates Architects, Inc. and the general contractor was Maxfield Construction Co. of Sheboygan. In 2004, a \$900,000 auditorium renovation was undertaken at the school. Farnsworth Middle School is located at 1017 Union Avenue and holds a student body of 734 pupils.²² The building was identified in the reconnaissance survey. However, due to the 1970s additions, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Horace Mann Middle School

Due to critical overload of Sheboygan's two other middle schools, a third was required. The building was designed by Lawrence E. Bray of Lawrence E. Bray and Associates and construction began in July of 1968. The \$3.5 million school opened to 788 students in September of 1969. The building also housed the Leslie W. Johnson Theater, which was named for a district superintendent. In 1985, the Illinois-based design firm of Liesure Concepts and Design, Inc. was hired to design a multi-million dollar sports complex at the school, but the complete plans never came into fruition. Horace Mann Middle School is located at 2820 Union Avenue and educates 745 sixth through eighth grade students, nearly the same as when it opened its doors in 1969.²³ The building was included in the reconnaissance survey, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Urban Middle School

Due to further growth towards the north of Sheboygan, it was determined that a new junior high school should be built. In June of 1935, Edgar A. Stubenrauch was selected as the architect. The following year, the City's Common Council applied and received \$293,000 in PWA grants for the school. The site was soon selected and construction began on the \$650,000 school in 1937. In the midst of construction, a city-wide referendum switched the use of the junior high school to a senior high school. This was due largely in part to the bursting capacity at Sheboygan High School. When the school opened on September 6, 1938, it had 942 high school students and was known as North High School. It is a u-shaped building with an auditorium to the west, a gymnasium to the east, and library and classrooms connecting the two. At the time, it was "the most economically constructed school building built in Wisconsin during the 1937-38 period."²⁴

The building was used as a high school until the present day North High School opened in 1961 and then it reverted back to a junior high school as originally intended. In 1978, the school underwent a \$402,000 remodeling project. Urban Middle School is located at 1226 North Avenue and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is Sheboygan's largest middle school with a population of 798 students.²⁵

North High School

North High School was initially located in the building that is now known as Urban Middle School. It was constructed as a WPA project in 1937-1938. In 1960, construction of a new High School began. Bradley and Bradley, Inc. of Rockford, Illinois were the architects and Edward Gray Corporation of Chicago, Illinois were the builders of the \$3.3 million school. The school opened to 880 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students in the fall of 1961. It housed a gym, pool, laboratories, library, auditorium, cafeteria, and 37 classrooms.²⁶ It wasn't until the 1980s that the 9th grade was transferred to North High – junior highs became middle schools.

By the end of the decade, Bradley & Bradley were designing a new \$868,000 three-story addition for the school to house additional classrooms and vocational shops. In 2002, a three classroom addition, totaling \$438,000, was constructed. The architect was The Stubenrauch Architects, Inc., and the builder was Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. A major gym expansion project took place in 2005 to 2006. Jos. Schmitt & Sons was the builder. North High School is located at 1042 School Avenue and services 1,581 high schoolers.²⁷ Although the school was identified in the reconnaissance survey, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

South High School

Due to ever increasing student populations, it was determined that a high school should be constructed on Sheboygan's south side. In November, 1960, the \$3.6 million South High School opened. It was designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates and built by Hamann Construction Co. of Manitowoc. The building featured a pool, gymnasium, cafeteria, library, 29 classrooms, and rooms for music, industrial arts, home economics, business education, foreign language and art.²⁸

Between 1968 and 1970, the school underwent a \$500,000 expansion that included ten classrooms, science areas, and vocational shops. This too was designed by local architect Edgar A. Stubenrauch. A major gym expansion project was undertaken in 2005 to 2006. Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. was the builder. South High School is located at 3128 South 12th Street and educates 1,566 ninth through twelfth grade students.²⁹ The school is not eligible for listing in the National Register. However, it was noted in the reconnaissance survey.

Sheboygan Area School District Central Administrative Office

This site has a long history in the secondary and post-secondary educational pursuits of Sheboygan area residents. The extant building was constructed in 1922 at a cost of \$750,000. It was called Sheboygan High School and was Sheboygan's fourth facility to provide secondary education. When it opened, there were only 867 students in the building with a 1,400 student capacity. However, by June of 1931, not even a decade later, the school was bulging with a student body of 1,690 students. By the time North High School opened in 1938, the student population at Sheboygan High School had reached 2,237 students. The building's use continued as a high school until new facilities of North and South High Schools were constructed in 1961 and 1960 respectively.³⁰

From 1961 until 1974 the facility was used by Lakeshore Technical College. LTC moved to a new facility in Cleveland, Wisconsin in 1974. Since this time, the building has housed the Sheboygan Area School District Central Administrative Office, 115 alternative program students, and the recreation department.³¹ The building is located at 830 Virginia Avenue. It was included in the reconnaissance survey, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to poor past renovations.

There are three additional public schools in the system, located outside the bounds of this survey, for a total of 19 schools.

<i>School Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Cleveland Elementary School	411 East Washington Avenue, Cleveland
Andrew Jackson Elementary School	4540 Moening Road
Lincoln Erdman Elementary School	4815 County Trunk J

Public Education: Colleges and Universities

University of Wisconsin – Sheboygan

Sheboygan's University of Wisconsin extension or center began in 1933. Six credits in English and history were taught by traveling professors from UW-Madison at the former 1901 Sheboygan High School at North 9th Street and Jefferson Avenue. With the addition of a chemistry lab in 1936, students could take a full freshman load as well as some sophomore level coursework. In 1937, the first students, eighteen total, completed the full two-year curriculum. By 1939, 111 students were enrolled at Sheboygan's extension.³²

However, enrollment dropped drastically during World War II, and the State considered closing all of its University of Wisconsin extensions. Sheboygan was one of only four centers to remain open during the war although its sophomore level classes were dropped. At the close of the war in 1945, there were just 31 students enrolled at the extension. Enlivened by the veterans return home, the student population jumped to 152 students the following year. Sophomore courses resumed in 1947, and enrollment leveled out at approximately 100 students over the next decade.³³

By 1959, the facility was overcrowded and ill-maintained, and there was a desire for a new facility. It wasn't until 1964 that the new campus opened. It is located on a large parcel of land on Sheboygan's far west side, bordered by Interstate 43, South Taylor Drive, and County Road PP/Lower Falls Road. By 1983, the extension or center offerings included eighty courses in twenty-six different subject areas, both day and night programs, transfer-oriented to other University of Wisconsin campuses, liberal arts and pre-professional programs. An astronomical observatory was donated to the campus in 1986 by Sheboygan Astronomical Society member, Bruce Grover, who had built the observatory in his backyard in Kohler in 1974. A new science building opened in 2004. It was designed by Bray Associates Architects, Inc. and built by Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc. In 2006, a 28,000 square foot addition was added and 20,000 square feet remodeled of the library which was renamed the Acuity Technology Center after its major donor. It was designed by Bamco Architects, Inc. of Manitowoc and was constructed by Miron Construction of Appleton.³⁴

Currently, the University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan has an enrollment of 742 students and offers several Associates of Arts and Science and two Bachelors degrees sponsored by UW-Milwaukee: Organizational Administration and Information Sciences/Resources. The University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan is located at 1 University Drive and has not been surveyed as it is out of the boundaries of this survey. The former UW-Sheboygan building, the 1901 Sheboygan High School, was razed in 1974.³⁵

Lakeshore Technical College

Sheboygan's Vocational School dates back to 1913. Although it operated out of the non-extant 1901 Sheboygan High School, the purpose of the vocational school was to educate 14 to 18 year olds not going to high school. Students at the vocational school could choose to attend morning or afternoon classes, one day a week. The post-World War I years of 1919 to 1921 saw a rise in the number of adults seeking vocational education. When a new Sheboygan High School was built adjacent to the 1901 building, the vocational school completely took over the 1901 building as well as sharing shops and jointly employing shop teachers with the high school. In the 1930s, juvenile attendance dropped at the vocational school in favor of a high school education, but the number of adult students rose. The School of Vocational and Adult Education, as it was known at the time, needed to use the high school's shops during more hours of the day, and the high school was bursting at its seams with its own student population, so it ceased the joint relationship.³⁶

The University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan moved into the 1901 Sheboygan High School and the School of Vocational and Adult Education relocated its shop to a former post office building at

8th Street and Jefferson Avenue and to a former globe plant at 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The school was soon kicked out of the former post office and took over the entire former globe plant for its trades and industries courses. These moves were intended to be temporary until a new facility could be built, but when World War II erupted, all efforts focused on training replacement workers. In the emergency type situation, classes were taught twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The classes were brought directly to the plants that needed the skilled labor. In 1941, 3,500 degrees were granted, and 11,000 students were enrolled in 1942. After the war, new fields of study were introduced for the returning veterans including fur farming and horticulture, and the old programs, such as woods, metals, and apprenticeships, were expanded.³⁷

After North and South High Schools were built in 1961 and 1960 respectively, the vocational school moved into the 1922 Central High School. When the new University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan campus opened in 1964, the vocational school expanded into its original home in the 1901 Sheboygan High School. It was during these years that the vocational school became known as Lakeshore Technical Institute and later Lakeshore Technical College. Due to continued popularity of vocational training, the need arose for new, larger facilities. A new campus was built just north of Sheboygan in Cleveland in 1974. Today, the facility accommodates 3,804 degree seeking students. The 1901 Sheboygan High School was razed shortly thereafter and the 1922 Central High School was returned to the Sheboygan Area School District. It was surveyed but is not eligible for listing in the National Register. In the 1990s, LTC opened a small Sheboygan campus in the Town of Sheboygan at 3620 Wilgus Avenue, just outside the boundaries of this survey.³⁸

Private Education: Elementary, Middle, and High Schools

Introduction

Private schools were as abundant as churches around the city. The two main types of private schools that were most commonly found in mid-19th century were Lutheran and Catholic. For most of the churches, the school classes were held in the basement of the church (if there was one) until money could be raised to fund the housing of a school and many congregations established a school and school building before they established a church building. Throughout the city there are presently twelve elementary or grade schools, one middle school, and two high schools.³⁹

Bethlehem Lutheran School

Bethlehem Lutheran School began in 1890 as a branch of Trinity Lutheran. In 1900, there was an addition to the school designed by Grasse and Stubenrauch Architects. In 1903, the building was sold to Herman Brothers Dairy for \$200 and moved to South 9th Street.⁴⁰

It is believed that there was a devastating fire at the school in 1958 or 1959. Its 200 students were transferred to other schools, grades 4K through fourth to Christ Child Academy at St. Peter Claver and grades five through eight to Immaculate Conception. In 1958, a new school was

designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch. From 1989 to 1994, several improvements were made to the church and school. The project was designed by R. J. Jarvis and Associates of Sheboygan and included connecting the church and school and remodeling of the school. Bethlehem Lutheran School is located at 1123 Georgia Avenue and has 170 pre-kindergarten through eighth graders.⁴¹ The building is not eligible for listing in the National Register, but it was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Christ Child Christian Formation – Elementary Campus

In 1887 to 1888, St. Peter Claver Parish built a combined church/school building at the intersection of Clara Avenue and South 12th Street for \$8,000. In its first year, there were 30 students and one teacher. During the 1888-1889 school year, there were 150 students and two teachers who were nuns. The nuns lived in the school portion of the building. Two additional teachers were added in 1892. A new rectory was built in 1893 which made way for the nuns to move into the former rectory, making more room for students at the school. In 1907, a new church was built so the entire building could then be used for school purposes.⁴²

Between the years of 1955 and 1956, a new \$560,000 school was built, and the former school was razed. The new school was designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and housed 17 classrooms, library, offices, and a cafeteria. By 1962, there were 603 students at the school. In 1986, Immaculate Conception parish's school consolidated with St. Peter Claver parish's school, and it was renamed Christ Child Academy. St. Cyril's School also merged with Christ Child in 1999. Today, the school serves 200 pre-kindergarten through fifth grade students.⁴³ Christ Child Christian Formation Elementary Campus is located at 1449 South 12th Street. The building was included in the reconnaissance survey, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Cornerstone Christian Academy

Cornerstone Christian Academy is located at 1529 Saemann Avenue which educates 57 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade students.⁴⁴ The school was not surveyed.

Ebenezer Christian School

In 1918, a Christian day school began in the basement hall of Ebenezer Lutheran Church. In 1924, a new \$19,000 school was erected, which opened in 1925. In 1968, Immanuel Lutheran School joined Ebenezer's school, and it was renamed Concordia. When Ebenezer's students withdrew in 1978, Concordia closed. The building was then used by Lutheran High School, which soon outgrew the facility. Ebenezer Christian School eventually resurfaced and educates 15-25 kindergarten through eighth grade students.⁴⁵ It is located at 610 North 25th Street. It was not included in this survey due to its currently vinyl sided exterior.

Holy Family School

St. Mary Magdalene School was started in 1852 by Father Benedict Smeddink in a brick, 2-story building facing Superior Avenue. The school was taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Dissatisfied with the priest, the sisters left the school, mid year in 1859. With a new priest in place, the sisters returned on September 8, 1860, and the student body increased. In 1862, there was a \$1,100 addition to the school. The next year, a third classroom was added. On November 10, 1872, the church was blessed as Holy Name of Jesus; the existing church was which was renamed Haider Hall, in honor of the residing priest, and was used as fellowship space and when need as classrooms. A fourth classroom was added to accommodate the 200 students at the school in 1882.⁴⁶

In 1891, a new school was built to serve the 309 student; also, kindergarten classes began. The following year, another classroom was added. By 1900, the student body had ballooned to 720 students. Another addition was constructed in 1901. Separate classrooms were maintained for boys and girls until 1904, when co-education began with the eighth grade. By 1912, there were 858 pupils. A new convent was constructed by 1917.⁴⁷

A new modern school was constructed in 1953 with the \$64,000 bequest of John Froidel. With 587 students in 1967, a laboratory, library, and lecture hall were added to the facility. The sisters left in 1983. In 1984, Sheboygan's Catholic schools consolidated. The St. Clement School and the middle school students from St. Dominic School came to Holy Name. In 1994, the school underwent cosmetic renovations. It housed 330 students in 1995. Today, Holy Family School is Sheboygan's largest Catholic grade school, housing 198 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade students.⁴⁸ It is located at 814 Superior Avenue. The school is not eligible for listing in the National Register, but it was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran School

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran School began in 1878 as a branch of Trinity Lutheran School. In 1890, the school had two teachers which operated out of a two room schoolhouse. In 1904, a \$3,000 expansion took place at the school. Classes were taught in English and German until 1926 when German was phased out. In 1968, Immanuel joined with Ebenezer Lutheran School, and it was renamed Concordia. In 1972, a new building was constructed offering five classrooms, a library, gymnasium, and offices. In 1978, Ebenezer's students withdrew and Immanuel continued on as a day school. Today the school serves 48 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade students and is located at 1626 Illinois Avenue.⁴⁹ Due to its age, the building was not surveyed.

Lake Country Academy

Lake Country Academy opened with 15 students in the Fall of 2001 at Ebenezer Christian School at 3215 Saemann Avenue. The following year, enrollment reached 54 students and moved to its current location in the 1918 St. Cyril's school at 828 New Jersey Avenue. Today, the student population has remained constant for its pre-kindergarten through seventh grade students. The school prides itself on its Direct Instruction teaching method.⁵⁰ The building was identified in the reconnaissance survey.

Landmark Christian Academy

Landmark Christian Academy serves 17 kindergarten through twelfth grade students at 1341 North 31st Street.⁵¹ The building was not included in this survey.

St. Dominic Catholic School

In 1927, construction began on a combined church/school building for St. Dominic Parish. The building was designed by Milwaukee architect Mark Pfaller with the school beginning on the second floor and the intention of the school fully occupying the entire building in the future. The second floor had six rooms, four classrooms and two rooms where the St. Francis of Assisi sisters stayed.⁵²

In 1936, a new convent was built for the sisters so that all six classrooms could be used for students. The convent was designed by W.C. Weeks and contained a parlor, living and dining rooms, and kitchen on the first floor and four bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. A substantial addition was constructed on to the convent in 1951 which more than doubled its size. The addition was designed by W.F. Weeks, Jr. and included storage, toilet rooms, a chapel, office, meeting room, and additional bedrooms.⁵³

By 1953, the school had grown to 300 students in grades one through eight with seven teachers. Classes were taught in the school as well as two rooms in the convent.⁵⁴

In 1967, a new church was built. Local architect Lawrence Bray set out to convert the original church/school entirely into a school, adding three classrooms, a library, music room, offices, storage, and teachers lounge on the first floor. St. Dominic Catholic School now serves 174 kindergarten through eighth grades and is located at 2108 North 21st Street.⁵⁵ It is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

St. Paul Lutheran School

St. Paul Lutheran School began in 1889 as a branch of Trinity Lutheran School in a building on Calumet Drive. Fifteen years later, St. Paul Lutheran Church was organized and the school was moved to Lincoln Avenue and North 13th Street in 1905. In 1922, a new school was built. It was expanded in 1954 and renovated in 1977. St. Paul Lutheran School houses 126 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade pupils and is located at 1819 North 13th Street.⁵⁶ It was not included in this survey.

Sheboygan Christian School

Sheboygan Christian School is located at 418 Geele Avenue and is a non-denominational Christian school which services 180-191 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade students.⁵⁷ The school was not included in this survey.

Trinity Lutheran School

Trinity Lutheran School dates back to June of 1853. It is unknown who the teachers were the first couple years, but a teacher from Cleveland, Ohio came to the school in 1855. In 1861, a new school was built, and another new school was built in 1866. On October 5, 1868, fire destroyed the school and church. The following year, a new church was built with two classrooms in the basement. It was designed by architect and Pastor Rev. Martin Stephan, Jr. of Chester, Illinois. In 1878, a west side branch school was started which eventually became Immanuel Lutheran School. In 1881, a new frame building was constructed for a school. Due to overcrowding at the school, another branch school was started in 1889 which eventually became St. Paul's Lutheran and in 1890 the branch school which led to Bethlehem Lutheran began.⁵⁸

In 1914, the wood school house at Trinity Lutheran was replaced with a brick school building which is still standing. In 1927, the school was expanded and from 1968 to 1976 the school underwent several major renovations including the addition of a gym. The 1990s was a time of expansion as well with the addition of a computer lab and music room. Trinity Lutheran School is Sheboygan's largest Lutheran grade school with 195 pre-kindergarten through eighth grade students.⁵⁹ It is located at 824 Wisconsin Avenue. The school was not included in the survey due to its heavy remodeling.

Christ Child Christian Formation – Middle School Campus

In 1960, a new school was built by Immaculate Conception Parish. The building had a large gymnasium which temporarily served as the church until a new church was built in 1993. In 1986, Immaculate Conception's school merged with St. Peter Claver's school, forming what is now known as Christ Child Academy. Elementary school is held at the former St. Peter Claver School while middle school is conducted at the former Immaculate Conception School. Christ Child Christian Formation - Middle School Campus has 50 students and is located at 2722 Henry Street.⁶⁰ The building was surveyed, but it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Lutheran High School

Lutheran High School began in 1978 in the former Ebenezer Lutheran/Concordia School building. It moved shortly thereafter to St. Paul's Lutheran in Sheboygan Falls until a more suitable permanent home could be built. In 1981, a new school was built in Sheboygan for Lutheran High's 135 students. It housed nine classrooms, a library, shop, art, science laboratory, and gymnasium.⁶¹

In 1992, a \$1 million expansion project was undertaken adding four classrooms, cafeteria, home economics, storage and workrooms. In 1994, offices, art room, and laboratories were added to the school. The following year, the original classrooms were remodeled, a computer lab was added, and the cafeteria was expanded. In 1996, a \$650,000 expansion was undertaken, adding three classrooms, locker rooms, and a music room. Four more classrooms, a new lobby, and storage were added to the building in 2000 and the gym was doubled in size. Lutheran High School is Sheboygan's largest private high school with 229 pupils, and located at 3323 University Drive.⁶² It has not been surveyed as it is out of the boundaries.

Sheboygan County Christian High

Sheboygan County Christian High began in 1970 for the Reformed and Presbyterian churches. Today it educates 167-198 students at 929 Greenfield Avenue.⁶³ It is outside of the boundaries of this survey, and, therefore, was not identified in the survey.

Private Education: Colleges and Universities

Sheboygan Business College

The Sheboygan Business College had small beginnings in a room in a house on Niagara Avenue. It was founded by M. C. Patten as a night school for business training. By 1887, there were nine instructors who taught thirty-four subjects for a variety of associated degrees taking four to twenty-one months to complete. The college moved to the third floor of the extant Zschetzsche Block at New York Avenue at North 8th Street. Floor plans published in the local paper of the time indicated rooms for stenography and typewriting. In 1957, the college was absorbed into Lakeland College which is located just outside of Howards Grove, Wisconsin.⁶⁴

Public Library

Sheboygan Library Association

Library book collections in Sheboygan date back to 1872. The earliest recorded collection was that of Reverend O. C. McCullogh of the First Congregational Church. This collection began with seven hundred volumes that were located at the church.⁶⁵

This collection later became part of the Sheboygan Library Association (SLA) in 1880. The SLA opened on November 27, 1880 in two rooms above the National Bank. Frank Stone was its first librarian. The library included a smoking room and an amusement room. The room was the site of many musical and literary entertainment events. All profits went to the library fund. In 1885, the SLA was unable to meet its financial obligations and was absorbed by the Sheboygan Business Men's Association. Library hours were reduced and accessibility became a problem to the public.⁶⁶

Mead Public Library

Upon his death on September 22, 1891, James Hooker Langdon Mead, a prominent Sheboygan businessman, had left a \$20,000 trust fund for the City of Sheboygan to establish a public library. Years passed until the executors of his will officially notified the city of his bequest and several decades would pass, along with a lengthy court battle, until the funds were properly given to the library. On February 15, 1897, there was a new attempt to create a public library in Sheboygan. The Common Council resolved to "establish and maintain a public library and reading room in Sheboygan." Money was raised by proceeds from liquor licenses, the Women's Club, Mayor Fred A. Dennett donated two terms of his salary, and many other donations. The beginnings of

the public library were in rented rooms in the Henry Foeste Building in the 500 block of South 8th Street. Known as the Sheboygan Public Library, it opened on November 1, 1897, under the direction of Katherine Buchanan. The first library card was issued to Reverend John Sietsema of Hope Reformed Church, and the first book, Louisa May Alcott's *Jack and Jill*, was lent to Reverend James Churm of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The library soon became a huge success. Bertha Rombauer was hired as the second library director in May of 1900. She was replaced by Bertha Marx in April of 1907, who served as director for 38 years.⁶⁷

At this time wealthy philanthropist Andrew A. Carnegie was donating money to help fund libraries all over the country. This encouraged Mayor Dennett to write to him for financial assistance to build a proper building for the growing library. A deal was agreed to with Carnegie in the amount of \$25,000 with the promise that the city furnish a good site, provide maintenance, additional books, and spend \$2,500 per year on the library. These figures were later increased to \$35,000 from Carnegie for the building and \$3,500 annually from the city for maintenance and books. The city also spent \$3,500 to purchase the site for the new library.⁶⁸

The location of the new library was on the site of the old opera house at 710 North 7th Street. The building was designed by Patten & Miller of Chicago, who designed numerous Carnegie libraries across the Midwest. Their design was a forty-five foot by ninety foot, two story building with a basement. It was constructed of Bedford limestone. The building had rich green stained glass panels above the windows, large Doric columns in the main lobby, and fireplaces throughout. On the first floor were study, reading, and Children's rooms, books and library offices. On the second floor were lecture, museum, and trustees' rooms. The plans were accepted in July of 1902. Contracts were let and construction commenced in September of 1902. The grand opening of the \$39,500 library was January 30, 1904.⁶⁹

During Marx's lengthy term as library director, she publicly advertised the benefits of the library. However, only a third of Sheboygan's citizens used it. This resulted in public criticism of the library not meeting the needs and expectations of the community. It was during this time that a struggle to secure the long awaited Mead Trust began. The estate's executor died in 1935. In 1937, local courts ordered that the trust, which had grown to over \$100,000, be turned over to the city for the library. The local court ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court on January 13, 1938, and this ruling was reaffirmed on April 12, 1938. In September of 1938, some forty-seven years after the original construction of the building, the American Library Association conducted a survey of the library. The survey was highly critical of the library, its quantity and quality of materials and staff. Their recommendation was to accommodate for the changing times by renovating the interior and exterior and building an addition. Displeased with the results of the survey, Marx resigned on June 27, 1939, not wanting to embark on the great tasks of correcting the deficiencies found in the survey. In October 1939, Marie Wigmore Barkman was hired as the fourth library director; she served for 23 years. Barkman led the way in the library re-organization, requesting more books and making room for and starting a reference department. The Library Trustees set aside \$50,000 of the Mead Trust for an addition and \$10,000 for remodeling, and the City of Sheboygan reserved \$4,000 for furnishings. The plans of Edgar A. Stubenrauch were accepted in January of 1940, Jacob Houmes began construction in April, and the addition was dedicated on January 8, 1941. The addition was twenty-nine feet wide by ninety-one feet long. On the first floor were spaces for study, reference, librarian office, young

people's room, card catalog, books, and a new circulation desk designed by Barkman herself. There was a mezzanine which contained room for additional books, staff rooms, and catalogue and processing work room. On the second floor were a children's room, workroom, and a meeting room called the Forum Room. Also in 1941, the name of the library was changed to Mead Public Library in honor of James H. Mead.⁷⁰

During the 1950s, there was a world wide information explosion that impacted libraries. Mead Public Library opened two library branches: The Frank Stone Branch at Cooper School and The Charles E. Broughton Branch at Wilson School. In 1962, E.R. Kunert was hired as the fifth library director and whose term lasted 29 years. The library board sent a proposal to the Common Council in October of 1964 requesting funding for a new library to be started to relieve the overcrowded existing library. In 1970, \$2.3 million was appropriated by the Common Council for a new library building. The new site was selected at North 8th Street and New York Avenue. Construction began in 1973, and a new Mead Public Library opened in 1974 at 710 North 8th Street. The new 64,000 square foot library was two stories with a basement. On the first floor was a large meeting room, circulation desk, and children's room. The second floor had room for reference and adult collections. In the basement was space for offices, storage, a print shop, maintenance and mechanical. The branch libraries were turned over to the school for student use only.⁷¹

The old building was vacated. It was later bought by the John Michael Kohler Arts Center. When an addition to the John Michael Kohler Arts Center was constructed in the 1990s, a majority of the 1904 Library was demolished leaving only a portion of the front façade as a token homage to the past.⁷² This ruin was included in the reconnaissance survey.

The water feature at Mead Public Library was designed by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin of Halprin Associates. Halprin was born in 1916 in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Cornell University, got a Master's of Horticulture from the University of Wisconsin, and a degree in landscape architecture from Harvard in 1942. He spent his apprenticeship in California, and started his own firm in 1949. He was awarded the design of Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in 1974, and in 1976 he partnered with Sue Yung Li Ikeda.⁷³

The 1974 library is still in existence. Since January 21, 1991, Mead Public Library has been under the direction of Sharon Winkle, only the sixth director in the library's 109 year history. A \$4.9 million, 20,000 square foot third floor was added during the mid-1990s as the library's Centennial Building Project, designed by LJM Architects, Inc.⁷⁴ Due to its age, the library was not included in this survey.

Chapter 9 Notes

¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

² General Files; Eckardt, Mary. "Early Learning Center Celebrates 10th Anniversary." *The Sheboygan Press*. May 24, 2000, pages A1 and A6; Cooperative Educational Service Agency (CESA) #7 website <http://www.cesa7.k12.wi.us/districts/sheboygan.htm>.

-
- ³ General Files; W. C. Weeks, Inc. "Design of Cooper School Follows Latest Thinking." *The Sheboygan Press*. May 29, 1954.
- ⁴ General Files; CESA.
- ⁵ General Files; "Drum To Muster Grant Alumni To Farewell Reunion Sunday." *The Sheboygan Press*. May 1, 1969.
- ⁶ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁷ General Files; "Jefferson School Closing Protested." *The Sheboygan Press*. February 16, 1983.
- ⁸ General Files; CESA.
- ⁹ General Files.
- ¹⁰ General Files; CESA.
- ¹¹ General Files.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ General Files; "A Neighborhood School's History." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1979.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid; CESA; Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. Building Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- ¹⁷ General Files; "New Eighth Ward School to be Erected This Summer." *The Sheboygan Press*. March 31, 1911.
- ¹⁸ General Files; CESA.
- ¹⁹ General Files; "Wilson School to Have Open House." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 16, 1959; Senescall, L.C. "Architect Describes Building's Features." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 16, 1959.
- ²⁰ General Files; CESA.
- ²¹ General Files; Jarvis, Shirley. "New Look At Farnsworth." *The Sheboygan Press*. February 21, 1974; Jarvis, Shirley. "Now The Form Fits The Function." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 17, 1978; "Farnsworth to Hold Open House Sunday." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 17, 1978; "South Side Junior High School Constructed in 1931." *The Sheboygan Press*. August 10, 1953.
- ²² Ibid; CESA.
- ²³ General Files; House, Chuck. "Plan For Sports Complex Unveiled." *The Sheboygan Press*. November 13, 1985.
- ²⁴ General Files; "Architect Describes New School." *The Sheboygan Press*. October 19, 1938.
- ²⁵ Ibid; CESA.
- ²⁶ General Files; Jarvis, Shirley. "Hold Dedication, Open House At North High School Sunday." *The Sheboygan Press*. November 24, 1961, pages 19 and 23; "Enrollment Crisis Is Cited In Request For New School." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 23, 1959, pages 1 and 12.
- ²⁷ Ibid; CESA.
- ²⁸ General Files.
- ²⁹ General Files; CESA.
- ³⁰ General Files; "No Graduates In First 11 Years After High School Was Constructed In 1856." *The Sheboygan Press*. August 10, 1953.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ibid.

-
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Ibid; Schaub, Mark. "UWS Has New Observatory." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 22, 1986, page 9.
- ³⁵ General Files.
- ³⁶ Ibid; "No Graduates In..."
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ General Files.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid; Lehmann, Marian. *History of the Lutheran Schools in Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2001.
- ⁴¹ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁴² General Files; Rammer, Clement. *History of the Catholic Schools in Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1997.
- ⁴³ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁴⁴ General Files; CESA.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid; Lehmann; Marian.
- ⁴⁶ General Files; Rammer; Clement; "Carved In Stone- Nourished By Love" 150th Anniversary book, Holy Name Parish, 1995. Holy Name Parish Website <http://holynamesheboygan.org/history.htm>.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁴⁹ General Files; CESA; Lehmann; Marian.
- ⁵⁰ CESA; Lake Country Academy website <http://www.lakecountryacademy.com/>.
- ⁵¹ CESA.
- ⁵² General Files; Rammer; Clement.
- ⁵³ Ibid.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁵⁶ General Files; CESA; Lehmann; Marian.
- ⁵⁷ CESA; Sheboygan Christian School website <http://www.sheboyganchristian.com>.
- ⁵⁸ General Files; Lehmann; Marian.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid; CESA.
- ⁶⁰ General Files; CESA; Rammer; Clement.
- ⁶¹ General Files; Lehmann; Marian.
- ⁶² Ibid; CESA.
- ⁶³ CESA.
- ⁶⁴ General Files; "An Auspicious Opening." *The Sheboygan County News*. August 17, 1892, page 11.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid; Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Sheboygan Public Library*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974; Mead Public Library website <http://www.sheboygan.lib.wi.us/pages/history.html>
- ⁶⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
707 North 6 th Street	St. Clement Catholic Church	1927	Surveyed
710 North 7 th Street	Former Mead Public Library	1904	Surveyed
518-522 S 8 th Street	Henry Foeste Store	1892	Surveyed
1208 South 8 th Street	Third Ward School	1876	Listed
1444 South 11 th Street	St. Peter Claver Catholic Church	1907	Surveyed
1449 South 12 th Street	Christ Child Christian Formation – Elementary Campus	1955-56	Surveyed
3128 South 12 th Street	South High School	1960	Surveyed
1818 North 13 th Street	St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church	1930	Eligible
1538 North 15 th Street	Jefferson Elementary School	1895	Demolished
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Catholic Church & School	1927	Eligible
2136 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Catholic Church	1965	Eligible
3508 North 21 st Street	Pigeon River Elementary School	unknown	Surveyed
2113 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Convent	1936	Demolished
2014 Cooper Avenue	James Fenimore Cooper Elementary	1953	Surveyed
2302 David Avenue	James Madison Elementary School	1953	Surveyed
1238 Geele Avenue	Washington Elementary School	1912	Eligible
1123 Georgia Avenue	Bethlehem Lutheran School	1958	Surveyed
2722 Henry Street	Christ Child Christian Formation – Middle School Campus	1960	Surveyed
818 Huron Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
819 Kentucky Avenue	Longfellow Elementary School	1994	Surveyed
1412 Maryland Avenue	Sheridan Elementary School	1979	Surveyed
828 New Jersey Avenue	St Cyril & Methodius Church & School	1918	Surveyed
1226 North Avenue	Urban Middle School	1938	Eligible
1042 School Avenue	North High School	1961	Surveyed
814 Superior Avenue	Holy Family School	unknown	Surveyed
1017 Union Avenue	Farnsworth Middle School	1931	Surveyed
2820 Union Avenue	Horace Mann Middle School	1969	Surveyed
830 Virginia Avenue	Central High School	1922	Surveyed
1227 Wilson Avenue	Early Learning Center	1994	Surveyed
1625 Wilson Avenue	Wilson Elementary	1959	Surveyed
824 Wisconsin Avenue	Trinity Lutheran Church	1869	Surveyed

Introduction

There are too many local organizations in Sheboygan to comment on in this report. However, we have chosen a select few to discuss their history in the community.

Fraternal Organizations and Services for the Poor and Disadvantaged

Freemasons

Since colonial times, freemason's members have included many well-known persons such as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Teddy Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Tommy Thompson. Sheboygan's oldest fraternal organization, Free and Accepted Masons of Sheboygan Lodge Number 11, was founded in May of 1847. In the days before Social Security, they offered relief to the widows and orphans of its members. The first master was William Trowbridge who was assisted by wardens Water Kellogg and William Farnsworth. Most of the original members were Yankee immigrants.¹

The charter was stopped in 1848 but restored again in December of 1849. During the 1860s, Jacob Vollrath, founder of the Vollrath Company, served as master. During this time, there was a German influx of members and some of the meetings were held in German. In 1868, there was an attempt to form a German lodge in Sheboygan, but the Grand Master of the organization in Wisconsin denied it.²

It was during the early years that the lodge rented quarters in the upper floors of commercial buildings in Sheboygan, and for several years they owned a mansion on North 7th Street and Niagara Avenue. In 1929, the masons built a permanent home for themselves called the Masonic Temple and located at 411 St. Clair Avenue. It was designed by Angelo Clas, a former Sheboygan resident and mason who worked with the firm of W. W. Ahlschlager in Chicago, and was built by Verhulst Construction Company for \$175,000.00. The extant building is clad in Bedford stone and has leaded glass windows; it is art deco in style with Moorish and Egyptian elements. It has a lavish interior with a 40-foot by 70-foot hall, a 200 seat dining room, men's and women's lounges. The heyday of Sheboygan's lodge was during the 1950s when it boasted 400 members. In 1995, its membership had declined to 90 members.³ The building is a fine example of art deco in Sheboygan. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is included in the Proposed Industry Barons Residential Historic District.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

In the early 1700s, The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was formed in England. They helped needy persons in the community. In 1847, the Sheboygan Lodge 13 was founded. In 1853, it became known as Sheboygan's Schiller Lodge and conducted their ceremonies in German. With great anti-German sentiment during World War I, the name was changed to City of Elms Lodge. By 1928, membership had risen to 180. In 1942, they located their lodge in the former Schreier Malting Company office building at 1504 New Jersey Avenue, just outside the boundaries of this survey. The lodge also sponsored a women's group, Germania Lodge, which later became

known as the Robert Blow Rebekah Lodge. During the 1960s, the organization faded away, and the building was sold to the Prescott-Bayens American Legion Post.⁴

Knights of Columbus

Council 722 of the Knights of Columbus was founded in Sheboygan on January 4, 1903. It was the 14th council of the Catholic Organization in Wisconsin. After having several homes since its inception, it moved to its current location on Saemann Avenue in December 1968. Since its beginnings, the organization has donated over a \$1 million in aid and scholarships to the Sheboygan community.⁵

Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias started in Sheboygan in 1881 in an effort to assist the sick and dying and the families of those who died. They comforted the ill at their deathbed and provided emotional and financial assistance to their families. They were located in a building called Castle Hall on South 9th Street and Spring Avenue, outside the boundaries of this survey. They too had a female counterpart called the Sisterhood.⁶

Eagle Aerie

In 1902, Eagle Aerie 277 was founded in Sheboygan. By 1927, they had the state's highest membership outside of Milwaukee and had just completed construction of the nonextant Eagles Auditorium at 713 New York Avenue. It was a three-story building with a gym, meeting rooms, lounge, rathskeller, bowling alleys, dance hall, and shops and restaurants on the first floor. The building was foreclosed upon during the Depression, but the organization continued on. The building then became the Playdium, a recreational complex, until a fire destroyed the building in 1978. By the 1990s, membership had declined to just 50, and the organization ceased to exist.⁷

St. Vincent de Paul

St. Vincent de Paul opened its first store in Sheboygan in November of 1951. The store was located on 8th Street and was supported by five local churches. Over the years, a food pantry was added. In 1993, they moved to a larger location at 4215 Highway 42 outside the boundaries of this survey.⁸

Youth Organizations

Boy Scouts

The scouting movement was started in England by Lord Baden-Powell in his book *Scouting for Boys*. It first came to the United States in October 1910 as the National Organization of the Boy Scouts of America. On February 21, 1911, Wisconsin's first Boy Scout troop was founded in Sheboygan. It was established with a total of nine boys by Reverend A. Parker Curtiss at Grace Episcopal Church who had visited England the previous summer and witnessed the Boy Scouts organization at work.⁹

Within two years, the membership in Sheboygan had reached 100 persons and Reverend Curtiss took on an assistant, Harold Whinfield by 1913. In 1916, the numbers had risen to 200, and the group of boys was split to form a second troop. In that same year about thirty boys participated in a primitive summer camp on Cedar Lake, near Kiel, Wisconsin. Between 1913 and 1923, the scouts rented campsites on either Cedar Lake or Pigeon Lake. However, in 1923, they had mustered enough public support to purchase forty acres of land on Cedar Lake and start their own camp. It was named Rokilio in honor of the local organizations which helped fund it: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and Optimists Clubs. Initially, the groups camped in tents, and, since there were no roads to the area, everything and everyone had to be boated in. After the roads were cut through the woods in 1926, there was access to bring in building supplies so that volunteers could build a mess hall, headquarters building, handicraft buildings, and cabins. By 1928, there were nine dormitory cabins overlooking the lake.¹⁰

In 1929, the council was asked to explore a new group called the Cub Scouts. After successful trials, the Cub Scouts were added to the Boy Scouts of America in 1933. The Cub Scouts were very successful in Sheboygan County as nearly every scout group had incorporated a Cub Scout group within two years.¹¹

In 1930, Kohler Company donated a generator to Rokilio which provided electricity and lights for the entire camp. In 1932, the kitchen received modern plumbing and two toilet facilities were constructed, one for scouts and the other for staff and guests. It was also around this time that a primitive wilderness tent camp was established for the older scouts to bring them closer to nature. By 1938, the scouts had torn down the cabins in favor of all tent campsites. The Sheboygan scouting group started the Kettle Moraine Council of the Boy Scouts of America which now includes all of Sheboygan County, most of Ozaukee County, and some of Manitowoc County. By 1948, this Council had grown to 3,000 scouts and 300 volunteers.¹²

Girl Scouts

The first Girl Scout troop was founded in Sheboygan in 1919 by Alice Prescott at U. S. Grant School. That same year, the Sheboygan council held the first Girl Scout camp in Wisconsin and the Great Lake region at Cedar Lake. As the Boy Scouts had, the Girl Scouts camped at either Cedar Lake or Pigeon River. In 1924, the boy's camp, Rokilio, was shared with the girl scouts. The girls also had a Kiddies Camp at Evergreen Park in Sheboygan during the 1920s and 1930s. The first building at this camp, the Alice Prescott Lodge, was a portable school which was brought to the site and renovated to include a kitchen and an area for sleeping cots. In 1948, the girls got their own camp, Camp Evelyn Heronymus, outside of Plymouth, Wisconsin.¹³

Health Services

St. Nicholas Hospital & Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged

In 1890, four nuns from the order of the Seraphic St. Francis came to Sheboygan to nurse the sick. In May of that year, they opened the first health care facility in Sheboygan in a converted house. Mostly, they performed house calls, but they did admit thirty-two patients.¹⁴

The first actual hospital building was constructed in 1893. It was a two-story brick structure with sixteen rooms that measured 52-feet long by 150-feet wide and cost \$25,000.00 to build. It was located on North 9th Street and was named St. Nicholas Hospital after Father Nicholas Thill of Holy Name Church. By 1898, they had added two additions. The nuns continued to operate the hospital, serving 200 patients annually. Care was free for the destitute.¹⁵

By 1907, they had outgrown their facilities, and construction on a new hospital was begun. The building was designed by an architect named Helmle from Springfield, Illinois and was constructed by Christopher Ackermann for a cost of \$65,000.00. It was the first fireproof building in Sheboygan and was constructed of red brick with Bedford stone trim. It was connected to the first hospital building which was converted into a home for elderly women.¹⁶

The next year, a three-story brick addition was added to the new hospital. It contained twenty-three patient rooms and cost \$80,000.00. In 1910, a laundry and chapel were added to the building. By this time, the hospital was serving 795 patients per year and had acquired one-half a city block for future expansions. Laboratory and x-ray facilities were added to the hospital in 1916. In 1918, construction began on another three-story wing which was added to the west of the building along Huron Avenue. It provided an additional twenty-seven rooms with forty-five beds. In 1919, the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged was constructed on the site, containing thirty-seven rooms. In 1920, a power plant, new laundry, and central heating were added to the hospital which was now admitting 2,400 patients annually. In 1920, the 1893 hospital building was torn down to make way for yet another addition. This addition provided forty more beds and cost \$135,000.00.¹⁷

The decade of the 1930s provided many of the changes that make the building what it is today. In 1930 two substantial additions were started. St. Nicholas Hospital received a \$200,000.00, 95-foot long, four-story addition that added twenty-one rooms and twenty-four more beds, offices, and a new lobby off of Huron Avenue. The Jacob L. Reiss Addition was added to the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged. It contained twenty-eight rooms at a cost of \$75,000.00. An eighteen-room house for hospital staff was also constructed adjacent to the Reiss Home at a cost of \$40,000.00. The hospital was admitting nearly 2,700 patients per year at this time of great expansion. In 1931, they purchased one-quarter more of the block, and the rest of the block was purchased in 1939. In that same year a \$500,000.00 addition was constructed to the west of the hospital, adding thirty-four rooms with forty-four more beds. The hospital now spanned across the entire block of Huron Avenue between North 9th and North 10th Streets.¹⁸

In 1940, a fifth story was added to the entire hospital that included facilities for surgery, x-ray, laboratory, physical therapy, and central sterilization departments. Over 4,100 patients were admitted in this year. Various interior remodeling projects were undertaken during this decade including new offices, lobby, and registration area among others.¹⁹

In 1950, a cafeteria and ambulance entrance was added to the hospital. It was now admitting over 8,500 patients annually. Jacob Reiss donated \$425,000.00 for another addition to the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged in 1952. This addition contained forty-seven guest rooms, a parlor, chapel, recreational facilities, a social hall, three lounges, a locker room, and was connected to

the hospital at the fourth floor. Although only used as a secondary entrance at this time, the original North 9th Street entrance to the hospital was closed. In 1953, Saint Nicholas contained a total of 262 beds; the Reiss Home for the Aged had 140 beds. The complex employed fifty-one nuns and 280 other workers who helped nearly 8,800 admitted patients each year.²⁰

The Reiss Home for the Aged closed on December 31, 1969. It was not economically feasible for the home to remodel the building to meet Department of Health requirements such as new sprinklers and plumbing and electrical upgrades. Besides, the hospital needed to expand once again taking over the home.²¹

In 1976, construction began on a new 185-bed hospital building on the west side of Sheboygan at 1601 Taylor Drive. The new St. Nicholas Hospital cost \$17.3 million to build. At the time, it was the largest single construction project in Sheboygan's history. It opened on February 17, 1979, and is too new for inclusion in this survey.²²

Later that year, the old hospital was purchased. The connector between the hospital and the home was demolished, and the hospital was converted into approximately 100 low-income elderly apartments by Milwaukee developer John Burke. The building is still used for apartments and is well preserved.²³

The many additions to the building were done sympathetically as to not interrupt the original architectural intent. Its architectural integrity and historical importance as Sheboygan's first organized hospital make it individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁴

Memorial Hospital

Around 1928, H. C. Prange, founder of Pranges Department stores, died and set aside \$50,000.00 in his will for a new hospital in Sheboygan. While visiting his grave, his sister, Eliza Prange, died in a freak accident. She left \$200,000.00 as well for a new hospital. Work on the new hospital began, and it was opened in mid-January of 1933. The building was five stories high and contained ninety-four beds. It cost \$550,000.00 to build. In its first year of existence, 101 babies were delivered and over 1,100 patients were admitted. In 1941, a new nursery and children's ward were built.²⁵

The funds for an interdenominational chapel were donated in 1948. In 1951, the Kohler Pavilion was added to the hospital. It was three stories in height and 44-feet wide by 170-feet long. It increased the capacity of the hospital by sixty percent. The Kohler Pavilion contained an occupational therapy room, a cafeteria, and a psych ward. There were only four cities in the state with this sort of psychological capabilities.²⁶

In 1962, the third major addition to the hospital was constructed. It was called the Lucas Pavilion, and it opened in May of 1963. It was designed by Edgar Stubenrauch of Sheboygan and constructed for \$250,000.00 by Quasius Construction, Inc. of Sheboygan. It provided food service facilities, laboratory, and eighteen additional rooms with twenty-five beds, bringing the hospital's total to 190 beds.²⁷

Two stories were added to the Kohler Pavilion in 1970, bringing the total number of beds in the hospital to 250. In 1977, a \$7.8 million south wing was added to Memorial Hospital. It contained a new kitchen, cafeteria, lockers, employee lounge, pharmacy, offices, medical library, emergency room, and labor and delivery department. The following year, a \$3.9 renovation project was started. Two nursing station towers were constructed, and the Lucas Pavilion was renovated to include a pediatrics unit. Memorial Hospital has since affiliated with Aurora Health Care and is now called Sheboygan Memorial Medical Center.²⁸

This building was included in the reconnaissance survey. However, the many additions to the building have not always enhanced the historic architectural fabric of the original 1933 hospital. For this reason, the building has not been included in the list of buildings that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sheboygan Clinic

American doctors returning from World War I had learned of clinic type practice in France. Organized in the summer of 1920, the Sheboygan Clinic was a fairly new venture. However, it was not until 1922 that the clinic's doors opened with a total staff of eighteen doctors and surgeons. The building was three stories in height and was designed by Edgar Stubenrauch, who was related by marriage to two of the doctors on staff. It was located on the intersection of North 8th Street and Ontario Avenue and was the first reinforced concrete frame structure to be constructed in Sheboygan.²⁹

In May of 1926, the clinic opened a 24-hour a day phone line. The clinic underwent a major expansion from 1946 to 1948, adding an addition with an elevator and examination rooms to the north and a fourth floor over the original structure. An adjacent hotel building was demolished to provide additional parking. Between 1957 and 1965, fourteen new doctors were added to the Sheboygan Clinic. It was not until 1964 that portions of the fourth floor were completed and included an audiology, dental, and psychiatry departments, a waiting room, and a library. In 1965, a new lobby, office annex, and entrance from 8th Street were constructed. The remaining portions of the fourth floor were completed in 1971, adding eight professional offices, a waiting area, and a nurse's station.³⁰

The American Association of Medical Clinics accredited the Sheboygan Clinic in July of 1972. About this time, five additional doctors were added to the clinic. Just two years later, a 16,500 square foot, four-story addition was constructed on the north side of the building at a cost of \$750,000. It contained an additional elevator, more examination rooms, a modern records conveyor, a new laboratory, a pediatrics suite, an enlarged optometry department, and a relocated pharmacy. Eight more doctors and an oral surgeon were added to the staff shortly thereafter. In the late 1970s, the clinic consisted of thirty doctors, a surgeon, a dentist, an optometrist, an audiologist, and 120 other employees who serviced 142,000 patients each year. The clinic specialized in family practice and internal medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics, ophthalmology, cardiology, dermatology, gastro-enterology, urology, psychiatry, and surgery.³¹

A new 85,000 square foot clinic was constructed on the west side of Sheboygan at 2414 Kohler Memorial Drive and opened to the public on February 2, 1987. The architect for the new clinic was Universal Medical Buildings of Milwaukee and the contractor was C. D. Smith of Fond du Lac. The former clinic is currently used by Sheboygan County Health and Human Services whose address is 1011 North 8th Street. The Sheboygan Clinic affiliated with Aurora Health Care and Sheboygan Memorial Medical Center in 1997.³² The former clinic building was included in the reconnaissance survey. However, it did not seem necessary that the building be included with eligible buildings for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

American Red Cross

The tradition of the American Red Cross in Sheboygan dates back to July 27, 1916. The formation of the Sheboygan County Chapter is accredited to Marie Kohler and Gertrude Lohmann. In its infancy, the agency was headquartered at the American Legion Home. In the years prior to World War II, the group focused on first aid, accident prevention, and home care of the sick. During the war, efforts focused on production of knit articles, apparel, and surgical dressings required for the troops. This program became so large that it was necessary to move to a new building at 921 North 8th Street. Camp and hospital services were added in 1943, and on June 23, 1949, blood bank services were established. Blood drives were performed every Thursday afternoon at St. Nicholas Hospital until 1954.³³

From 1960 to 1963, the Red Cross operated out of a hotel at the corner of 8th Street and Center Avenue. In 1963, it moved, temporarily, to 724 New York Avenue while the hotel was razed and rebuilt. The Red Cross moved to 507 North 8th Street in 1975. In March of 1979, the Sheboygan County Chapter of the American Red Cross moved into its present headquarters at 2032 Erie Avenue.³⁴ With the exception of the 921 North 8th Street building that was included in the reconnaissance survey, none of the other structures were surveyed due to their lack of architectural integrity.

Early Labor Movements

Between 1860 and 1880, Sheboygan “was the poorest, most poverty-stricken, dilapidated city in Wisconsin.” Discontent among Sheboygan’s working class grew. A committee of affluent businessmen, including J. H. Plath, F. Geele, F. Zurheide, James End, Emil Guenther, and J. F. Kausler, heard the pleas of the working poor and agreed to meet with the local manufacturers in an effort to raise wages. After working the local business owners into a state of frenzy, a written notice was placed in the local newspaper stating, “If a union of working men in the factories is formed, Sheboygan Manufacturing Company, Phoenix Chair Company, Crocker Chair Company, and Zschetzsche and Sons Tannery have decided not to employ those who belong to or actively support the union and its purposes.” Thus the early labor union movement in Sheboygan was quelled for some time.³⁵

Spurred by German democratic socialism, the Central Labor Union of Sheboygan was organized by employees at the local breweries, tailor shops, and tanneries in May 1890. Workers from the furniture and shoe companies, carpenters, and dockworkers soon joined them. In 1892, the AFL took the Central Labor Union of Sheboygan under its wings. Sheboygan celebrated its first

Labor Day in 1894, and the union supported a tannery strike of 4,000 employees. The union also fought for the eight-hour workday and implementation of labor and welfare laws. During 1953, the Central Labor Council, as it was known at the time, claimed 31 local unions of 5,200 members including bus drivers, bartenders, movie operators, musicians, subcontractors, firefighters, and numerous others. In 1957, the AFL and CIO merged, growing the Central Labor Council to 32 unions with 8,400 members.³⁶

Also of note are the bitter labor disputes and strikes of the Kohler Company. Although the company is located in Kohler, many, if not most, of its employees live in Sheboygan, and these strikes had broad reaching effect on the economy, safety, and well being of Sheboygan. They drove not only friendships, but families, apart. The first major strike was from 1934 to 1941. On July 27, 1934, striking workers fought with armed company security. In the aftermath, forty-seven strikers were injured, and two were killed. National Guardsmen were called to the area.³⁷

The second strike began on April 5, 1954. Mass picketing, federal hearings, and senate committee investigations transpired until ultimately, a new union contract was sealed in 1962. In 1965, Kohler Company and the union agreed to a \$4.5 million package of back pay and pension. Although no one was killed during the 1954 strike, “reception committees” were organized by strikers in the “scabs” neighborhoods, causing much vandalism. Eventually half of the 2,200 union members crossed the picket line in an effort to support their families during this decade long dispute. At the time, it was America’s longest strike.³⁸

Socialist Movement

A relatively strong Socialist Movement occurred in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The national movement was strongly anti-war, especially during World War I, and believed that workers should unite to improve their status. Likewise, the Sheboygan movement was strongly oriented toward anti-war sentiments and for labor improvements. There were Socialist parties in a number of Wisconsin cities including Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Racine. Socialists in Milwaukee and Sheboygan had political success due to the high quality of members promoting socialism. They won elections and were intensely dedicated to achieving their objectives. The first two Socialists to win public office in the United States were Sheboygan aldermen Fred C. Haack and August L. Mohr in 1898. Sheboygan residents also elected Wisconsin’s first Socialist mayor, Charles A. Born, in 1903.³⁹

The Socialist Party of Sheboygan was well-organized organization, growing in strength from its beginnings in 1897 as a “Social Democratic Club” and remaining strong into the 1930s. The party usually held branch meeting once or twice a month in various places throughout Sheboygan. Buildings that the Socialists once used but are no longer in existence include: Calumet Hall, Eagle’s Hall Auditorium, Kneevers Hotel, Ninety-Nine Club, Schneider Hall, and Turner Hall. The Standard Hall, now K & D Standard Hall, and Fludernick’s Hall, now Dave’s Who’s Inn, were once used for meetings. These buildings are still extant, but because of their current condition, they were not surveyed. The Labor Union Hall, historically known as the Max R. Zaegel Company Building, was also rented for meetings and is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Croatian Hall, now the Boys and Girls Club of Sheboygan

County, was once used for social gatherings and meetings. Croatian Hall was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Fountain Park, Vollrath Park, and Lakeview Park also held numerous outdoor events.⁴⁰

Chapter 10 Notes

¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin; “Brotherhood is What Cemented Masonic Lodges.” *The Sheboygan Press*. July 16, 1995.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ General Files.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Whinfield, R. W. “Troop I Scouting in Wisconsin All Began in Sheboygan.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February 9, 1992; Grace-Walsingham Episcopal Church website <http://grace-walsingham.com/boyscouts.asp>; General Files.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Hildebrand, Janice. “Prescott Lodge Named for Local Girl Scout Founder.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 27, 1993; General Files.

¹⁴ General Files.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ “Clinic Opened in 1922.” *The Sheboygan Press*. August 1, 1978; General Files.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ General Files.

³⁴ Ibid.

-
- ³⁵ Hildebrand, Janice. *Chairs*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1994.
- ³⁶ General Files.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Buenker, John D. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume IV: The Progressive Era, 1893-1914*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998, pg. 284-285.
- ³⁹ Kneever, Earl E. and Charmaine L. Kneever. *The Sheboygan Socialists*. Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2003.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1871	Eligible
2629 North 7 th Street	Memorial Medical Center	1933	Surveyed
632 North 8 th Street	Max R. Zaegel & Company Building	1886	Listed
919-923 North 8 th Street	Rudnick Jewelers	1927	Surveyed
1011 North 8 th Street	Sheboygan Clinic	1922	Surveyed
704 South 15 th Street	Schreier Brewing	1911	Surveyed
733 Broadway Avenue	Croatian Hall	1927	Eligible
818 Huron Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907	Eligible
411 St. Clair Avenue	Masonic Temple	1929	Eligible
901 Superior Avenue	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged	1919	Eligible

Introduction

When the first settlers came to this state, religion of some sort was brought along with them. Early on, the Jesuits traveled with the early French fur trading pioneers and spread the word among the natives of the lands they visited. The diversity of the immigrants that came to the area brought many different types of religion and created many different types of religious groups. The churches helped people who came to the city. They organized charity groups and helped to found the first hospital. The first settlers were Yankees and later the boom of German immigrants that became the majority of the population. Both groups brought different beliefs with them.¹

Early religious gatherings were small and held in private residences because there were no other buildings to be used for religious purposes during the early years of the city. Once buildings were constructed they were not only used on the Sabbath to worship, but they were meeting centers for the groups around the city. They organized everything from the first Boy Scout troop in the state to women's groups. They were also used to help the new immigrants adjust to life in the community. The churches that are identified are early representation of the settling of many different ethnic groups and religions of Sheboygan.²

Christianity

Baptist

Sarah Trowbridge Cole and her father William S. Trowbridge founded the First Baptist Church in Sheboygan on February 11, 1838. William became known as Deacon Trowbridge. The first congregation was torn apart by the harsh winter of 1838 when the majority of the people left Sheboygan. In 1845, Reverend Luke Hitchcock reorganized the church, and the congregation built their first church building. The original site of the church was on Wisconsin Avenue between Seventh Street and Eighth Street. Although this congregation no longer exists, this building was identified in the intensive survey as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places despite renovations and relocation of the building to its current site at 521 Ontario Avenue in 1925.³

In 1876 a group of Baptists, new immigrants to Sheboygan from Brandenburg, Germany, joined the English-speaking First Baptist Church. However, it soon became evident that a German-speaking Baptist church was necessary. 29 charter members, including H.L. Dietz, organized the First German Baptist Church on March 6, 1891. In 1893, they purchased land at Erie Avenue and North 10th Street for \$2,500 and built a church. It was designed by William C. Weeks and was paid for with the assistance of German Baptist churches in Milwaukee, Racine, and Manitowoc. During the 1930s, the church's name was changed to Bethel Baptist Church. In 1971, the congregation moved to a new location on the far south side of Sheboygan on Weeden Creek Road, outside of this survey's boundaries. The original church remains located at 936 Erie Avenue, is now used for non-religious purposes, and was included in the intensive survey; however, it was not found to be eligible for listing in the National Register.⁴

In addition to Bethel Baptist Church, there are two other active Baptist congregations in Sheboygan: Harbor Community Church at 612 Center Avenue and Blessed Hope Baptist Church at 1704 North 17th Street. Blessed Hope was included in the reconnaissance survey.

Bible

Immanuel Congregational Church was organized in the fall of 1925. Construction of a new church started in January of 1993 by the David Ehler Building Service. Dedicated in January of 1994, the new church located at 2428 Superior Avenue contains a 250-seat sanctuary, basement fellowship hall used for Sunday school and a nursery, and kitchen. At that time, it was known as Immanuel Evangelical Congregational Church; now it is now known as Immanuel Bible Church.⁵ This church was included in the intensive survey; however, is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Catholic

German and Irish Catholics were moving to Sheboygan at about the same time as the German Lutherans. There was little negative reception to the Catholics in Sheboygan as there was at this time in the Eastern United States. When Martin Henni was ordained as the first Bishop of the Milwaukee Diocese in 1844, there were only 4 priests serving Catholics in Wisconsin. In 1845, the first Catholic mass was celebrated in Sheboygan by missionary Father Casper Rehel and ten families, at the nonextant residence of Alban Kent located on Jefferson Avenue between South 7th and 8th Streets on August 24, 1845. The first Catholic church was erected two years later in 1847 and was only thirty feet by twenty feet. From 1845 to 1850, Father Rehel visited the Sheboygan congregation once every three months. In 1850, Reverend F.X. Etshmann became the first resident priest at what was known as St. Mary Magdalene Church.⁶

A parish school was started in 1852 by Father Benedict Smeddink in a brick, 2-story building facing Superior Avenue in 1859. The School Sisters of Notre Dame, a religious group dedicated to religious education, came to teach at the school but withdrew before the end of the school year due to friction with Father Smeddink. After Father Smeddink's removal during the August of 1860, the Sisters returned. Several classroom additions were completed throughout the late 1800s and a new school was constructed in 1891, itself receiving several additions in the years the following years.⁷

In 1862, Father Michael Haider came to Sheboygan to lead the congregation, which was still operating out of the small wood framed building, and set a goal to build a substantially larger, stone church. The block south of the church was purchased for \$2,200; however this purchase left no funds available for construction of the church. Quarry land along the Pigeon River was purchased for \$50 and donated by Jacob Jung to supply stone for the new church. Due to the size of the undertaking, Father Haider had overwhelming opposition to the construction of the new church. Eventually the pastor's conviction convinced the parishioners and construction began in 1867 and was completed in 1871. Local individuals, including Mrs. Casper Reinwald, Michael Gottschalk, and Mrs. John Blackstock, and organizations donated the bells in the bell towers of the church. The original church structure, which was continued to be used as a fellowship hall, was renamed Haider Hall.⁸

In 1891, a new school was built. In 1893, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, who served at the church, were in charge of organizing St. Nicholas Hospital, located at 916 Huron Avenue and noted in the survey as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Another new, modern school building was constructed for Holy Name School at 814 Superior Avenue in 1953, which was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Holy Name School changed its name to Holy Family School in the late 1990s. On September 11, 1994, a 150th Anniversary stone memorial was dedicated on the east lawn of the church.⁹

Holy Name Catholic Church, located at 818 Huron Avenue, was noted in the survey as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Proposed in the survey was the Holy Name Historic District, comprising of Holy Name Church, Holy Family School, the Holy Name Nunnery, the Holy Name Rectory, and the former St. Nicholas Hospital and Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged buildings.

Holy Name was a mother parish to St. Peter Claver, 1888; Immaculate Conception, 1903; Ss. Cyril & Methodius, 1910; St. Clement, 1914; and St. Dominic; 1926.¹⁰

By the fall of 1885, the need for a second Catholic congregation was brought to the attention of Milwaukee Diocese Archbishop Michael Heiss, who delegated Reverend J.P. Van Treeck the responsibility of forming the new parish, eventually founded on January 30, 1888. The Sheboygan River served as a boundary, as all Catholics south of it were asked to join the new parish. The first mass at St. Peter Claver was given by Father Van Treeck on September 30, 1888. The first church building was a two-story brick building valued at \$8,000 housing a school on the first floor and the sanctuary on the second floor, as well as living space for the Sisters of St. Agnes, teachers at the school. The Leo Hall was constructed on South 12th Street in 1889 as fellowship space for the congregation. In 1890, property was acquired for Holy Cross Cemetery on South 12th Street. As the congregation grew, the original church building was no longer sufficient. A new, stone Romanesque style church, designed by Brust and Phillips of Milwaukee, was constructed at 1444 South 11th Street from 1907 to 1908 for \$50,000. Father Van Treeck held the first mass there on June 21, 1908. This building was included in the intensive survey but is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Interior remodeling, including murals and lighting, took place for the church's 50th anniversary in 1937. Leo Hall was demolished when the original school building was replaced by another in 1956. From 1955 to 1958, extensive renovations were made to the entrances and interior. These were designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, Inc. From 1961 to 1962, the church was connected to the rectory with an administration wing and the rectory was remodeled. This too was designed by Stubenrauch and Associates. The sanctuary was renovated in 1963 as designed by a Milwaukee architect and former member of the church, Bernard Gruenke.¹¹

Originally, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church was founded to serve the Lithuanian Catholic community of Sheboygan. In July of 1903, an existing church on the south east corner of Erie Avenue and North 10th Street, known as Church of Christ, Divine Science, was purchased for \$6,000. Immaculate Conception had a difficult beginning being served by numerous priests for varying lengths of time. Several months found the parish without a priest due to the small number of priests in the Diocese that spoke Lithuanian. Growth occurred nonetheless. In 1939,

a new rectory was built. An addition and extensive remodeling of the church hall occurred in 1948. Both projects were designed by local architect Edgar Stubenrauch. By 1953, the church facilities were deemed insufficient. 6.9 acres of land on Sheboygan's south side were purchased on which a new church and school was constructed in 1960. A new rectory was constructed in 1964 and the original church building was razed in 1967. The original bell tower, donated in 1903 by the St. Joseph Society and inscribed in Lithuanian, was saved and was relocated to the school/church building in 1978. In 1993, a proper church addition was made to the school. It was designed by Stubenrauch and Associates. In 1999, the steeple was replaced with an onion dome.¹² The church, located at 1305 Humboldt Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Father James Cherne founded Ss. Cyril & Methodius Catholic Church in 1910 and served the Slavic-speaking immigrants to Sheboygan, who originally attended St. Peter Claver. These immigrants could not speak the official language of Sheboygan, German, and wanted to attend a church that worshipped in their native language. The two churches came together to form a parochial school in 1916 in the basement of the parish meeting hall of St. Cyril and Methodius. A school building was built in 1918.¹³ The church and school buildings, located at 828 New Jersey Avenue, were included in the intensive survey and are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register

St. Clement Catholic Church was founded in 1914. A church was built at 707 North 6th Street in 1927.¹⁴ The church was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register. A school building, which is not used by the parish as a school today, is located at 721 North 6th Street and was not included in the intensive survey.

St. Dominic Catholic Church was incorporated on September 11, 1926. 20 acres of land were purchased on the northwest side of Sheboygan; one square block between Geele and Cleveland Avenues and North 21st and 22nd Streets was used for the church, which left 97 building lots for sale, providing means to finance the church's construction. The original church building was a combination church on the first floor and school on the second and was built in 1927 and dedicated on January 15, 1928. It was designed by Mark Pfaller of Milwaukee and built by A.E. Nack Construction Company of Sheboygan. It is located at 2108 North 21st Street, was included in the survey, and is eligible for listing in the National Register. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi taught at the school and lived in a convent building, located at 2113 North 22nd Street, built in 1936. It was designed by W.C. Weeks and cost \$15,000. Also in 1936, the interior of the church was remodeled at a cost of \$1,200. A pipe organ was installed in 1938. The convent and original church building are in a Romanesque-Spanish mission style of architecture. From 1951 to 1953, an addition was made to the convent to house more teachers and provide additional classrooms. A new rectory was constructed in 1954 at the southeast corner of Geele Avenue and 22nd Street. When a new church building was constructed in 1965, the school took up use of the entire original building. Its renovation was overseen by Bray Architects of Sheboygan. The convent building was demolished in 2006 to make room for a fellowship hall/gymnasium addition connecting the new church and school buildings.¹⁵ St. Dominic Church, St. Dominic School, and the St. Dominic Parish Rectory located at 2133 North 22nd Street were all included in the survey comprising the potentially eligible St. Dominic Church Historic District.

Church of Christ, Scientists

One of the few Church of Christ Scientists buildings in the city was a reading room located at 605 Niagara Avenue. This building, being one of the few of its kind, was well used by the Christian Scientists of the area. A fire raged through the building and destroyed it in 1972.¹⁶

Also, a church existed on the south east corner of Erie Avenue and North 10th Streets, originally known as the Church of Christ, Divine Science. It was purchased in 1903 by Immaculate Conception Catholic Church for \$6,000 and was razed in 1967. Little else is known about this church.¹⁷

Currently, there are two Church of Christ, Scientists congregations active in Sheboygan, including Sheboygan Church of Christ at 1815 North 29th Street and Community Church of Christ at 1124 Pershing Avenue. Both were included in the reconnaissance survey.

Episcopalian

In 1845, Reverend S.K. Miller visited Sheboygan and held Sunday services. Due to the large attendance at these services, Reverend Miller saw a need to organize a congregation. Reverend William Homman organized Grace Episcopal Church on December 6, 1847. They constructed a small wood-frame church on the site of the extant church. The first service there was held on Christmas Day 1847. In 1870, construction started on a larger, stone church at 1011 North 7th Street. This building was included in the intensive survey, is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and is part of the potentially eligible Downtown Churches Historic District. On February 21, 1911, the first Boy Scout Troop in Wisconsin was started at Grace Episcopal Church. Also located at the church is a nationally known shrine which was consecrated in 1931. Called the Chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham, it is located on the west side of the church's transept. It is believed to be the first shrine of its kind in any parish church in the United States.¹⁸ The church's rectory at 630 Ontario Avenue was also included in the survey, noted as eligible for listing in the National Register, and a part of the proposed Downtown Churches Historic District.

Evangelical Free

Organized in 1876, the Evangelical Free Church was originally the South Side Methodist Church until its name change in 1945. The first church building was located on Kentucky Avenue and South 7th Street. In 1897, the church moved to 1600 South 9th Street, and a combination youth center and chapel was built directly across the street at 1552 South 9th Street in 1949. Neither of these two buildings were included in the intensive survey. In 1975, the Evangelical Free congregation moved to its current location, a former Red Owl Supermarket building, at 1710 North 15th Street.¹⁹ This building was included in the intensive survey; however, it is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Full Gospel

In 1959, the Brethren in Christ Church founded Wisconsin's first Brethren denomination church. They purchased and remodeled the former Adas Israel synagogue at 2016 North 13th Street, which was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register. A dedication was held on November 8, 1959. The building was later rented by a Spanish-speaking congregation. In 2001, the church was occupied by the Ministry of Peace, a Full Gospel congregation. Ministry of Peace was formerly located at 1130 Geele Avenue, which was not included in the intensive survey.²⁰

Greek Orthodox

In the late-1800s, Southern Greeks immigrated to Sheboygan. They were mostly unskilled farmers who went to work in Sheboygan's furniture factories, tanneries, and railroads. They settled in a neighborhood called "Greek Town" south of Indiana Avenue between 7th and 14th Streets. In 1902, they founded a Greek Orthodox congregation, which was served by traveling clergymen in a garage on South 8th Street. St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1906, the second Greek Orthodox Church in the United States. Soon thereafter, Sheboygan's Greek community became one of the most important orthodox centers in the upper Midwest with nearly 300 members at one point, growing rapidly in the years following World War II. The church at 1425 South 10th Street still serves Sheboygan area residents as well as those of Greek descent from as far away as Manitowoc and Green Bay and was included in the intensive survey. It is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as the original Byzantine interior and exterior have only been altered lightly since its construction. In 1980, a new dome was placed on the bell tower.²¹

Lutheran

Lutheran churches in Sheboygan are the most commonly found. The immigration of German Lutherans to the United States dates back to 1817 when the King of Prussia wanted to unite the Lutherans and the Reformed. Most settled in Milwaukee and later moved to Sheboygan where there was abundant land to settle. When they were first established, there were two different kinds of Lutheran Churches, those that were speaking the German language and those that spoke English.²²

The first Lutheran Pastor in Sheboygan was Reverend Otto Einfeldt from Milwaukee in 1848. On May 26, 1853, he and sixteen lay members organized the first Lutheran congregation and school in Sheboygan, and came to call themselves Trinity Lutheran Church of German Evangelical Lutheran Unaltered Augsburg Confession. He had served there for only a year when in 1854, on a trip to St. Louis, Missouri, he suffered from sunstroke and died. On January 14, 1855, the church became part of the Missouri Synod and later shortened the name to Trinity Lutheran Church. The church was known through Sheboygan's German community as "Dreieinigkeits Kirche," meaning "Trinity Church" in German. A small church building was bought in 1854 and was destroyed completely by a fire on October 5, 1868. In 1869, a replacement was designed by Reverend Martin Stephan, Jr. of Illinois and constructed by Ebenreiter & Hildebrand at its current location on the corner of North 9th Street and Wisconsin

Avenue. Transepts and balconies were added to the sanctuary in 1882. Until 1922, services were held in German at Trinity. Bilingual services in German and English were held until 1974. From 1968 to 1976, a long term renovation project was undertaken which connected the church to the adjacent school and provided accessibility. Trinity Lutheran Church is located at 824 Wisconsin Avenue and was included in the intensive survey.²³

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was founded on February 11, 1864. The congregation's first church was built on the corner of South 10th Street and Indiana Avenue and dedicated on January 5, 1868. In 1892, another church was built on the corner of Clara Avenue and South 9th Street. Shortly thereafter, the church suffered a dwindling in membership as many of its members were ship builders who moved from Sheboygan to Manitowoc. Eventually, the congregation thinned down to only 9 voting members and the last resident pastor resigned. Pastor William Wambsganss, of Bethlehem Lutheran Church, served the congregation until 1921. In 1913, the church joined the Missouri Synod and changed its name to Our Savior's Lutheran Church, which it is still called to this day. In September 1922, the location of the Clara Street church became undesirable and the church was moved and completely remodeled on land purchased nearby at High Avenue and South 10th Street. The congregation began to flourish. In November of 1926, a parsonage was completed for the new resident pastor. Again, the church decided to relocate to its current location the corner of Mead Avenue and South 10th Street where a combined church and parsonage were built starting in 1951. The new modified English Gothic style church designed by W.C. Weeks was dedicated on May 17, 1953. In 1984, an addition was made to the church which included offices, sacristy, and classrooms. In 1986, another addition was completed which included a new entrance, expanded narthex, restrooms, classrooms, kitchen, and elevator for accessibility. In 1999, the sanctuary was renovated, retaining its original gothic style. The Studios of Potente of Kenosha served as the designer and general contractor.²⁴ The church, located at 917 Mead Avenue, is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

In the late 1800s, Trinity Lutheran Church and School were feeling the pressures of large growth and established several daughter congregations: St. Paul Lutheran Church in 1889, Bethlehem Lutheran Church in 1890, and Immanuel Lutheran School Church in 1890.²⁵

St. Paul Lutheran Church branched out from Trinity Lutheran Church in 1889 after purchasing three lots on Calumet Drive for a branch school. It was incorporated as a Missouri Synod congregation on October 30, 1904. A new church was built at 1818 North 13th Street in 1930.²⁶ It was included in the intensive survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church was officially dedicated on November 9, 1890. All services were originally spoken in German at the church located on Georgia Avenue and South 12th Street. In the summer of 1900, a tornado struck Sheboygan and Bethlehem's church steeple was destroyed. A replacement was erected shortly after. In the 1920s, the Young People's Society raised enough money to purchase two houses next to the parsonage and had them moved to Broadway Avenue in order to make room for the new Jugenverein Hall. The hall served as a family social center with four basement bowling alleys, a kitchen, and a fellowship hall. Additional renovations occurred in 1959. Church renovations took place in 1965 including new pews, a

new pulpit and lectern, radiator heating was changed to baseboard heating, carpeting was installed, and clear sliding glass windows replaced frosted glass in the narthex partition. Other extensive renovations of the church and school took place in a \$1 million four-phase remodeling plan starting in 1989.²⁷ Both the Church building located at 1121 Georgia Avenue and the school building at 1123 Georgia Avenue were included in the intensive survey; however, neither are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

On January 20, 1890, the first meeting to organize Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was held at the home of Charles Koll, where the name Die Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Immanuel's Gemeinde (the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation) was chosen. The church was officially founded on February 4, 1890. A church building was built on the far south side of town in 1890 by Theodore Roeder and Company for \$6,300. In 1898, the first Young People's Society was organized. Italian stained glass windows were installed in 1914. In 1916, Immanuel Hall was constructed. It contained an auditorium and kitchen on the first floor and bowling alley and pool hall in the basement. In 1921, weekly English services began in addition to the existing German services. During the 1940s, a Men's Club was organized and Immanuel Church sponsored Lenten radio broadcasts on local radio station WHBL. In 1950, a basement was constructed for further assembly and office space, a tunnel was made to connect it to the school, and the chancel was remodeled. It wasn't until 1961 that German services were discontinued altogether. The extant Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 1634 Illinois Avenue and was included in the intensive survey while deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register. The Immanuel Hall was not included in the survey due to a 1975 conversion into apartments resulting in the complete loss of historic character of the building.²⁸

Missionary Reverend William Staehling came to Sheboygan seeking German Lutherans who were not members of other parishes, he held services for them at the Union Avenue Methodist Church at South 8th Street and Union Avenue. On January 12, 1902, St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was formally founded. The first church building, constructed in 1902 and now used as a parish hall, was located on the corner of South 11th Street and Broadway Avenue and served as a sanctuary as well as fellowship and schoolroom spaces. It was designed by local architect Charles Hilpertshauser and was constructed for \$3,886. Services were held weekly in German. During the spring of 1905, a house at 1101 Broadway Avenue was purchased and renovated for a parsonage. The school was discontinued in 1911. In 1923, a new church building, designed by Sheboygan architect Edgar Stubenrauch and constructed by Franz Radloff, was built. In 1950, the parsonage building was moved to South 10th Street, and in June 1952, a new, larger parsonage was dedicated on the same site as the first at 1706 South 11th Street. Classrooms were added to the church in 1959. On Good Friday of 1974, a lightning bolt struck the church chimney causing an estimated \$4,000 in damage. In 1998, the church was extensively remodeled including the sanctuary, offices, restrooms, and a new elevator for accessibility.²⁹ Neither parsonage was included in the survey. However, the church, located at 1711 South 11th Street, was included in the survey, although it was deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register.

Unlike Trinity Church and its branch churches, services at St. Mark Lutheran Church were always spoken in English only: the first Lutheran Church to do so in Sheboygan. The congregation was organized in 1909 by Reverend Henry Sieck. During construction of the

church, services were held at the nonextant former Eagles Hall at 711 New York Avenue. The church was dedicated on August 6, 1911. In 1919, a full time pastor was at the church, Reverend William M. Czanabske. A parsonage, not included in the intensive survey, was at 528 Ontario Avenue. The church building was completely demolished and rebuilt in 1968.³⁰ Due to its age, the church at 1019 North 7th Street was included in the intensive survey as a non-contributing building in the proposed Downtown Churches Historic District.

First United Lutheran Church began in late summer of 1934 by Reverend George B. McCreary. The first service was held on September 9, 1934, in the Knights of Pythias Hall. On September 30, 1934, Sunday school was offered by 3 teachers to 7 children. On November 10, 1934, this Missouri Synod congregation was formalized with 25 members. That same year, a Women's Missionary Society was formed. The following year a Brotherhood was formed due to increasing membership. In 1936, the congregation purchased the former Erie Avenue German Methodist Church located at the northwest corner of Erie Avenue and North 7th Street, holding its first service in its own home on Thanksgiving Day. Outgrowing this building, the congregation set forth on construction of a new building on a 2.4-acre parcel of land on Kohler Memorial Drive in 1959. Alfred Stewert of Milwaukee was the architect. After two fires during construction, it was dedicated the following year at a cost of \$400,000 and included a 21,400 square foot sanctuary, some office and classroom space, and a small hall for its 900 members. A bell tower was added in 1961. By 1969, the church had grown to 1,500 members and underwent a \$460,000 expansion. The architect was Richard Paul Linde and the contractor was Scotty Smith Construction Co. A pipe organ was placed in 1982. In 1993, the fellowship hall, classrooms, offices, and sanctuary were renovated.³¹ The church located at 2401 Kohler Memorial Drive, was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Luther Memorial Lutheran Church held its first service and Sunday school classes on October 5, 1947, in the upper flat of Steven Maretich. On April 11, 1948, a chapel at Pershing Avenue and North 12th Street was dedicated, and on August 5, 1948, they officially became a Lutheran congregation. The name Luther Memorial Church was not chosen until November 9, 1949. The current church was constructed at 1127 Eisner Avenue in 1964 and includes a nave, classrooms, and a fellowship hall.³² It was included in the intensive survey, but due to age is ineligible for listing in the National Register.

With the help of St. Andrew Lutheran Church, a small Lutheran Sunday school was started in the spring of 1950 at the Weidemeyer home at 2031 Cooper Avenue which led to the formation of a new Lutheran parish. The congregation of St. Peter Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized on March 4, 1951, and construction of St. Peter Evangelical Lutheran Church began later that year. It was designed by local architect Edgar A. Stubenrauch, and the congregation acted as its own general contractor. During construction, the congregation met for services at St. Andrew's Hall, located at 1711 South 11th Street. The church, located at 2104 Geele Avenue, was completed in June of 1952 and dedicated on June 7, 1953. A new church was constructed next to the first church in 1986, and a fellowship hall and classroom addition was erected in 2000. The church was included in the intensive survey, but due to its age; it is ineligible for listing in the National Register.³³

Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, a daughter parish of Immanuel Lutheran Church, was founded by pastor Harold Wageman in 1953 and was originally known as South West Lutheran Mission. Services were held the basement of the pastor's home near South 20th Street and David Street; the first service was held on January 18, 1953. By 1955, the church built a new building on a four-acre site nearby. Construction began in the fall of 1954 by Rammer Construction Co. The building's architect was Edgar A. Stubenrauch, and its design was called neo-modern at the time. It was 54 feet by 80 feet with a capacity of 200 persons and cost approximately \$50,000. In 1965, the church underwent an addition, to accommodate the growing congregation, including 100 additional seats in the nave, a new office, washrooms, classrooms, and enlarged kitchen. At this time a new parsonage was constructed. Today, this Missouri Synod church is now located at 1614 South 23rd Street and has 600 members. The church building was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register.³⁴

Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church became a mission congregation of the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod in 1961. Members used the Sheboygan YMCA, located at 812 Broughton Drive, for their Sunday services until 1966, when a new church building was constructed. The new church was designed by Sheboygan architect Edgar Stubenrauch and built by Zwerg Construction Company. A Christian day school wing was added in 1973 by Bob Maxfield Construction Company of Sheboygan. A new sanctuary was constructed in 2006. The church, located at 2132 North 27th Street was included in the intensive survey but is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.³⁵

Other active Lutheran churches in Sheboygan include the Hmong Ebenezer Lutheran Church at 1431 St. Clair Avenue, Our Redeemer Lutheran Church at 3027 Wilgus Avenue, and Trinity Lutheran Church at 6522 South Business Drive. Our Redeemer Lutheran Church was included in the reconnaissance survey.

Pentecostal

The Apostolic Bible Church was dedicated on August 25, 1979 at 1341 North 31st Street. The church has a 300 person capacity and contains a full basement with a dining hall, kitchen, Sunday school rooms, nursery, assembly hall, and restrooms.³⁶ The church was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Presbyterian

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church was organized on September 26, 1898, at a meeting held at Woodman's Hall. The church, located at 1429 North 5th Street, was dedicated in 1915.³⁷ It was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Reformed

The first group of Reformed settlers came from Lippe, Germany. They emigrated in July of 1847 and established a Reformed Church headed by Friedrich Reineking. The first Reformed congregation in Sheboygan was primarily composed of Hollanders who wanted a church that

worshipped in their own language. Two different churches were constructed, one on the corner of Ontario Avenue and North 10th Street in 1893, and the other on the corner of North 6th Street and Ontario Avenue in 1938.³⁸ Hope Reformed Church at 612 Ontario Avenue and the Church Rectory at 1014 North 6th Street were included in the intensive survey, noted as potentially eligible for listing on the Nation Register, and are part of the proposed Downtown Churches Historic District.

The Netherlands Reformed Congregation was organized on March 25, 1910. In 1912, land on the corner of North 4th Street and Superior Avenue was acquired for the construction of a church building. The congregation relocated to a new church at 1556 North 16th Street on October 9, 1970. After selling this building to the Hmong Christian Reformed Church in the fall of 1987, the Netherlands Reformed Congregation temporarily rented the Seventh Day Adventist Church until the construction of their new home at 511 North 26th Street was complete in 1989. Kleiber Construction of Plymouth started construction on the church designed by Jack Hetherington of Donohue Engineers and Architects in the spring of 1988.³⁹ Only the 16th Street Hmong Christian Reformed Church was included in the intensive survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

A new south side Reformed congregation was established in the September of 1958. Bethany Reformed Church was initially comprised of members who left Hope Reformed Church. The first service was held on May 4, 1958, at James Madison School. In 1959, the church started a three-phase building plan on a 9.34 acre plot of land on Washington Avenue donated by Hope Reformed Church. The first phase was a school building completed in 1960. It was designed by Satre and Senescall Architects and constructed by A.E. Nack Construction. After construction, the congregation held services in the school's social hall until the second phase, a sanctuary and nave was completed in 1971. The sanctuary and nave were designed by Glenn Groth of Linde-Groth Architecture and built by Bob Maxfield Construction Company. A parsonage at 342 South 12th Street was also constructed at this time. The third phase, a fellowship hall, was completed in 1998.⁴⁰ The buildings at 1315 Washington Avenue were included in the intensive survey but are ineligible for listing in the National Register due to their age.

Calvin Christian Reformed began in 1958 with 33 families. In 1960, the parish purchased the 1867 cast bell from the old Sheboygan County Courthouse which had been held at Franklin School since the courthouse was razed in 1934. Construction began on a new 12,000 square foot church in 1979. Bob Maxfield Construction Company was the general contractor and Richard P. Linde was the architect. The \$900,000 facility included spaces for meeting room, nursery, restrooms, kitchen, choir, and classrooms. In 2006, east and west wings of the building were constructed housing more classrooms.⁴¹ The church located at 2313 Saemann Avenue was included in the survey but is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Another Reformed church active in Sheboygan is First Christian Reformed Church at 428 Geele Avenue.

United Church of Christ

Due to the limited availability of different denominations for families scattered throughout Sheboygan County, The First Congregational Church, was founded by 15 charter members at a meeting in a Sheboygan schoolhouse on August 17, 1845. It was the first church in the city of Sheboygan. A church was constructed in 1847. It was enlarged in 1852, presumably when the Presbyterians merged with them. The church was moved in 1867 to North 7th Street and used as a barn until it was destroyed by fire in 1919. For many years the congregation was located at 7th Street and Ontario Avenue. The church in use today was constructed and dedicated in 1960 at 310 Bluff Avenue.⁴² It was not included in the intensive survey and is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to its age.

Zion Reformed Church was founded in 1853 by a group of German pioneers, the same year Sheboygan received its charter as a city. Property was purchased on Erie Avenue and North 8th Street for \$210 and a combined church and parsonage was constructed for \$600 with assistance from the Reformed Mission Board of the East in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. An organ was added in 1855. The original pastor, Reverend Muehlmeier, helped to found Mission House College, now Lakeland College. In 1888, a larger church was necessary and was constructed the following year at North 6th Street and Erie Avenue for \$17,000. The building at 604 Erie Avenue was included in the intensive survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The Sheboygan Symphony Orchestra was organized at the church in 1918. Zion Church sponsored several other churches: Ebenezer United Church of Christ in 1912, Grace United Church of Christ in Kohler in 1927, and St. Paul's United Church of Christ in 1928. The congregation moved in 1953 from the second church building into a larger church constructed by Houmes Construction Co. at 1125 North 6th Street. This building was also included in the survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. At some point in time the Reformed Church merged with the Evangelical Reformed Church, and in 1957, the church joined with the Congregation Christian Churches and changed its name to Zion United Church of Christ. In 1969, Zion purchased the property east of the parsonage and converted it into a parish activity center. The Hearthside Home for teen-age girls was established by the church in 1972. The church also owns a recreational facility on the Pigeon River, named Camp Akela. In 2006, the church ceased affiliation with the United Church of Christ and is now called Zion Church.⁴³

On May 2, 1902, St. John's Evangelical Church was organized, as a German Evangelical Church. In the first year, the congregation held its meetings in a vacant store building at 1716 Calumet Drive. Construction of a white-frame church at Lincoln Avenue and North 13th Street began in November 1902 and was completed in 1903. A parsonage was built next to the church in 1905. A couple years later, the church was enlarged via a full basement. Originally, services were held in German. The first English language service was held in 1926 due to a growing demand. A new Sunday school hall was built in 1929 with the intention of building a new church shortly thereafter. However, the Great Depression's affects were strong and long lasting. It was not until 1955, that a new church was adjoined to the hall, replacing the old church. The name was changed to St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1950 and St. John's United Church of Christ in 1957 after the merger of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Congregational Christian Churches. In 1966, a new parsonage was purchased. The former parsonage was renovated for office and school facilities.⁴⁴ The extant brick church, at 1248

Lincoln Avenue, was not included in the intensive survey and is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Ebenezer United Church of Christ was founded on July 21, 1912, a year after becoming a mission Sunday school of Zion Reformed Church. Originally named Ebenezer Reformed Church, the name changed to Ebenezer Evangelical and Reformed in 1934 and to Ebenezer United Church of Christ in 1961. The parish first congregated in a store building on Calumet Drive and Cooper Avenue until Christmas 1914. It was that year that a church was constructed at 1556 North 16th Street. In 1946, stained glass windows were installed, and the interior of the church was completely remodeled in 1952 to mark the 40th anniversary. When the parish outgrew these facilities, it purchased a 9-acre plot of land and constructed a new, larger church and parsonage for \$636,727 in 1970.⁴⁵ Still located at 3215 Saemann Avenue, the church was included in the intensive survey but due to its age is ineligible for listing in the National Register. The 16th Street church is now home to the Hmong Christian Reformed Church and was included in the intensive survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Growth on Sheboygan's south side lead Zion Church to begin a Sunday school to serve its members in this area, leading to the establishment of St. Paul's Reformed Church on May 16, 1928. In June 1929, a church was constructed at Union Avenue and Wedemeyer Street and was dedicated in October of that year. In 1955, the church, then known as St. Paul Evangelical and Reformed Church, built an addition. It was designed by Irion and Reinke of Oshkosh and constructed by the Sheboygan firm Jos. Schmitt and Sons. Eventually, the church changed its name to St. Paul's United Church of Christ.⁴⁶ The church located at 2114 Wedemeyer Street was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

United Methodist

Groups of Methodists in the area date back to 1837. Services, spoken in English, were held irregularly during 1837 because the pastor, Reverend H.W. Frick, was pastor of the Methodist church in Sheboygan Falls as well. However, a Methodist Church was organized in Sheboygan in 1847, and a building was erected on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and 8th Street the following year and was known as the "Sheboygan Mission". This congregation later became known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880, the church building was moved to the corner of North 7th Street and Ontario Avenue. By 1903, the congregation outgrew the old church building; it was sold and moved to an unknown location. A new brick church was built on the Ontario Avenue site. By 1928, this church became inadequate for the congregation's needs and the house to the east was purchased and demolished along with the brick church. In June 1929, construction began on a new stone church with a final cost of \$125,000. The new church was dedicated from April 6-13, 1930. The word "Episcopal" was removed from all Methodist churches' names in 1943, and the church eventually became known as St. Luke United Methodist Church.⁴⁷ The extant church at 623 Ontario Avenue was included in the intensive survey, noted as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and part of the potential Downtown Churches Historic District.

In 1848, Fountain Park United Methodist Church was organized as a small mission of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Church. It was housed in several churches since its organization.

The first church was located on Niagara Avenue between North 8th and 9th Streets. Three churches have been built on its present site at 828 Erie Avenue, each torn down to make room for the next new building.⁴⁸ The extant church was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Also in 1848, a group of German Methodists settled in Sheboygan. They were served by a pioneer minister as a part of the German Methodist Circuit, along with settlers in Brillion, Charleston, Plymouth Town Line, Green Bay Road Settlement, and Sauk Trail. Eventually these branches each became independent and the Sheboygan branch founded the German Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851. Property on Erie Avenue and North 7th Street was purchased on March 28, 1865. Erie Avenue Methodist Church was built on this site and served the congregation until 1891 when a second church was built, replacing the first building. In 1936, the church was sold to the First United Lutheran Church. In 1937, the Wisconsin Conference decided that the then named Erie Avenue Methodist Church was located too close to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Erie Avenue church merged with the south side Union Avenue Methodist Church, forming the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.⁴⁹

A mission Sunday school was started in a chapel on Union Avenue between South 8th and 9th Streets in 1892. The First Methodist Church purchased land at 823 Union Avenue for the mission on March 9, 1893. A residence at 634 Union Avenue was purchased as a parsonage in 1927, and the congregation was organized as the Union Avenue Methodist Church in 1928. The pastor of the Erie Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was appointed its pastor in 1936. The two churches joined services at the Union Avenue church on Palm Sunday of 1937 and officially merged their 200 total members in August of that year forming the Wesley Methodist Church. To accommodate the merger, church and parsonage renovations and additions were undertaken and were dedicated on July 17, 1938. Between 1982 and 1987, the sanctuary was renovated.⁵⁰ The original church at 823 Union Avenue was included in the intensive survey but not deemed eligible for listing in the National Register due to the extensive renovations and additions.

Another Methodist church existed from 1871 until 1945, originally known as the First Norwegian Church. Its members were primarily Norwegian sailors and their families who first congregated for services in a vacated tavern building on Indiana Avenue. The congregation purchased a church on November 4, 1898, on the corner of Kentucky Avenue and South 8th Street. In 1909, a new church was constructed on South 9th Street and Spring Avenue and a parsonage was built in 1916. There were several periods in the church's history where it was without a pastor and existed solely as a Sunday school. Norwegian speaking pastors served the parish until 1940, when the pastor began services only in English. In May of 1943, the Norwegian-Danish Conference dissolved and the church became part of the Wisconsin Conference. Due to the proximity of two Methodist churches on Sheboygan's south side, the conference closed the then called South Side Methodist Church. The 31 existing members and 80 Sunday school children left the Methodist faith and joined the Evangelical Free Church of America. The church property was sold in 1945 and was not included in the intensive survey.⁵¹

Judaism

The Jewish religion came to Sheboygan in the late 1800s via immigrants from Hungary, Romania, and Russia. Most of the 250 immigrant families were Orthodox Jews. They settled on the city's north side, which was referred to as "Little Jerusalem." William Schaetzer, who was the developer of the subdivision, encouraged Jewish families to settle this area via favorable purchase terms.

The first congregation that was formed in the city was Adas Israel (The White Shul). Established around 1890, it originally met in the residence of Nachsun Holman on North 8th Street near Bluff Avenue. At some point in time, a synagogue was built on North 8th Street between Lincoln Avenue and Superior Avenue. In 1910, the synagogue was moved to 2016 North 13th Street, which was included in the intensive survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Adas Israel dissolved in 1953, and Congregation Beth El received its assets.⁵²

Ahavas Sholem (The Brick Shul) was a second Orthodox congregation established in Sheboygan between 1903 and 1908. It was originally located in a wood framed building on Michigan Avenue near North 8th Street. Shortly thereafter, it was relocated to an extant church at North 13th Street and Geele Avenue. When the synagogue purchased the 1847 building, its original gothic façade was modified by the construction of three arches. Ahavas Sholem dissolved in the 1960s, and the synagogue was demolished in 1977.⁵³

The Holman family helped establish another Jewish synagogue between 1917 and 1920, called Ohel Mosche (The Holman Shul, Oel Moses, or Ahel Mosche Temple). It was located at North 15th Street and Marie Court. Ohel Mosche dissolved in 1960, and its assets were given to Congregation Beth El.⁵⁴

There was a short-lived Reformed Jewish congregation, the religion brought to the United States by German Jews. However, it did not thrive in the city of Sheboygan, as Eastern European Jews predominated. Congregation Sholem was established by 10 individuals in 1924 who met at Mead Hall. The congregation dispersed shortly after its establishment.⁵⁵

Congregation Beth El became Sheboygan's first Conservative Jewish congregation in 1944, composed primarily of younger members. In its early years, there was an unsuccessful attempt at merging Congregation Beth El with the existing Orthodox synagogues. Today, Beth El is the only existing Jewish congregation in Sheboygan and is located in a synagogue at 1007 North Avenue. It was designed by Satre and Senescall and was included in the reconnaissance survey.⁵⁶

The following is a list of churches that are active in Sheboygan today, but little is known about them at this time, or they are located outside the boundaries of this survey:

<i>Church Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Christ Lutheran Church	3816 South 12 th Street
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	3920 Saemann Avenue

<i>Church Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Community Church of Christ	1124 Pershing Avenue
First Christian Reformed Church	428 Geele Avenue
First Church of Christ Scientist	2512 North 9 th Street
Grace Orthodox Presbyterian Church	4930 Green Valley Lane
Hmong Community Alliance Church	2916 South 11 th Street
Jehovah's Witnesses	3328 North Avenue
Maple Dale Baptist Church	4015 Superior Avenue
Oakbrook Community Church	1624 Broadway Avenue
Praise Fellowship	2313 North 31 st Street
Seventh Day Adventist Church	3910 Erie Avenue
Southside Alliance Church	4321 County Trunk A East
The Salvation Army	710 Pennsylvania Avenue
Unity Church of Sheboygan	2409 North 8 th Street

Chapter 11 Notes

¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.; Pieper, Roger A. *Religion in Early Sheboygan: 1836-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967.

² Pieper.

³ General Files.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ General Files; Pieper; “Carved In Stone- Nourished By Love.” 150th Anniversary book, Holy Name Parish, 1995. Holy Name Parish Website <http://holynamesheboygan.org/history.htm>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ General Files; Pieper.

¹¹ General Files.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ General Files.; Grace-Walsingham Episcopal Church website <http://grace-walsingham.com/boyscouts.asp>

¹⁹ General Files.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ General Files.; Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County, 150 Years of Progress: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publication, Inc., 1988, pg. 96.

²² General Files.; Pieper.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

-
- 25 Ibid.
 26 Ibid.
 27 Ibid.
 28 Ibid.
 29 Ibid.
 30 Ibid.
 31 General Files.
 32 Ibid.
 33 Ibid.
 34 Ibid.
 35 Ibid.
 36 Ibid.
 37 Ibid.
 38 Ibid.
 39 Ibid.
 40 Ibid.
 41 Ibid.
 42 Ibid.
 43 Ibid.
 44 Ibid.
 45 Ibid.
 46 Ibid.
 47 General Files.; Pieper.
 48 General Files.
 49 Ibid.
 50 Ibid.
 51 Ibid.
 52 General Files.; Belleau, Dawn Jax. "Four Synagogues Served The Jewish Community." *The Sheboygan Press*. December 5, 1983.
 53 Ibid.
 54 General Files.; Belleau, Dawn Jax. "Four Synagogues Served The Jewish Community." *The Sheboygan Press*. December 5, 1983.
 55 Ibid.
 56 Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1429 North 5 th Street	First Presbyterian Church	1915	Surveyed
707 North 6 th Street	St. Clement Catholic Church	1927	Surveyed
1014 North 6 th Street	Hope Reformed Church Rectory	unknown	Eligible
1125 North 6 th Street	Zion U.C.C. Church	1953	Eligible
1011 North 7 th Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1870-1871	Eligible
1425 South 10 th Street	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church	1906	Eligible

1444 South 11 th Street	St. Peter Claver Catholic Church	1907	Surveyed
1711 South 11 th Street	St. Andrew's Lutheran Church	1923	Surveyed
2916 South 11 th Street	Hmong Community Alliance Church	unknown	Surveyed
1818 North 13 th Street	St. Paul Lutheran Church	1930	Eligible
2016 North 13 th Street, 1325 Carl Avenue	Adas Israel Synagogue	1907	Surveyed
1710 North 15 th Street	Red Owl Supermarket	1955	Surveyed
1556 North 16 th Street	Ebenezer Reformed Church	1914	Eligible
2108 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Church/School	1927-1928	Eligible
2136 North 21 st Street	St. Dominic Church	1965-1966	Eligible
2113 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Convent	1936	Demolished
2133 North 22 nd Street	St. Dominic Parish Rectory	1954	Eligible
1614 South 23 rd Street	Good Shepard Lutheran Church	1954	Surveyed
2132 North 27 th Street	Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church	1966	Surveyed
1815 North 29 th Street	Sheboygan Church of Christ	unknown	Surveyed
1341 North 31 st Street	Apostolic Bible Church- UPC	1979	Surveyed
2313 North 31 st Street	Praise Fellowship	unknown	Surveyed
1624 Broadway Avenue	Broadway Gospel Church	1955	Surveyed
812 Broughton Drive	YMCA	1953	Surveyed
1127 Eisner Avenue	Luther Memorial Lutheran Church	1963	Surveyed
604 Erie Avenue	Zion Reformed Church	1888-1889	Eligible
828 Erie Avenue	Fountain Park Methodist Church	unknown	Surveyed
936 Erie Avenue	Bethel Baptist Church	1893	Surveyed
2104 Geele Avenue	St. Peter Lutheran Church	1986	Surveyed
1121 Georgia Avenue	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	1890	Surveyed
1123 Georgia Avenue	Bethlehem Lutheran School	1958	Surveyed
1305 Humboldt Avenue	Immaculate Conception Church	1960	Surveyed
818 Huron Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907	Eligible
1634 Illinois Avenue	Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church	1890	Surveyed
2401 Kohler Memorial Dr.	First United Lutheran Church	1960	Surveyed
901 Mead Avenue	Our Savior's Lutheran Church	1951	Surveyed
828 New Jersey Avenue	Ss. Cyril & Methodius Church and School	1910, 1918	Eligible
1007 North Avenue	Beth El Synagogue	unknown	Surveyed
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church	1845-1851	Eligible
612 Ontario Avenue	Hope Reformed Church	1938	Eligible
623 Ontario Avenue	St. Luke Methodist Church	1929	Eligible
630 Ontario Avenue	Grace Episcopal Church Rectory	unknown	Eligible
1124 Pershing Avenue	Community Church of Christ	unknown	Surveyed
2313 Saemann Avenue	Calvin Christian Reformed Church	1980	Surveyed
3215 Saemann Avenue	Ebenezer U.C.C. Church	1970	Surveyed
1439 St. Clair Avenue	Hmong Ebenezer Lutheran Church	1922	Surveyed
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Rectory	unknown	Eligible

814 Superior Avenue	Holy Family School	1953	Surveyed
824 Superior Avenue	Holy Name Nunnery	1917	Surveyed
901 Superior Avenue	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged	1919	Eligible
823 Union Avenue	Union Ave Methodist Church	1892	Surveyed
1315 Washington Avenue	Bethany Reformed Church	1959	Surveyed
2114 Wedemeyer Street	St. Paul's Reformed Church	1929	Surveyed
3027 Wilgus Avenue	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church	unknown	Surveyed
824 Wisconsin Avenue	Trinity Lutheran Church	1869	Eligible

Goods and Services

Harness Making

Sheboygan's tanning and leather industry spurred several commercial and retail businesses such as harness making, shoe making, and glove making. In 1850, Frederick Bandle had a hide and leather shop located along 8th Street near Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1856, he moved his shop to the intersection of Center Avenue and 7th Street. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1860.¹

Also in 1860, Julius Leber built and started his harness shop at 512 North 8th Street. In 1870, he sold his harness shop to Henry C. Mueller for \$2,500.00. Henry continued to run the harness shop until the time of his death in 1915 when his son, Henry Jr., took over.² Although the Julius Leber Harness Shop is the only existing historic resource associated with Sheboygan's harness making businesses, it is not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in its current condition.

There were many other harness makers throughout the years. In 1868, Sheboygan's City Directory lists the harness shop of Sebastian Bein located on the 800 block of North 8th Street. In 1873, German immigrant August Goldschmidt founded a harness making shop in Sheboygan. The shop was located along 8th Street. August rebuilt the shop with the assistance of his son, Richard, in 1884, and very little is known about this business. In the late 1800s, Anton Freidrichs had a shop located at 1633 Indiana Avenue where he produced harnesses, saddles, and trunks. Around 1900, Fred Telgener and Schlicht owned a harness shop which was located along 8th Street near Niagara Avenue.³

However, Sheboygan's largest harness maker was John C. Nichols who brought his business, the John C. Nichols Harness Manufacturing Company to Sheboygan in 1916. In that same year, he was joined by foreman William Zastoupil, and they began making team and racing harnesses at a building located at the intersection of North 18th Street and Erie Avenue. In 1922, Nichols purchased the Biehl and Sifferman Company of Milwaukee and changed the name to Nichols-Biehl which was later changed to the John C. Nichols Company in 1924. The business had as many as 125 employees and produced harness, collars, saddles, pads, hardware, and leather.⁴

In 1928, Zastoupil left the John C. Nichols Company to partner with Fred R. Wilkerson, starting Leather Products, Inc. The business became one of only four in the nation that made a full line of harnesses, pads, boots, and accessories. The business was located at 1438 South 8th Street, just outside of our survey boundaries. Zastoupil was joined by his son, William Jr., in the mid-1940s and took sole ownership of the business when Wilkerson died in 1949. William, Jr. took over the business when William Sr. died in 1977.⁵

Shoe Making

Another industry spawned from Sheboygan's tanning and leather manufacturers was that of shoe making. Sheboygan had numerous shoemakers throughout the years, many of them German immigrants who had learned the trade in their native homeland. In 1848, Louis Wolf, a German,

came to Sheboygan and owned a boot and shoemaking shop. However, he moved to Sheboygan Falls in 1851 where he became a prominent citizen and shoemaker.⁶

In 1850, German immigrant Jacob Kempf came to Sheboygan where he started in the shoemaking business serving as a foreman in many of Sheboygan's shoemaking factories during his life.⁷

Fellow German immigrants, Henry John and Frederick August Nagel came to Sheboygan in 1857 and started a boot and shoemaking business. The father and son duo continued in this business until Henry's death in 1882.⁸

Jacob Imig learned the craft of shoemaking in the early 1850s in Sheboygan. He soon left Sheboygan, only to return in 1866 when he partnered with J. M. Heinselman in a shoemaking business. Heinselman left in 1871, but Imig continued until his death in 1924.⁹

German immigrant Charles Hanf started a boot and shoemaking business in Sheboygan in 1864. He moved his business into a new two-story brick structure along Michigan Avenue in 1890. This building was designed by Charles Hilpertshauer and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁰

Besides the individually owned shoemaking shops, there were also several larger shoemaking companies. In the late 1860s, Christian Wolff and Charles Witte founded a boot and shoe shop located at 530 North 8th Street. Eventually Wolff bought out Witte and continued to run the shop producing men's work shoes.¹¹

In 1883, Wolff partnered with wagon maker Jacob Jung and leather maker Theodore Zschetzsche to form the Wolff-Jung Company, Ltd. They constructed a 36 foot by 81 foot, three-story, brick building at 531 South 8th Street and began manufacturing men's boots and shoes. The company was not a successful venture. Wolff left in 1887, and the company was taken by the sheriff in 1888 to settle a claim. Several people tried to turn the Wolff-Jung Company into a successful business, including the plant foreman at the time of Wolff's departure, an experienced shoemaker from back East, leather maker Charles Zschetzsche, a factory worker, and Jung's son, Henry. All of whom failed miserably. Henry Jung left the company to form a small shoe company with his brother, Otto and father Jacob sold his shares of the company. The company was renamed the Sheboygan Boot and Shoe Company, but soon fizzled out. The building located at 531 South 8th Street is called the Wolff, Jung, Zschetzsche Building and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.¹²

In 1892, the Jung Shoe Company was founded by brothers Otto, William, and Henry Jung, who had just left the Wolff-Jung Company. The company did wholesale shoe sales and had several different locations throughout its history. Its first location was along Pennsylvania Avenue at North 9th Street. In 1901, the Jung brothers leased an old shoe factory along Jefferson Street at South 8th Street. In 1906, the company constructed a 50 foot by 80 foot office and warehouse building at 620 South 8th Street. Wanting to start their own production of shoes, they constructed a 45 foot by 100 foot manufacturing addition in 1909. The manufacturing addition was further expanded in 1916. When Henry Jung retired in 1937, his brother Otto and Otto's sons, Otto Jr.

and Edgar, took the company over, renaming it the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company. Otto Jr. and Edgar ran the company until the 1970s when Otto Jr.'s son, Henry, took control. The Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company employed as many as 125 workers who produced 150,000 pairs of outdoor footwear per year. In 1984, the company was renamed to Sheboygan Outdoor Footwear and was sold to M-B Company of Chilton who changed the name, again, to Sheboygan Footwear. The company closed its operations in 1989. In 1991, the buildings were converted into apartments by Madison developer, Randall Alexander. The 620 South 8th Street building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Otto, William, and Henry's houses have been included in this survey. William's house, located at 512 Michigan Avenue, was constructed in 1927 and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹³

In 1893, the Columbia Shoe Company was founded by Casper Wolf, William Schrader, Otto Twig, and Emil Henschel. It was located on North 8th Street near Superior Avenue in a wood framed house. In 1896, they moved their operations to a 58 foot by 30 foot brick structure with a 30 foot by 120 wood framed addition located at 1525 North 10th Street. In 1916, a two-story, brick structure was constructed for the company's offices. The Columbia Shoe Company had nearly 60 employees who produced shoes that were sold throughout the United States. Through the years, Casper Wolf brought out his partners, and in 1931 he retired, leaving the business to his sons, Harry and Lester. In 1936, Casper died and his wife, Margaret, and Harry and Lester changed the name of the company to Union Shoe Company. The company continues to produce shoes until 1961.¹⁴

In the late 1870s, Sheboygan native, Otto Twig, began in the shoemaking business, and in 1893 joined in partnership in the Columbia Shoe Company. After Casper Wolf bought out his interest in the company, Twig formed the Twig Shoe Company. In 1914, he constructed a new 40 foot by 80 foot shoe factory building on the 800 block of Alabama Avenue, just outside this survey's boundaries. But by 1919, he had sold the building and machinery to Clarence Leverenz, who formed the Leverenz Shoe Company, and went to work for Badger State Tannery.¹⁵

The Leverenz Shoe Company was formed by partnership of Clarence Leverenz, R. Ackermann, and Henry and Otto Jung. They produced dress shoes solely for sale by the Jung Shoe Company. The factory doubled in size in 1920, and when Jung Shoe Company could not keep their sales up with the level of production, Leverenz began selling their own shoes in 1921. By agreement, Leverenz could not compete in areas where Jung was selling shoes. In that same year, Carl Esch bought out Henry Jung's share of the business, and shortly thereafter, Leverenz and Esch purchased Ackerman's share. Otto Jung's share of the business was purchased in 1937 which allowed Leverenz to then compete with the Jung's. The Leverenz Shoe Company continued to produce men's dress shoes, but eventually delved into the men's women's and children's casual shoe market. Prior to moving their operations to a new building in Sheboygan's industrial park in 1973, they operated in a plant located on South 9th Street and Alabama Avenue. The shoe company employed as many as 500 workers in their Sheboygan, New Holstein, and Valders plants who produced 3,600 pairs of shoes each day that were sold throughout North America. However, Sheboygan's shoe industry bottomed out in the mid-1970s, and the Leverenz Shoe Company's Sheboygan plant ceased operations in 1975. By 1989, the New Holstein and Valders plants were also closed, and the company went out of business all together. The South 9th Street

building was demolished in 1993 to make way for Longfellow Elementary School. There are no extant historic resources associated with this company.¹⁶

Austrian immigrant, Waldemar Valovetz, was a shoe salesman for Leverenz Shoe Company for over two decades before venturing out on his own shoe company with his son Robert. In 1943, they founded Top-Line Shoe Company which was located at 1920 North 13th Street. In 1968, Waldemar retired and Robert took ownership of the business. Marcino Shoe Company, Ltd. of Milwaukee purchased Top-Line Shoe Company in 1972, and its equipment, naming rights, and patterns were sold to Mondl Manufacturing Corporation of Oshkosh. The Sheboygan operations were closed in 1973.¹⁷

Glove Making

Glove making was yet another business spawned from Sheboygan's tanning and leather industry. Sheboygan had numerous glove manufacturers, nearly all of them stemming from the Ross and Sellinger families.¹⁸

In 1899, Hall and Ross was a Chicago company which made cornhusking gloves. It eventually became The Ross-Sellinger Tannery and Glove Company of Chicago and was owned by Ovington Ross and Thomas Sellinger. Ovington's cousin, Hugh Ross, also worked at the tannery. In 1902, Hugh came to Sheboygan to launch another plant which became known as the Ross-Sellinger Glove Company and was located along South Water Street now known as Commerce Street. In 1914, Sellinger left the company which later declared bankruptcy in 1916. In that same year, the Ross-Spiller Glove Company was founded with partners Hugh Ross, John Spiller, and Frank Brandt. Ross bought out Spiller and Brandt by 1926, and the company was renamed the Ross Glove Company. From 1925 through the early-1950s, Ross acted as President and Director of the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, and his son, Carl, followed him as a member of the board. Ross' gloves were bought by the Army and the Air Force for use in World War II. From 1946 to 1959, Ross Glove manufactured between 40,000 to 60,000 dozen pairs of gloves per year in its Sheboygan plant. Carl Ross took over the company in 1957 after Hugh's death. Since 1959, Ross Glove has imported gloves from the Philippines and sold the gloves to wholesalers and retailers in the United States. Today, Ross Glove Company is still importing leather gloves.¹⁹

The Ross Glove Company factory was built in 1926 at 1032 Alabama Avenue; it was included in the reconnaissance survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It consisted of 30,000 square feet and employed between 175 and 200 employees. The primary raw materials utilized by Ross Glove in the manufacture of gloves were pickled sheepskins (which are made into leather), rabbit linings (which are used to line fur lined gloves), and knit linings (which are used to line knit lined gloves).²⁰

Upon Sellinger's departure from the Ross-Sellinger Glove Company in 1914, he formed the Sellinger Glove Company. The company was located in the former Wolff-Jung Company, Ltd. building at 531 South 8th Street. Its products included leather dress and work glove and fur driving gloves during the peak of their popularity in the 1920s. Later, the company focused on men's and women's dress gloves. Leather gloves were donated to the Sheboygan Salvation

Army during the Great Depression. After the Depression, their focus changed to outdoor, winter weather, sportswear gloves. Thomas Sellinger died in 1934, and his son, Francis, took over the business until the mid-1950s. During the World War II years between 1942 and 1945, seventy-five percent of the company's products went to the Army and Army Air Corps. The former Wolff-Jung building was sold to Robert Leverenz and John Esch, Jacob Jung's great-grandchildren, in 1958 for Leverenz Shoe Company. Francis Sellinger's house, located at 1121 North 7th Street, was built in 1929 and was included in the reconnaissance survey.²¹

Clothing

Hand Knit Hosiery Company began in April of 1905 by L. A. Bentz. Soon thereafter, Herbert Cheseboro and Robert Ehaney left Sheboygan Knitting Company to join Bentz. Equipment was purchased from the Sheboygan Knitting Company, and production of socks began in a building on Michigan Avenue at North 9th Street. As business steadily grew, it became necessary to construct a new plant in 1910 at the southeast corner of North 14th Street and Huron Avenue. Business continued to expand with the addition of a line of knit apparel. A brick warehouse was added to the plant in 1917. In 1942, a new factory addition was erected, and a new boiler house was added the following year. In 1956, the company changed its name to Wigwam Mills, Inc., after its most widely known line of socks. At some point in time, Wigwam vacated its 14th Street and Huron Avenue location and built a new facility at 3402 Crocker Avenue in Sheboygan's industrial park.²² While the Crocker Avenue building is of no interest, the plant at 1327 North 14th Street was included as part of the reconnaissance survey, but is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lakeland Manufacturing Company Inc., originally located in a small building at the corner of South 14th Street and Broadway Avenue, was founded by H.J. Holman in 1906 and was originally known as H.J. Holman Company. The company produced overalls and trousers when it began, and within two years of business had outgrown its headquarters, and moved to 1716 Calumet Drive. It was also at this time, in 1908, that H.J.'s son, George, joined him in business, changing the name to H.J. Holman & Son. In 1911, H.J.'s sons Max and Ben also joined in, changing the name to H.J. Holman and Sons. The company operated at this location until 1916 when the present three-story brick factory at 1331 Alabama Avenue was erected. From 1920 to 1925, a branch plant was operated at 13th and Alabama where woolen shirts were made. Sportswear and outerwear production completely replaced the overalls in 1925. In 1926, the company changed to Lakeland Manufacturing Company. In 1934, they opened a branch plant in Chicago that Ben managed. Lakeland Manufacturing occupied the building until 1984 when it is assumed that it went out of business. The building has been virtually vacant since then, even though the City of Sheboygan Redevelopment Authority purchased the structure in the 1990s.²³

Stores

Sheboygan had many stores through its history, too many to discuss in this report. However, a select few have been chosen based on their importance or relationship to surveyed historic resources.

The stores that became known as Prange's and Prange Way originated in Sheboygan in 1887. Through the years, it seems that the Prange's store was always an important feature on North 8th Street. In 1965, the business had grown to include five stores throughout eastern Wisconsin. In 1983, the Sheboygan store suffered a water main break and an arson fire. However, the store was rebuilt at 727 North 8th Street in the following year. By 1984, there were forty-one Prange's and Prange Way stores, thirty-four specialty clothing stores, and two specialty gift shops. Prange's stores were doing \$250 million in sales each year. Prange Way was discontinued in 1990, and in 1992, Prange's, which consisted of twenty-five stores at the time, was sold to Younkers which now operates out of the North 8th Street building. The building is too new to be considered as part of this survey and bears no architectural significance. There are no historic resources associated with the company.²⁴

John J. Koepsell started a retail hardware and marine supply store in 1889. The company became known as the J. J. Koepsell Company and was located at 1029 South 8th Street along the banks of the Sheboygan River. In 1902, the company incorporated. During World War II, the company supplied many shipyards for the war effort and received many navy commendations for their work after the war. Having outgrown their facilities, they moved one block to the west in 1945. Their new building was previously a flour mill and was part of the Reiss Coal Company and was located at 1010 South 9th Street. The South 8th Street building was demolished in 1974. The company still operates today at its South 9th Street building, wholesaling plumbing, heating, and electrical supplies.²⁵ The building is fairly well preserved. It has been surveyed and included in the list of buildings that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Martin Schultz started a tavern and tollgate in Sheboygan in the early 1890s. It soon expanded into a grocery store and also a seed and feed store. In 1912, Martin's sons, Herman and Oscar, bought the business, renaming it Schultz Brothers. Over the next two decades, the brothers focused on wholesale food sales and had "Schultz's Finest" canned fruits and vegetables. In 1949, they bought a Piggly Wiggly franchise and opened their first modern supermarket on North 8th Street. The business grew and expanded. In 1957, a distribution center was started on Union Avenue. Schultz Brothers bought Sav-O Corporation and was renamed Schultz Sav-O Stores, Inc. Fresh Brands, Inc. was formed, replacing Schultz Sav-O, in May of 2001. The company is still headquartered in Sheboygan. In December of 2005, Certified Grocers Midwest, Inc. merged with Fresh Brands, acquiring its twenty corporate owned Piggly Wiggly grocery stores and two convenience stores.²⁶

Grandlic Jewelers was started in 1904 by John Grandlic. He constructed a building at 1103 North 8th Street. The business is still owned by the Grandlic family and specializes in sales and repairs of clocks, watches, and jewelry.²⁷ The building has remained largely untouched in its nearly one hundred year history. It too has been surveyed and included in the list of buildings that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Banks

The Bank of Sheboygan began in 1855 without charter. It was located in a non-extant house-like building on the corner of North 8th Street and Center Avenue. The bank closed in the late 1860s

due to economic difficulties related to the aftermath of the Civil War. In 1873, the bank was reorganized and became known as the First National Bank. It was located in a non-extant building on the corner of North 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The name changed back to the Bank of Sheboygan in 1879. Bank of Sheboygan constructed a new neoclassical building in the year 1910. The new building was located at 622 North 8th Street. The two pillars supporting the portico of the building were quarried in Tate, Georgia. They were the largest solid pillars made in the United States. All other columns, even those in the State Capitol in Madison, were made in sections.²⁸ The Bank of Sheboygan and Citizens State Bank merged in 1955 to form the Citizens Bank of Sheboygan.

Citizens State Bank was founded in 1896 and was located directly across the street from the Bank of Sheboygan. In 1910, Citizens State Bank also built a new neoclassical structure. It was designed by W.C. Weeks and was located on 8th Street between New York Avenue and Center Avenue. In 1919, an addition was made to the rear and mezzanines were added in 1931. In 1928, a branch of Citizens State Bank was constructed at Superior Avenue and Calumet Drive. The new branch was called North Side State Bank. In December of 1955, Bank of Sheboygan and Citizens State Bank announced a consolidation, forming Citizens Bank of Sheboygan. It was also at this time that a new bank building was started at the corner of 7th Street and Wisconsin Avenue. The \$1 million building was modern, constructed of glass and stone, and was a fan-shaped 130-foot by 170-foot. The architects for the 40,000 square foot bank were Edgar A. Stubenrauch Associates of Sheboygan and Russell Barr Williamson of Milwaukee. It was occupied on December 1, 1957. In 1970, Citizens Bank of Sheboygan, North Side State Bank, and Community South Side Bank joined together to form a holding company called Citizens Bancorporation. In 1971, work began on a new 17,000 square foot addition to the existing bank building. It was two stories tall and was designed by The Stubenrauch Associates. First Interstate Corporation of Wisconsin was formed in March of 1984 when Citizens Bank franchised with First Interstate Bancorp of California. In September 1989, Norwest Corp., a Minnesota-based bank, purchased First Interstate. In June 2000, Norwest officially changed its name to Wells Fargo, although the two had merged in 1998.²⁹ None of the buildings associated with this bank were worthy of inclusion in this survey report.

The German Bank, organized by James H. Mead, was chartered on July 1, 1856. As one of the oldest financial institutions in Sheboygan and associated or run by so many of Sheboygan's prominent businessmen, it had the slogan "The Bank That Built Sheboygan." The bank occupied a building that was located on the northeast corner of North 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1866, the bank moved into a building at the northwest corner of North 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. This building is still in existence, but it has been heavily modified. The next move, in 1882, was to a structure on the southeast corner of North 8th Street and Center Avenue. In 1918, the bank received a national charter and changed its name to Security National Bank. The bank then moved once again in 1923 to its present building at the northeast corner of North 8th Street and Center Avenue. The building was the first skyscraper in the City of Sheboygan, rising seven stories. In 1960, the bank's name was changed to Security First National Bank. A major renovation of the building was completed in 1963. An addition was completed to the north of the main structure, and the exterior was modernized with opaque black glass and white marble. The architects for the remodeling were Childs and Smith of Chicago who partnered with the local firm of Satre and Senescall. Scott Smith Construction Company

was the contractor. The seventh floor restaurant was then renovated in 1967. Merging Security First National Bank and South West State Bank in 1970 created Security Financial Services Inc.³⁰

On August 18, 1923, the South West State Bank began in a small frame building in the 1500 block of South 12th Street. It was started by several southwest side businessmen as well as officers from Security National Bank. In 1928, the bank moved across the street to 1517 South 12th Street into a new terra cotta clad building constructed by Nack Construction Co. Edward A. Juul was the architect and engineer for the project. An extensive remodeling in 1963 added a drive-thru to the rear of the building. In 1970, South West State Bank merged with Security First National Bank, forming Security Financial Services, Inc. This building was designated as a local landmark in 1978 and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Security Financial Services was very active in the 1970s, further renovating the exterior of the downtown high rise. The bank vacated their south side branch building in 1974 in favor of a new \$500,000 structure designed by Bray Associates. It was built by Jos. Schmitt & Sons Construction Co. and is located at South 12th Street and Clara Avenue. On the high rise, a new entrance, facing east, was completed in 1985. The following year, the bank's name changed to First Wisconsin National Bank of Sheboygan. The bank received its current name, US Bank, in 2002.³¹ Because of the 1970s and 1980s renovation to the downtown high rise, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Another Bank began in 1885 as Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan, & Building Association. Its first location was at 510 North 8th Street, and they also operated for many years at 512 South 8th Street, which served as their administrative office for decades. In 1948 the name was shortened to Sheboygan Savings and Loan. In 1968, construction began on a new, modern facility at 604 North 8th Street. It is a one story, 8,000 square foot building designed by Lawrence E. Bray of Sheboygan. In 1970, they merged with Kohler Building and Loan. The following year they merged with Plymouth Savings and Loan and changed their name to United Savings and Loan. In the 1970s and early 1980s, they opened new offices in Green Bay and Port Washington and merged with banks in Manitowoc, Clintonville, and Sheboygan Falls. In 1981, they opened a new branch at Calumet Drive and North Avenue. By 1987, they were making plans for a new headquarter building on Sheboygan's far west side at 1441 North Taylor Drive. In 1992, United Savings and Loan was purchased by Valley Bancorp. It is now known as M&I Bank, a regional banking institution, headquartered in Wisconsin.³² None of the buildings associated with this bank were worthy for inclusion in the survey report.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was founded in 1905. The original bank building was located at 904 Michigan Avenue. In 1910, a new structure was constructed at 802 Michigan Avenue. Architect Charles Hilpertshausen designed the 60-foot long by 25-foot wide, 2 story structure. In 1928, it was renamed Merchants' State Bank. The following year the building was remodeled to include a new reinforced vault with alarms, new teller stations, and new equipment. The renaissance style structure was razed in 1987.³³

Information Services

Newspapers

Sheboygan had several newspapers throughout the years. In 1845, the *Sheboygan Gazette* was printed out East to urge Yankees to settle in Sheboygan.³⁴

Sheboygan's first regularly published newspaper, the *Sheboygan Mercury*, was started in approximately 1847 by brothers James and George Gillette in a non-extant building located at 424 North 8th Street. This Whig paper was published weekly, and its first edition was released on February 19, 1848. After the paper was established, James returned to his Fond du Lac law practice. In 1853, the paper was sold to Sheboyganites Reverend Huntington Lyman and H. F. Eastman. During the summer of 1852, they published the paper on a daily basis. In 1853, they changed the name to the *Sheboygan Chronicle* or *The Weekly Chronicle* and took a more neutral political stance. The following year the paper was purchased by H. N. Ross who had worked as editor of the *Sheboygan Mercury* from 1848 to 1852, and the name was changed to the *Evergreen City Times*. It was renamed, once again, to the *Sheboygan Times* in 1869, and its voice was very Republican in nature. When Ross retired in 1897, the paper merged with the *Sheboygan Herald* which continued to be published until 1910.³⁵

The country's first Dutch language newspaper, *Nieuwsbode*, was started in Sheboygan in October 1849 by Jacob Quintus. It was a weekly paper. When Quintus moved to Michigan to continue printing the paper, his business in Sheboygan was sold to August Pott in 1858 who started a German language paper, *Zeitung*, in 1860. The paper was published until 1872 and was started again in 1880 but did not last long.³⁶

The *Sheboygan Democrat* was published by A. D. and J. LaDue from 1848 to 1851 and merged with the *Sheboygan Lake Democrat* and the *Lake Journal* 1851. At this time, it was a four page weekly paper and was edited by Flavius Mills. In 1856, the paper was renamed to the *Sheboygan Journal*. It became the official paper of the City of Sheboygan in 1860. The paper was stopped in 1865, but was soon revived by E. E. Sharpe. It ran under his direction until October of 1868, and continued to be published until 1917.³⁷

In 1851, Sheboygan's first German language newspaper, *Der Wisconsin Republicaner*, was started by Alfred Marschner, Sr. Carl Zillier, the paper's foreman, purchased it in 1857. Zillier changed the paper's political affiliations and name to the *National Demokrat* around 1891. It was a semi-weekly paper. He was a prominent Sheboygan citizen, serving as city clerk, comptroller, a state legislator, county board supervisor, and author, and continued to publish the paper until 1927.³⁸

Marschner left Sheboygan to serve as a captain during the Civil War, came back to Sheboygan for a short period and served as postmaster. Then he left to become an elementary school principal in Fond du Lac, and there started a German language paper, *Der Fond du Lac Tribun*. He returned to Sheboygan to publish the weekly paper in 1875. Although he died the following year, his family continued to successfully publish the paper. They bought out the *Sheboygan Herald* from J. L. and George Marsh. However, in 1882, they sold *Der Tribun* to August Pott

who combined it with *Zeitung*, and the *Sheboygan Herald* was bought by Plymouth paper publisher, L. K. Howe. Howe combined his Plymouth and Sheboygan papers into one paper which was published in Sheboygan. However, the paper was sold to Otto Gaffron. He brought the paper back to Plymouth, and today it is a twice weekly publication known as *The Review*. *Zeitung* and *Der Tribun* were not Sheboygan's only German language newspapers. There was also the *Sheboygan Amerika* and the *Volksblatt*.³⁹

Other papers published in Sheboygan included *The Spirit of the Times* which was published by F. L. Goodrich in 1847 and the *Sheboygan Telegram* from 1887 to 1921.⁴⁰

The Daily Press was started on December 8, 1907 by publishers A. H. Friese & Bros. at their plant at 821 Pennsylvania Avenue. It began as a morning edition paper and was edited by Ernest A. Eves. After a terrible beginning and a circulation of 68 households in the year after its birth, the paper improved when new owner, Charles H. Weisse, brought in Editor Charles Broughton in June of 1908. By 1912, circulation reached 1,400. In that same year, Weisse sold the paper to Roland Rathburn and Broughton left. Rathburn's financial investment in the paper was soon failed. Weisse repossessed the paper later that same year and brought Broughton back to Sheboygan. They moved the paper into a non-extant building at 725 Center Avenue, and later to the northwest corner of intersection of North 7th Street and Center Avenue.⁴¹

Circulation had reached 5,000 when *The Sheboygan Press* bought out the *Daily Journal* in 1917. After the *Telegram* closed in 1921, *The Sheboygan Press* became Sheboygan's only daily newspaper as it still is today. In 1925, a new building was constructed at 632 Center Avenue which is still extant. It was designed by Edward F. Juul and is made of red brick with white terra cotta trim. Under the direction of Editor Charles Broughton, the paper succeeded the *Capitol Times* of Madison as the official paper of the State of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1941. When Broughton retired in 1951, circulation was nearly 26,000. (Sheboygan County...122) A. Matt Werner took over as editor and publisher until 1964 when his sons, Timothy and John M., took over as publisher and editor, respectively.⁴² Because the building is of historic and architectural interest and it is the only daily newspaper still in operation in Sheboygan, it is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Utilities

Telegraph

Samuel Morse invented and sent the first telegraph in 1844. It was announced in 1849 that a telegraph line was to be built from Milwaukee to Sheboygan and then on to Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and by January 7, 1850, Sheboygan received its first telegraph message. However, the lines were sold and taken down in 1851. In 1865, the United States Telegraph Company erected a new telegraph line between Milwaukee and Green Bay. It was sold to Western Union Telegraph Company in 1866. In 1875, there were three telegraph offices in Sheboygan: at the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company Depot, at the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company Depot, and an office on 8th Street.⁴³

Telephone

On March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Watson discovered the telephone. By 1881, the first telephone rang in Sheboygan. One phone was located at Zschetzsche Tannery and directly connected to a second phone at the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railroad Company Depot. Within six months, four more persons had installed phones, and the first switchboard was required. It was located at 812 Pennsylvania Avenue and became Sheboygan's first telephone exchange. The exchange was managed by James L. Mallory and George Leberman was operator. Wisconsin's first long distance circuit was installed in this building, linking Sheboygan and Milwaukee. By 1882, the exchange was incorporated into Wisconsin Telephone Company.⁴⁴

Citizens Telephone Exchange Company bought the Sheboygan exchange in 1904 and moved its location to 701 North 8th Street. At this time, Sheboygan had 155 telephone users. In 1924, Citizens Telephone Exchange Company merged with Wisconsin Telephone Company who again took control of the Sheboygan exchange. By this time, there were 7,000 telephone subscribers in Sheboygan. There was a post World War II boom in telephone use. In 1945, there were 14,500 phones in Sheboygan, 22,000 in 1960, and 38,200 in 1976, just 100 years after the invention of the phone. On December 13, 1947, the old operator assisted system for local calls was replaced with a dial tone service. This required \$1 million new equipment and a new building at 631 New York Avenue. The seven-digit phone number was introduced in Sheboygan in 1956, and direct long distance dialing was in place on March 2, 1958. The 911 emergency call system was started in 1977.⁴⁵

Electricity

Sheboygan's first electricity was provided by Albert Leberman in 1888. He had purchased a generator and installed it in the Winter sawmill along South 8th Street at the Sheboygan River. It had a capacity of 56 kilowatts, or 1,000 incandescent lamps. However, service was sporadic when the mill was closed for repairs. In 1890, the plant was moved to the Zschetzsche Tannery and William Clark, Leberman's father-in-law, took charge. Although there was interest in the community, and the company provided electric street lights within the City, it was not enough to keep the company going. It closed in 1892.⁴⁶

There was no light or power in the City of Sheboygan until 1894. In that year, George B. Mattoon installed generators at his chair company, Mattoon Manufacturing Company, which provided power for lights and streetcars. Initially, Mattoon used left over wood remnants to create steam to run the turbines. However, with increasing demand, he had to expand his plant and switch to coal. He incorporated the company as Sheboygan Light, Power, and Railway Company in order to receive financing, and in 1900 it was named Sheboygan Electric Company. In 1904, the Sheboygan Light, Power, and Railway Company plant relocated to Maryland Avenue and then to South 8th Street. In 1910, this electric company merged with the streetcar company to form The Sheboygan Railway and Electric Company. Under the direction of Peter Reiss, the railway services were extended to neighboring communities in 1913. In 1916-1917, Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company purchased it, made an addition to the plant and called it Riverside. Samuel Insull bought Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company in 1922.⁴⁷

In 1924, Wisconsin Power and Light Company was formed during the merger of over 100 small utilities. The years from 1926 to 1930 saw great growth in the company, and electric wires were extended throughout the county. Edgewater Power Plant, a larger \$4 million facility, located at Lakeshore Drive & County Road EE, was completed in 1931. Edgar A. Stubenrauch was the architect, Edwin Koeppel the general contractor, and Sargent & Lundy from Chicago the engineers. Sheboygan's electric street car service ceased operations on November 9, 1935. The depression saw a slump as money and jobs were scarce, but by 1940 the electricity grid began growing again, especially to farms. A second \$1 million, 30,000-kilowatt unit was added to Edgewater Power Plant in 1942. The World War II years witnessed record use as both factories and farms needed it for wartime production. In 1944, Green Bay Stages, Inc. of Manitowoc purchased the city bus system from Wisconsin Power and Light. From 1945 to 1953, the demand for electricity doubled. In 1951, a \$9 million, 60,000-kilowatt unit was added to Edgewater Power Plant.⁴⁸

Groundbreaking was held for a new unit, the largest single generating unit in the state at the time, in 1967 at the Edgewater Plant. In 1985, a \$217 million, 38-megawatt addition was also added, doubling the production of the plant. Today the plant's two 200-foot smokestacks are a landmark in Sheboygan's skyline. It has three separate units that can produce 770 megawatts and can burn waste tires when they are available. The plant owns five trains which are operated by Union Pacific and work solely to bring coal to the plant.⁴⁹ Edgewater Power Plant was included in this survey, although it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Chapter 12 Notes

¹ Hildebrand, Janice. *Leather*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1995.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid; General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

-
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² General Files.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ General Files, “Bank Building Loses Battle for Survival.” *The Sheboygan Press*. March 14, 1973.
- ²⁹ General Files.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Hesslink, Jerome Francis. *The Settlement and Development of Sheboygan County*. Illinois: Northwestern University, 1938, pg. 72.
- ³⁵ Hesslink, pg.72-74; General Files.
- ³⁶ Ibid.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid.
- ⁴¹ Ibid.
- ⁴² Ibid.
- ⁴³ Pieper, Roger A. *Settlement of Sheboygan: 1814-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967; Hesslink, pg. 53; *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Oshkosh: G.A. Randall & Co., 1875, pg. 10-12.
- ⁴⁴ General Files.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ibid; “City First Got Electricity in 1888.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February 1, 1998.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
510 North 8 th Street	Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan, & Building Association	1914	Surveyed
512 North 8 th Street	Julius Leber Harness Shop	1860	Surveyed
531 South 8 th Street	Wolff, Jung, Zschetzsche Building	1885	Listed
1103 North 8 th Street	Grandlic Jewelers	1904	Eligible
620 South 8 th Street	Jung Shoe Company	1906	Listed

1010 South 9 th Street	J.J. Koepsell Company	unknown	Eligible
1517 South 12 th Street	Southwest State Bank	1923	Surveyed
1032 Alabama Avenue	Ross Glove Company	1926	Eligible
1331 Alabama Avenue	H.J. Holman & Sons	1916	Surveyed
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press	1925	Eligible
Lakeshore Drive & CTH EE	Edgewater Power Plant	1931	Surveyed
904 Michigan Avenue	O.C. Neumeister Building	1890	Surveyed
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	Chicago Northwestern Railroad	1906	Eligible

Urban Parks and Planning

Cleveland Park

Cleveland Park is located at 2300 Cleveland Avenue. It is sited on 4.4 acres and contains a playground, picnic shelter, two lighted tennis courts, two softball fields, a sand volleyball court, and a winter ice skating rink.¹

Cole Park

Cole Park is located along North 4th Street at Grant Avenue. It is sited on 2.5-acres of land that was donated to the City of Sheboygan in 1908 by George and Annie Cole. Its amenities include a comfort station, grills, picnic area, a playground, and, at one time, a wading pool.²

Deland Park

Deland Park is located at 715 Broughton Drive. In 1906, the city began acquiring property for a park at this location. In 1916, land for the park was given to the City of Sheboygan by H. D. Deland. In December of 1922, the park was named Deland Park. The city acquired additional neighboring property from 1927 to 1936. This 43.8 acre lakeshore park is host to several annual events and contains the Deland Community Center, a comfort station, concessions stand, grills, picnic area, playground, tennis courts, softball diamonds, pier, boat launch, beach, the remains of the Lottie Cooper boat wreck, and the Harbor Center Marina.³

End Park

End Park is located at 1236 Bell Avenue. Its 3.47 acres of land were donated to the City of Sheboygan in 1904 by George and Anna Marie End. It was a neighborhood park and at one time had a wading pool. Current amenities include a comfort station, grills, picnic area, and playground.⁴

Evergreen Park

Evergreen Park is located at 3030 Calumet Drive. This land was once owned by George C. Cole, a banker and pioneer settler of the County. He preserved the 70 acres of native pine forest which was referred to as "Pine Woods". The City purchased the land from Cole's estate on July 29, 1918 for \$14,000. Later that year it was named Evergreen Park. In 1928 the park's first comfort station was erected. In 1934, a stone entryway was erected as a WPA project. It was designed by C. C. Buenger and erected by Arthur Hummitzsch using 100 tons of stone from Lannon, Wisconsin. Also as a WPS project, seven small erosion control dams were built and two major Lannon stone stairs. The following year nearly 30 more acres were acquired for the park. In 1937, the WPA work continued with a wishing well that was conceived by City Park Superintendent Gordon Rayner.⁵

Another feature of the park was a children's camp. The camp was spearheaded by Charles Broughton who donated to the Kiddies Camp Foundation for underprivileged children. The

following year, a 7400 square foot lodge was erected as a WPA project. It housed 20 boys and girls. In 1931, the camp lodge was expanded to accommodate twice as many children and included enlarged dining room, director's office, cook and maids' bedrooms, and children's sleeping porches. In 1936, the sleeping quarters were enlarged, as well as the dining room and bathrooms, and two staff bedrooms were added. The following year, a wading pool was added to the camp. A new camp kitchen was constructed in 1940, as well as hobby houses and more porches. In 1946, Kiddies Camp Corporation was organized to raise funds for the camp. 1964 brought about a change in focus for the camp to developmentally disabled and handicapped campers. In 1973, the name "Kiddies Camp" was changed to "Camp Evergreen". In 1989, the 1926 WPA lodge was demolished in favor of a new building which could better address the needs of the camp's developmentally delayed, emotionally disturbed, and learning disabled users.⁶

Today, the 98 acre community park is interconnected with Elwood H. May Environmental Park, Jaycee Quarry View Park, and the Pigeon River Conservancy. It features picnic areas, four shelters, playgrounds, baseball diamonds, trails, and an archery range.⁷ Because of its connection to the Works Progress Administration, the park has been included in the survey as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Field of Dreams-North

The Field of Dreams North is located at the intersection of North Taylor Drive and Geele Avenue.

Field of Dreams-South

The Field of Dreams North is located near Horace Mann Middle School at the intersection of Union and Georgia Avenues.

Fountain Park

Fountain Park is located at 1000 North 8th Street and sits on 2.62 acres. The original plat of Sheboygan from 1836 indicated a public square to be placed at this location, and it has been a park ever since. Current amenities include a bandstand, comfort station, concessions stand, drinking fountain, and Civil War monument.⁸

In 1837, Asenneth Dye, daughter of A. G. Dye, died at two and one-half years of age and was the first white person buried in Sheboygan at this location. In 1850, the city tried to put a well in the park to no avail. In 1852, it was named Evergreen Park for the trees that were located there. There was a fence around the city block to keep the grazing cows in. In 1875, a Fond du Lac man named John Dobyns was hired to drill a well for the amount of \$5,000.00, and the water was to be used to help fight fires. At a depth of 1,475 he hit mineral water. It was the deepest well in the state at the time. Unfortunately, the water contained too high a mineral content to be used for firefighting purposes, but Milwaukee chemists gave it rave reviews for its supposed healing and sanitary qualities. The following year, the city chose to sell water-bottling rights to John Bertschy's for \$2,500.00 plus twenty percent of the profits. A three-tiered, bronze

octagonal fountain was placed in the center of the park at this time. City residents were allowed to take water from a fountain for free of charge during certain hours of the day. Hence it became Fountain Park. The fountain was torn down in 1922, and a band shell was located in its place. The band shell was a brick and frame structure which was torn down in the 1960s when a modern band shell was constructed at the southwest corner of the site. The band shell is modern in design and its architect was Bray & Associates of Sheboygan. In 1974, a water feature was constructed along the 8th Street boundary of the site. It was designed by Lawrence Halprin and Associates and cost \$100,000.00.⁹

Unfortunately, the only items of historic interest that remain in this park are the Civil War Soldiers' Monument, Spanish American War Monument, and a drinking fountain. There is not enough extant material to warrant National Register eligibility for the park.

Franklin Park

Franklin Park is located on Broadway Avenue between South 13th and South 14th Streets. The 1.4 acre neighborhood park contains a playground and basketball court.¹⁰

Grace Park

Grace Park is a 1.1 acre neighborhood playground between East Mark and Kay Drives.¹¹

Jaycee Quarry View Park

Jaycee Quarry View Park is located at 3401 Calumet Drive on the site of the former Sheboygan Lime Works' lime quarry. The quarry closed in the 1930s; and shortly after, the quarry filled with water and became a popular swimming hole. The city of Sheboygan purchased the 37 acre property in 1943 for \$5,000. Prior to 1965, there was no lifeguard and several drownings occurred. In 1965, lifeguard supervision was provided at the beach and playground. In 1966, \$150,000 worth of improvements were made, and the park officially opened the 130-foot by 165-foot by 15-foot deep swimming area and diving area. A shelter building designed by Lawrence Bray was built in 1968 for \$70,000. It is called the Quarryview Center. A 200-foot waterslide was constructed in 1986 for \$120,000. Additional amenities include a children's water slide and wading pool; concessions stand; grills; picnic area; playground; sand volleyball court; paddleboat rentals; disc golf course; and exercise, hiking, and cross-country ski trails.¹²

General Charles King Memorial Park

General Charles King Memorial Park is located on South Seventh Street at Spring Avenue. The 6.5 acre park begun in 1934 and was formally dedicated in August of 1936. The park is named after General Charles King who was one of Wisconsin's most prolific writers. The park's amenities include the south side swimming beach, playground, and picnic facilities.¹³ The park's entry gate was included in the survey.

Kiwanis Park

Kiwanis Park is a 30.16 acre park located along the Sheboygan River at 509 Kiwanis Park Drive. Located in the park is a natural, tiered stadium around a large 580-foot by 220-foot field. The northern two thirds of the park was a \$1,100 donation from the Kiwanis Club spearheaded by George Riddell; the southern third was purchased by the city for \$8,900 in 1924.¹⁴

After lying dormant for 13 years, plans were prepared by Jake A Klein, president of the Board of Public Works, and Gordon Z. Rayner, park superintendent. The construction of the park amenities was a WPA project. The federal government paid \$51,513.50 for labor and the city paid \$9,054.50 for sewer piping, drain tiles, supervision, and trucking. The park and field house were dedicated in August of 1939. The field house is located at 726 Kiwanis Park Drive.¹⁵

In 2001, the Bill and Dorothy Weeks Memorial Skate Park replaced underutilized tennis courts. At 20,000 square feet, it was the largest in the U.S. at the time, costing \$125,000 total- half paid by the city and half by the W.C. Weeks family. Additional amenities include a picnic shelter, baseball diamonds, grills, bike path, playground, and a winter skating rink.¹⁶

Lakeview Park

Lakeview Park is located at 3201 Lakeshore Drive. Lakeview Park has a long history in Sheboygan. In 1892, the streetcar lines were extended as far south as the park, and the streetcar company built an outdoor theater with a covered stage as a means to attract ridership along this route. In 1895, the Lakeview Hotel was constructed at the park. It was white, two stories tall, and had 50 rooms. It was owned by Pabst Brewing Company and was furnished by Sheboygan Railway & Electric Company. There were also numerous rental cottages that were built at the park. The 8 acre complex, which was a fully functioning resort and amusement center, was known as White City. It featured a roller coaster and carousel and, on special occasions, hot air balloons and carnivals. On August 17, 1903, a fire destroyed the hotel. It was sold to Hildebrand & Ebenreiter Co., a local contractor, who rebuilt the hotel the following year. In 1908, the roller coaster was dismantled.¹⁷

In 1912 or 1915, the City of Sheboygan purchased the neighboring 10 acre Lake Front Shooting Park from the Lake Front Shooting Association and renamed it Lakeview Shooting Park. Back at Lakeview Park, an octagon shaped bandstand was built in 1926 that still stands today. Unfortunately, the hotel was consumed by another fire on November 15, 1929, and it was never rebuilt. Eventually the cottages were all removed, one of which stands at 548 Whitcomb, and the land on which they and the hotel stood has eroded into Lake Michigan. While the resort lodging was discontinued, the amusement aspects of the park continued and evolved through the years. In the mid-1930s a huge roller rink was constructed at the park.¹⁸

In 1970, the city purchased the eight acres of Lakeview Park from the Wisconsin Power & Light Company to equal the 18.8 acres of land that now make up Lakeview Park, officially named such in 1979. Presently, the park features a playground, picnic facilities with a shelter area, and the historical octagon-shaped bandstand built in 1926.¹⁹

Moose Park

Moose Park, located on South 18th Street at Indiana Avenue, was originally slated as Columbia Park in 1893. The name was changed to Moose Park in 1913 when the Loyal Order of Moose purchased the rundown park and installed a baseball diamond and added tennis courts. The city leased the property from Chicago & North Western Railway starting in 1922, as a site for camping. In June of 1923, a portable school building was brought in to be used as a camp kitchen. In September of 1932, a house was added containing 6 furnished rooms and bath for campers. The city invested \$165,000 over the years in tennis courts, baseball, camping, lighting, comfort stations, and a skating rink. The city purchased the 3.9 acre park from the Railway in 1965.²⁰ Current facilities for this neighborhood park include a playground, picnic area, two tennis courts, and a baseball diamond.

North Point Park

North Point Park is located along the bluffs of Lake Michigan on Broughton Drive at Barrett Street. It is the starting point of the 1-mile long North Point Recreation Trail which connects North Point Park to Vollrath Park and the starting point of the Urban Bike Trail which connects to the Old Plank Road Trail at the west edge of the city. It is a scenic 20.8 acre lakefront site.²¹

Northeast Park

Northeast Park was acquired by the city in 1924. Located east of North 6th Street at Evergreen Parkway, it is 12 acres undeveloped lakefront land.²²

Roosevelt Park

Roosevelt Park is located at 1103 Mead Avenue. The city purchased the park's 9.11 acres in 1930 from Otto, Gustave, and John Knabe. In 1934, the park was named the "Franklin Delano Roosevelt Playground," in honor of the president at the time. The park's amenities include a community picnic area, a playground, two lighted tennis courts, a basketball court, field house, and Sheboygan Softball Association and sandlot softball fields.²³

Rotary Riverview Park

Rotary Riverview Park is located on 2 acres between Pennsylvania Avenue and Riverfront Drive. It is connected to the Riverfront boardwalk.²⁴ Its amenities include a scenic overlook, picnic area, and comfort station.

Sheboygan River Parkway

The Sheboygan River Parkway is 15 acres of undeveloped land along the Sheboygan River near the intersection of Indiana Avenue and South Taylor Drive open for bank fishing.²⁵

Sheridan Park

Sheridan Park is located at the intersection of South 14th Street and New Jersey Avenue. It is sited on 2.62 acres of land that was in the original plat of the city in 1836 and designated as public space in 1847. In 1888, it was named for Civil War General Phillip Sheridan. Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed a monument in the park reading “In memory of the men and women of Sheboygan County who served during the civil war, 1861-1865, planted by Helen Brainard, sent Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 7, 1938, Hagel Dittrich, President, Emma Wagner, Secretary, Betty Maas, Patriotic Instructor.” In 2004, the park was threatened, as the City had voted to build a new police station on its site. A grassroots effort to prevent this acquired 3,300 signatures petitioning a referendum on the issue. The park’s amenities include grills, a picnic area, and a playground.²⁶

South Shore Park

South Shore is 8.2 acres of undeveloped land located on Lake Michigan from High Avenue south.²⁷

Veterans Park

Veterans Park is located on 6.75 acres of land at 2300 Union Avenue and was acquired by the city in 1946. Amenities include a playground, picnic area, shelter, baseball diamonds, two lighted tennis courts, volleyball and basketball courts, and an ice skating rink.²⁸

Charles Voight Park

Charles Voight Park is a 2.9 acre park located at the intersection of North 8th Street and Eisner Avenue. It is a neighborhood park with a playground.²⁹

Vollrath Park

Vollrath Park is located at 2001 North 3rd Street. Its 16.13 acres were acquired through land purchases and a donation from the Vollrath family in 1917. It was not until 1927 that work began on the park with the construction of a lagoon. Steps, paths and flowerbeds followed in 1928, and the amphitheater construction began in 1929. The park was opened in 1931. Sheboygan’s only zoo operated in the park. It began in July of 1930 when two swans were placed in a lagoon in the park. It grew to contain native animals such as deer, bear, raccoons, and various birds and ran until September of 1976. The park contains an amphitheater, a rental shelter, comfort station, concessions stand, grills, a picnic area, playground, baseball fields, tennis courts, and a disc golf course.³⁰

War Memorial Taylor Park

War Memorial Taylor Park is located next to Taylor Drive between Wilgus Avenue and the Sheboygan County Historical Museum. Located in the park are the Sheboygan County Veteran’s Memorial and the Taylor Hill Reservoir.

Wildwood Athletic Field & Baseball Park

The Wildwood Athletic Field is a 12.5 acre athletic complex, acquired by the city in 1981, located on New Jersey Avenue near the Sheboygan River between Wildwood Avenue and South 22nd Street. It is home to the Sheboygan Softball Association and the Sheboygan A's, containing 4 baseball diamonds, concessions stand, shelters, and a playground. The 5.2 acre Wildwood Baseball Park is located across the street.³¹

Worker's Water Street Park

Worker's Water Street Park is located between the Sheboygan River and Water Street at Ontario Avenue. It is Sheboygan's newest park, created in 2001, and contains a comfort station, shelter, spray water feature, playground, basketball court, sand volleyball court, and bike path.³²

Sheboygan has several other parks that are located outside of the boundaries of this survey, and they include:

<i>Park Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Date Acquired</i>
Creekside Conservatory Area	Fisherman's Creek	7.1 acres	unknown
Eslingen Park	Indiana Ave. and South Taylor Dr.	unknown	unknown
Ellwood H. May Environmental Park	3615 Mueller Road	120 acres	1974
Optimist Park	Carmen Avenue & South 22 nd Street	7 acres	unknown

Cemeteries

Calvary Cemetery & Mausoleum

Calvary Cemetery is located at 902 North Avenue. It was Sheboygan's first Catholic cemetery and was originally known as the Catholic Burying Ground. Initially, it was associated with Holy Name Church; although, it is believed that the other area Catholic congregations also used the cemetery.³³

Lutheran Cemetery

Located at 1836 New Jersey Avenue, Lutheran Cemetery consists of 26 acres of land, then Conrad's Park, purchased and donated for the use as a Lutheran cemetery on July 29, 1883, by a group of members of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church led by Jacob Jung. Expanded upon in 1929, the cemetery is open to all faiths. In 1977, Garden Terrace Mausoleum was constructed and has since had several additions.³⁴

Wildwood Cemetery

Wildwood Cemetery is located at 2026 New Jersey Avenue. Originally opened in 1853, the same year of a Cholera epidemic. Records were started to be kept in 1880. The original portion of the

cemetery is 14 acres, with an estimated 6,000 burials. The cemetery was expanded in 1896 with 12 acres of land purchased by the City of Sheboygan from A. P. Lyman. An office was erected in the “new cemetery” in 1899.³⁵

Sheboygan has other cemeteries that are located outside of the boundaries of this survey, and they include:

<i>Cemetery Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
Holy Cross Cemetery	unknown	St. Peter Claver Parish
Sunrise Memorial Gardens & Chapel Mausoleum	7411 Sauk Trail Road	unknown

Chapter 13 Notes

¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

² Ibid.

³ General Files; City of Sheboygan Parks Department website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/parks.html>; *Sheboygan Centennial Celebration, 1853-1953: Official Souvenir Program and Historic Booklet*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan Centennial Committee, 1953.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ General Files.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ General Files; City of Sheboygan Parks Department website; *Sheboygan Centennial Celebration*.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ General Files.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ General Files; “Thousands Find Rest, Fun in City’s Parks.” *The Sheboygan Press*. August 10, 1953.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ General Files; “Landscaping to Begin at Lake View Park.” *The Sheboygan Press*. April 19, 1982.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ General Files.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

26 Ibid.
 27 Ibid.
 28 Ibid.
 29 Ibid.
 30 Ibid.
 31 Ibid.
 32 Ibid.
 33 Ibid.
 34 Ibid.
 35 Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
1500 Block South 7 th Street	King Park Entry Gate	1936	Eligible
1000 Block of North 8 th Street	Civil War Soldiers Monument	1889	Eligible
1000 Block of North 8 th Street	Spanish American War Monument	unknown	Eligible
5000 Block South 9 th Street	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park	unknown	Listed
821 Broughton Drive	Lottie Cooper	1876	Surveyed
2300 Cleveland Avenue	Cleveland Park Pavilion	unknown	Surveyed
726 Kiwanis Park Drive	Kiwanis Field House	1939	Surveyed
3201 Lakeshore Drive	Lakeview Park Gazebo	1926	Eligible
902 North Avenue	Calvary Cemetery Chapel	1885	Eligible
902 North Avenue	Calvary Cemetery Mausoleum	1991	Surveyed
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1872	Eligible
SE Corner of North Taylor Drive & Kohler Memorial Drive	Taylor Hill Reservoir	1933	Eligible
2820 Union Avenue	Horace Mann Middle School	1969	Surveyed
3141 Wilgus Avenue	Sheboygan County Veterans Memorial	1994	Surveyed

Athletics

Professional Sports

Sheboygan can boast of having one of the first professional basketball teams in the United States, the Red Skins. It also had the Redwings, a semiprofessional football team, and the Indians, a semiprofessional baseball team. Joe Hauser lived in Sheboygan; he played in major and minor league baseball and hit more homeruns in his lifetime than Babe Ruth. In recent times, former Green Bay Packer wide receiver, Bill Schroeder, was born and raised in Sheboygan.¹

The game of basketball was introduced in Sheboygan in 1896 by a group of six women. Through the years an industrial league with several teams was developed. The National Basketball League was formed in 1937. In 1938, the Sheboygan Red Skins were formed as part of the National Basketball League. The team was coached by Edwin Schuette.²

The Red Skins won a western division title in 1945 and 1946, losing in the championship to Fort Wayne and Rochester respectively. In 1949, the National Basketball League merged with archrival the Basketball Association of America and formed the National Basketball Association, now known as the NBA. The Sheboygan Red Skins played for one season in the NBA against teams such as the Knicks, Celtics, and the Lakers. The Red Skins lost to the Anderson Packers in the NBA Western Division semifinals. It has been rumored in the local press of the time that the Red Skins were forced out of the NBA by an ultimatum from the Knicks who were embarrassed to be beaten by an Indian town in Wisconsin.³

It has been said that the Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium and Armory was constructed for the team in 1940. The building was designed by Edgar Stubenrauch and is a fine example of art modern style.⁴ The building has been surveyed and is included in the list of buildings that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

YMCA

A YMCA was started in Sheboygan in the 1890s in two rented rooms on the second story of a wood framed bank building. One of the rooms was used as a reading lounge and the other as an activity room. Around the turn of the century, the building was destroyed by fire, and the Y moved to a new building on 8th Street. This building had a bowling alley, but was not large enough for basketball. Hence, the basketball games were held at Mead Hall which was located on the 700 block of Ontario Avenue. Around 1902, they had to close because it did not have enough funding.⁵

In 1937, a group of 500 high school students petitioned the citizens of the city to restart the YMCA. Shortly thereafter, local businessmen took charge, refurbished Mead Hall, and opened it to membership. By 1946, the YMCA had outgrown the facility and was looking to build a new one. Between 1950 and 1952, they purchased land along Broughton Drive for the new facility. In the fall of 1953, the \$772,000 construction project commenced, and the building was opened to the public in 1955. By 1967, membership had reached 3,200 and the Y needed to expand once again. A \$300,000 addition was constructed which included three handball courts, a meeting

room, and a senior citizens center. In 1969, the name was changed to Sheboygan County YMCA. The YMCA also has an 80-acre camp, Camp Y-Koda, located between Sheboygan Falls and Plymouth that was built in the early 1970s. By 1972, membership had once again increased dramatically. Although the original building contained a small swimming pool, nearly a million dollars was raised for another addition to include an Olympic sized pool which was completed in 1973.⁶ Although the building is too new to be considered individually eligible, it is modern in design and was included in the reconnaissance survey for its future resource potential.

Turners

The name Turners is derived from the Greek work *turnen* which means to exercise. German immigrant Father Jahn organized the Sheboygan Turners in 1854. Initially, they held their work out in Fountain Park. They taught physical education classes in the local schools and organized volleyball teams, and swimming, tennis, track and field, and gymnastics events. At some point in time, the Sheboygan group became known as the Sheboygan Gymnastics Society. At its peak, there were fifty-two Turner groups in Wisconsin. By 1976, there were only three chapters in Wisconsin, including Milwaukee, Madison, and Sheboygan's chapter which had 200 members. However, it has since died out.⁷

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

Musical Groups

German immigrants were musically inclined and were the impetus for many of Sheboygan's singing societies and bands. Sheboygan's oldest singing group is the Gesangverein Concordia Singing Society. It was founded on February 9, 1860, as an outgrowth of a male quartet started in 1958, and grew to a membership of over two dozen singers. Theodore Winkler directed Concordia for 54 years in addition, only one facet of his influence on music in Sheboygan. Concordia's first hall was constructed on Ontario Avenue and sold to First Congressional Church in 1915 and was remodeled into what became known as Mead Hall. Today, Concordia's hall is located at 1130 N 9th Street. In 1960, Concordia was awarded the Zelter Placque by the Federal Republic of Germany, becoming the first choir outside of Germany to receive the distinction.⁸

German immigrants also formed the Liederkrantz Society in 1891. The state's oldest symphony was started in Sheboygan in 1918. Called the Sheboygan Symphony Orchestra, it also supports the Sheboygan Symphony Chorus and the Sheboygan Area Youth Orchestra in conjunction with the Sheboygan Area School District. Adolf Wuerl started the Wuerl Band in 1930. In 1936, Hans Schlei founded the Sheboygan Municipal Band. In the barbershop tradition, O. H. Cole, owner of Kingsbury Brewery, formed the Sheboygan Barbershoppers in 1945. James Gabrielse started the Men of Harmony around 1970.⁹

Sheboygan's most famous musical group is the Chordettes who recorded the music hit "Mr. Sandman" which sold more than two million records. The group consisted of Sheboyganites Alice Mae Buschmann Spielvogel, Dorothy Hummitzsch Schwartz, Janet Buschmann Ertel Bleyer, and Virginia Cole Osborn Janis. They sang in a barbershop style and were supported by Virginia's father, O. H. Cole, who was national president of the Society for the Preservation and

Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America. In 1946, they performed locally and regionally. In 1947, Alice Mae left the group and was replaced by Carol Hagedorn Buschmann, another Sheboygan native. They continued to sing at a regional level, even performing on the Chicago area radio show called The Breakfast Club which was hosted by Sheboygan native Don McNeill. In 1949, they won a CBS sponsored Arthur Godfrey Talent Scout competition in New York. Godfrey hired them as permanent members of his nationally aired radio and television shows, and they quickly became stars. Dorothy left the group in 1952. She was replaced by Lynn Evans Mand of Youngstown, Ohio, thereby ending the string of Sheboygan based members.¹⁰

In 1954, the group contracted with Cadence Records, a company founded by Godfrey's former music director and orchestra leader, Archie Bleyer. Archie Bleyer and Janet were married that same year. In 1955, the Chordettes struck gold with the release of "Mister Sandman" which was number one on the Billboard's Best Seller for seven weeks. In 1956, Virginia left the group and was replaced by Marjorie Needham Latzko of Berwyn, Illinois. In 1958, they released "Lollipop" which peaked on the charts at number two, staying on the charts for a total of fifteen weeks. They also sang the theme song for ABC's television series "Zorro". The Chordettes also appeared on the Ed Sullivan, Dick Clark, and Perry Como's television shows. They sang for President Dwight D. Eisenhower. They performed at New York City's famed Radio City Music Hall as well as all across Europe and South America. In 1962, Janet was replaced by Nancy Overton of New York City, who was replaced the following year by Joyce Creatore of McKlesport, Pennsylvania. In 1963, the quartette disbanded. In October of 2001, the Chordettes were inducted into the Vocal Group Hall of Fame in Sharon, Pennsylvania.¹¹

Carol and Dorothy still live in Sheboygan, Virginia died in 2003, and Janet moved back to Sheboygan and died in 1988. The Chordettes had 9 total members through the years, 5 of which were from Sheboygan.¹²

Theaters

The Sheboygan Opera House was located on North 7th Street, but was demolished to make way for the old Mead Public Library in the early 1900s. A new opera house was built at 701 New York Avenue in 1903. In 1914, John Van der Vaart and the Bowler brothers purchased the opera house. In 1925, John Van der Vaart became the sole owner, started showing movies, and called it the Van der Vaart Theater. Sound was added in 1928. In that same year, Van der Vaart retired and sold the theatre to N. J. Blumberg Theatrical Enterprises who continued to show movies. In 1945, the name was changed to the Wisconsin Theater. In 1976, a small cinema, Stage Door, was added to the building. The building was demolished in 1985 to make way for the parking lot at the southwest corner of North 7th Street and New York Avenue.¹³

The Unique Theater was located at 608-610 North 8th Street. It operated from 1905 to 1913. In 1911, the building was demolished and another building was erected in its place. It was designed by William C. Weeks and built by Frank Geele for \$25,000.00.¹⁴

The Idle Hour began as an opera house at 1827 North 5th Street during the 1910s. It operated at that location until 1915 when it was moved to 513 North 8th Street. It began showing movies in 1926, and closed in 1928.¹⁵ The North 5th Street building has since been demolished, but the

North 8th Street building is still in existence. This building was recorded as part of this survey, but it has been poorly altered and is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

From 1911 to 1960, the Majestic Theater ran at 523 North 8th Street. It began as a joint partnership between John Van der Vaart, August Westermeyer, and George Leberman. They leased a store building and renovated, under the direction of William C. Weeks, to include 800 seats. It was the first theatre in eastern Wisconsin to install sound equipment in 1926. The building was completely renovated in 1941, but it was demolished in 1964.¹⁶

The Fairyland Theater was located in a building at 1232 Michigan Avenue. It operated from 1914 to 1922, and the building has since been demolished.¹⁷

The Lincoln Theater was located at 1827 North 15th Street. It opened from 1914 to 1936, with the exception of 1932 to 1933, when it was listed as the Grand Theater. The building has since been demolished.

The Butterfly Theater was located at 1509 South 12th Street. It operated as a motion picture theater from 1914 to 1940, when it became the State Theater. The State operated from 1940 to 1951. The theater was later demolished.¹⁸

The Palace Theater was located at 1438 South 8th Street. It only operated as a motion picture theater from 1915 to 1916. The building still exists, but it is not in survey worthy condition.¹⁹

There was a theater located at 710 North 8th Street. It operated under the name Rex from 1915 to 1924 and under the name Gem from 1925-1930 when it closed.²⁰ It is assumed that the building was demolished to make way for Mead Public Library in the 1970s.

Between the years of 1915 to 1949, the Star and Strand Theaters were located at 1020 Michigan Avenue and the Pastime, Aurora, and Uptown Theaters operated next door at 1022 Michigan Avenue.²¹

Another theater was located at 931 North 8th Street. It was called the Rex from 1923 to 1928 and again between 1934 to 1965. From 1929 to 1933, it was called the Fox Theater as it was under the ownership of the Fox Midwesco Theater chain. It was operated out of a fireproof, 50-foot wide by 110-foot deep building. After the theater closed in 1965, the marquee and canopy were removed. In 1966, it was converted into first floor retail with apartments above.²² The building has been occupied by various businesses over the years. It was recorded as part of this survey, but it has been poorly altered and is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sheboygan's grandest theater, The Sheboygan Theatre, is located at 826 North 8th Street. It opened in 1928 as a performing arts and movie theater. It changed ownership several times through the years. Between the years of 1980 to 1992, it was operated by Marcus Theaters and called the Plaza 8 Cinema. In 1992, Marcus closed the doors in favor of their theater on the outskirts of town.²³ The building remained vacant until 2000 when an ambitious restoration

project was started in the hopes of transforming the facility into a modern performing arts center. The theatre was reopened in October of 2001 as the Stefanie H. Weill Center for the Performing Arts. The architect for the restoration and additions was LJM Architects, Inc. and the general contractors were Joseph Schmitt and Sons Construction, Inc. and Quasius Construction, Inc., all of Sheboygan. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Other theaters which existed in Sheboygan outside of the boundaries of this survey include:

<u>Theater Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates of Operation</u>	<u>Status</u>
Marcus Cinema	3226 Kohler Memorial Drive	1972-present	Not Surveyed
Stardusk Theater	S. 12 th Street & Weeden Creek Road	unknown	Demolished

Motion Pictures, Radio, and Television Celebrities

Don McNeill graduated from Sheboygan High School in 1925. He went on to be a host of “The Breakfast Club”, a Chicago-based radio and television show which aired on NBC and ABC. Over his 36 year stint, the award-winning variety show featured music, humor and other events. In 1967, McNeill was honored as “Broadcasting Man of the Year”.²⁴

Wesley Lau was also a graduate of Sheboygan High School. He was a television actor known for his role as Police Lieutenant Anderson on the early Perry Mason television series.²⁵

Comedian Jackie Mason was born Jacob Maza on June 9, 1931 in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In 1956, Mason became a rabbi, but quit just three years later to become a comedian. He began as a stand up in New York nightclub and made his way to television. His comedy is known for controversy and politically incorrect observations on American and Jewish life. Mason appeared regularly on Ed Sullivan’s weekly variety show in the 1960s with the exception of a few years involving a finger gesturing incident. He also appeared on the Steve Allen show which led to numerous other television and film parts as himself, as a character, and doing voice work. They include the following:

- The Hollywood Palace (1966)
- The Stoolie (1972)
- The Jerk (1979)
- Mel Brooks’ History of the World Part I (1981)
- The Perils of P.K. (1986)
- Caddyshack II (1988)
- “Chicken Soup” (1989)
- “The Simpsons” (1991 & 2003)
- “The Full Wax” (1992)
- “What Makes You Laugh?” (1995)
- Rosie O’Donnell’s Kids are Funny (1998)
- “Have I Got News for You” (1990)
- “The Fairly Odd Parents” (2003)

In the 1980's, Mason received a special Tony Award for his one-man show. In November of 2005, he began "The Jackie Mason Show," a daily talk show which airs on Comcast Cable Television. The Comedian's Comedian reported in its 2005 poll that Mason was voted in the top 50 comedians of all time amongst his peers.²⁶

Fairs, Carnivals, and Circuses

Seils-Sterling Circus started in Sheboygan in 1920 by Pete, Al, and Bill Lindemann and was originally known as the Lindemann Brothers Circus. The circus was held at the location of the current Post Office on the 500 block of North 9th Street. It ran until 1938.²⁷

There were many traveling circuses that came to Sheboygan. They usually performed on land north of New Jersey Avenue between Water Street and South 8th Street and later on land on the 2800 block of North 15th Street. Many circuses died out during the Great Depression. The traveling circuses that performed in Sheboygan included:²⁸

<u>Circus Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Barnett Brothers Circus	1934
Barnum & Bailey	1915
Carson & Barnes Circus	unknown
Gentry Brothers	1933
Miller Ayers Circus	1924
Orton's Circus	1856
Ringling Brothers	1891
Robbin's Circus	unknown
Sells Brothers	1894

Other

Yacht Clubs

Sheboygan's first yacht club was founded in 1901 with six members. They raced sailboats in Lake Michigan. However, the group faded out by the 1920s. Sheboygan's second yacht club, the Sheboygan Yacht Club, was founded in 1931 and was located in a small building on Franklin Street, currently known as Riverfront Drive. In 1936, they moved to a lakeshore location at 214 Pennsylvania Avenue, not included in the survey, where they still exist to this day. They currently race several classes of sailboats.²⁹

Sheboygan Polar Bears

The Sheboygan Polar Bears were founded in approximately 1970. Every year on January 1st, they dive into the frigid waters of Lake Michigan at Deland Park. Hundreds of people participate in the chilling dip and thousands of spectators from Wisconsin and other countries come to watch.³⁰ Although this activity is too new to be discussed at any length in this report, it has become a favorite past time in this city and is worthy of a mention.

Chapter 14 Notes

- ¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- ² Ibid.; Association for Professional Basketball Research website <http://members.aol.com/bradleyrd/apbr.html>
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ General Files.
- ⁵ Ibid.; “The YMCA: Our Way.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ General Files; “It’s Been Their Turn for 121 Years Now.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976.
- ⁸ *125th Anniversary Concordia Singing Society: Sangerfest 1985 Program*. Sheboygan: Gesangverein Concordia, 1985, pg. 10-11
- ⁹ General Files.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ “Jackie Mason.” Wikipedia website http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackie_Mason.
- ²⁷ General Files.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Ibid.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
710 North 7 th Street	Former Mead Public Library	1904	Surveyed
509-513 North 8 th Street	Idle Hour Theater	1910	Surveyed
826 North 8 th Street	The Sheboygan Theatre	1928	Listed
931 North 8 th Street	Rex & Fox Theaters	1923	Surveyed
522 North 9 th Street	United States Post Office	1937	Listed
516 Broughton Drive	Sheboygan Municipal Armory	1940	Eligible

812 Broughton Drive	YMCA	1953	Surveyed
1020 Michigan Avenue	Star & Strand Theaters	1920	Surveyed
1022 Michigan Avenue	Pastime, Aurora, & Uptown Theaters	1915	Surveyed

Introduction

The list of “notable people” includes people who have helped to shape the city of Sheboygan. These people range from entrepreneurs, industrialists, politicians, brewmeisters, craftsmen, and professionals. Most of these people can be connected with a historic event or building. Any historic references will be listed after the short biographies that follow. More research may unearth more references, and they should be added to the lists.

Ashby, William (Sam)

William Ashby was born in Oneida County, NY, May 4, 1816. He came to Sheboygan County in 1836 and was one of a group of men hired by William Farnsworth to work at his sawmill. Ashby worked for Farnsworth for a number of years, at the sawmill and later as a partner in the North Pier. In 1844, he set up a farm on 130 acres near the mill. Ashby held many public offices; county commissioner for two years, county treasurer four years, town chairman 16 years, and county chairman 14 years. Ashby remained in Sheboygan until his death on May 1, 1898.¹

Bell, James

On June 30, 1835, James Bell was born in Toronto, Canada. In 1845, his parents moved to Sheboygan. James joined them in 1851. William Bell, his father, founded a large candy factory on Pennsylvania Avenue, famous for their flavored stick taffy. The business outgrew its Pennsylvania location and relocated to North 8th Street. Today the Mead Public Library now stands where the candy factory once was. In 1879, after the death of his father, James continued the business. Being favorable with the community, James was elected Alderman of the Second Ward from 1868 to 1872 and again in 1876 and 1877. In 1873, he became Mayor of Sheboygan and served until 1879. He was president of the Council in 1871, 1872, 1876, 1877, and 1883. He was also elected School Commissioner in 1869 and 1879. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected Supervisor and Superintendent of Schools. He died on December 24, 1891.²

Beyer, Ernst

Sheboyganite Ernst Beyer served as Vice-Chair of the Wisconsin Progressive Party in 1936.³

Blackstock, Thomas

Thomas Blackstock was born in Ireland on January 12, 1834. He came to Sheboygan in 1849. In 1856, he served the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac plank road as the superintendent of construction until 1861. Blackstock was one of the most active promoters of the Phoenix Chair Company that was organized in 1875 to create jobs for those skilled workers that lost theirs in the burning of the Crocker Chair Company. He was elected secretary of the company and a year later was elected president and general manager. He held controlling interest in the company until 1892 when he sold a large portion of his stock and retired as general manager. However, he still continued as president. Blackstock was also one of the promoters of the Sheboygan Mutual Loan, Saving, and Building Association and became its first president. This association considerably promoted the growth and improvement of the city and aided people in securing

their own homes. Blackstock was also active in the community. Thomas was elected mayor of Sheboygan in 1870, 1872, and 1884 and elected to the State Assembly in 1892. He was president of the South Side Land Company, the Wisconsin League for Good Roads, and was active in the State Fair Association. Outside of Thomas' professional life, he married Bridget Denn, adopted three of her late brother's orphaned children, and built his dream home, still located at 507 Washington Ct., in the late 1860's. The road that has been named in his honor bordered the 174-acre farm later burned in 1915. Thomas enjoyed dancing and the four C's of life in Sheboygan- Children, Cheese, Churches, and Chairs. He died in 1913 and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery.⁴

Related Buildings: Thomas and Bridget Blackstock House, 507 Washington Court, Surveyed

Bodenstein, John and Martin

The Bodenstein brothers were clothiers dealing with men's, women's and children's apparel and tailoring for men. They were the second and third sons of German immigrants George and Ernstine. They had one other brother, Charles, who was also a tailor. John and Martin were both born at their fathers' new store at 516 North 8th Street (now 512, 512A North 8th Street). The family raised them in the clothing business. After their father passed away in 1877, they helped their mother until 1881 when they bought the store from her. They renamed the business Bodenstein Bros. Martin had two sons, Ray and George, who were raised in the family business as he was. Martin died in 1924 and Ray in 1936. George carried out the business until 1940. He died in 1981.⁵

Related Buildings: Bodenstein Brothers Building, 520 North 8th Street, Surveyed
Julius Leber Harness Shop, 512 N 8th Street, Surveyed

Broughton, Charles E.

Charles E. Broughton was born in a log cabin in Lamartine, located in Fond du Lac County, on October 22, 1873. He is most remembered for his conservation efforts and being the editor of The Sheboygan Press. He had a personality all his own and was passionate of his work as the editor of the Press. He brought the Press from having a circulation of 60 in 1908 to a circulation of 5,000 by 1917. He was a Wisconsin member of the Democratic National Committee from 1932 to 1941 and was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1936. He was owner of a local radio station and was also involved with many Sheboygan County organizations. He was president of the Mead Library Board and vice president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He was also a voice to re-flood the Sheboygan Marsh. In honor of Broughton, the area was named Broughton Sheboygan County Marsh Park. Aside from a park, Broughton also had a street named in honor of him, Broughton Drive, which runs along the lakefront. Broughton died on October 31, 1956.⁶



Related Buildings: The Sheboygan Press, 632 Center Avenue, Eligible
Former Mead Public Library, 710 North 7th Street, Surveyed

Brown, John Junius

Dr. J.J. Brown was born in Toronto, Canada on June 24, 1819. He was well-educated and attempted farming, printing, and teaching. After those earlier endeavors he became a doctor in 1845. Brown purchased a farm near Sheboygan, however he served as the only doctor and druggist in the settlement of Sheboygan for many years. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he sold his store to his clerk, Thomas Blackstock, and was commissioned under Governor Salomon to be a Lt. Col. Of the 27th Wisconsin Infantry in 1862. Following the war, Brown immersed himself in scientific studies. Brown also served Sheboygan as coroner, superintendent of schools, president of the literary society known as the Young Men's Institute, and was a faculty member of the Sheboygan Academy. Brown was also a well renowned teacher and lecturer. Seven years prior to his death Brown suffered a stroke that left him bed-ridden. The stroke had little affect on his mental capabilities, and by request, wrote many scientific articles for the local newspaper until August 27, 1897 when he passed away.⁷

Buchen, Gustav

Gustav Buchen was born on September 25, 1886. He was orphaned by the age of ten. He worked at the well-known Mattoon Manufacturing Company, Lakeside Pea Canning Company, and the Garton Toy Company. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison with a degree in Law in 1912 and within two years he was the secretary for J & W Jung Company. He was a Wisconsin delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1936. In 1940 he became the State Senator representing the 20th district that included Sheboygan and Ozaukee counties. He remained in that position for two terms. He wrote an extensive history of Sheboygan County. He died at the age of 65.⁸

Cole, Charles

Charles Cole was born in Schenectady, New York on October 19, 1806. At the age of 16 he left school and worked as a captain of a boat on the Erie Canal during the summer and a worker in a warehouse in the winter. Moving to Cleveland, Ohio, he purchased and owned a line of canal boats in 1830. Selling his canal boat interests in 1836, he decided to try his luck further west. He left Cleveland aboard the steamer New York that was stopping at Green Bay. During the journey he met William Farnsworth. Farnsworth persuaded him to visit Sheboygan and possibly set up a mercantile and forwarding business. Cole went to Sheboygan, looked around the area, and purchased three lots on the Sheboygan River. He then hired A.G. Dye to build a warehouse and dock on the property. When completed it was 40 by 60 feet in size and two stories high. The dock stretched 160 feet to reach water that was a depth of 10 feet. These structures consisted of the first commercial buildings in Sheboygan. In 1836, Cole was the first postmaster of Sheboygan. Two years later, Cole followed a migration to Sheboygan Falls with many other Sheboygan residents. The rest of his life was devoted to the promotion of the area. As postmaster he had the privilege of free mailing and letters sent back to his native New York provided the incentive for many to seek out Sheboygan County. Cole died in 1867.⁹

Cole, George Cooper

In 1828, George C. Cole was born in Schenectady, New York. His brother, Charles Cole, convinced him to settle in Sheboygan Falls in 1842. Five years later, George moved to Sheboygan, and carried on an extensive real estate business. In 1857, when the German Bank was organized, he became vice president until 1863, and then president from 1863 to 1875. After retiring he continued to support the bank as its largest stockholder until his death. Cole's wife Annie was a very religious woman and organized the St. Elizabeth Ten Circles of King's Daughters, the oldest branch of the order in the city, and was honorary president for many years. During their lifetime, George and Annie donated land to the city for Cole Park between North Third and Fourth Streets. Later they donated land for another park just north of Jefferson School. George died July 12, 1908, and Annie died April 3, 1913.¹⁰

Cole, O. H. "King"

King Cole was born on February 29, 1896 on the leap year. He was famous for being the head of Kingsbury Brewery and even more famous for organizing the first Barbershop Quartet singing group in Sheboygan. King became the president of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America. He attended the University of Washington and the University of Montana. He took under his wing the Chordettes and helped them create a name for themselves. King was also an avid baseball enthusiast. He was awarded the Earle W. Kidd Memorial Plaque in 1960 as the person who contributed the most to baseball in Wisconsin. He died January 7, 1978.¹¹

Crocker, Silas

Silas Crocker was born in Vermont January 26, 1811, and in 1853 he and his wife Minerva Knapp followed his parents to Sheboygan County. In the fall of 1895, Crocker, his son-in-law Levi Minott, and sons, Watson and Ara, established Minott, Crocker and Company. They purchased old Gury Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue and put in a sawmill to manufacture their own lumber. They also purchased the steam engine and fixture of the Union Steam flouring mill in Glenbeulah and were then ready for business. Minott sold out in 1869; however he continued to work for the Crocker brothers. The following summer the Crockers and Irving Bliss became partners. The company was renamed Crocker and Bliss Chair Company. On April 16, 1875, fire destroyed the company. The loss of the plant and the recent retirement of Silas were devastating to the company. However, the family business was quickly rebuilt by his sons.¹²

Crocker, Ara

Ara was born December 1, 1845 in New York. In 1880, Ara and his brothers, Rogers and Watson, purchased the Sheboygan Carriage Company. The new company was named the Crocker Chair Company. He was a vice president and director. The company became the largest chair manufacturer in the world, manufacturing 350 dozen chairs a day. He died April 9, 1902.¹³

Crocker, Rogers E.

Rogers was born October 18, 1843 in New York. He worked for his father and brothers in the Crocker and Bliss factory until it burned. He became superintendent of the chair making department of the Phoenix Company and was one of the incorporators of the Crocker Company in 1880 with his brothers, Watson and Ara. The company became the largest chair manufacturer in the world, manufacturing 350 dozen chairs a day. Rogers sold his interest in the firm in 1924 to Dr. G.W. Brickbauer of Plymouth and moved to California. Soon after he returned to Sheboygan to make his home with his son, William E. He died on December 25, 1925. The depression of the 1930s put the company to an end. The buildings were razed, and the site cleared.¹⁴

Crocker, Watson D.

Watson was born in Crown Point, New York February 10, 1841. He was 13 when the family moved to Sheboygan and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the Civil War. He rose to captain and was discharged in 1865. In 1880, Watson and his brothers, Rogers and Ara, purchased the Sheboygan Carriage Company. The new company was named the Crocker Chair Company. The company became the largest chair manufacturer in the world, manufacturing 350 dozen chairs a day. Watson sold his share of the company to his son-in-law, E.A. Zundel, in 1912 and moved to California. In 1924, Dr. G.W. Brickbauer of Plymouth purchased the controlling interest in the company. He died in Pasadena March 1, 1924. The depression of the 1930s put the company to an end. The buildings were razed, and the site cleared.¹⁵

Crocker, William E.

William E. Crocker was born on July 11, 1874; the only son of Rogers E. and Ruth Edwards Crocker. He married Hilda Elizabeth Rummele on October 11, 1898. He worked for his father and two uncles at Crocker Chair Company, making his way to Secretary when the family's interests in the company were sold in the 1920s. In June of 1927, he became a cost accountant at American Chair Company until his untimely death in August of 1953. He was a charter member and president of the Sheboygan Kiwanis Club.¹⁶

Cole, Helen Brainard

Helen Brainard Cole is most known for being a Union Army Nurse. Helen and her husband, Charles Cole, were among the first settlers of the area. She knew many figures from her days as a war nurse. She played whist with John Wilkes Booth a month prior to his assassination of President Lincoln. Helen also knew the President Lincoln's son, Tad. She lived the last eighteen years of her life at the Grand Hotel and died September 4, 1931 at the age of 93. There is a memorial marker for her at the intersection of Calumet Drive and Martin Avenue.¹⁷

Ebenreiter, Charles

Charles Ebenreiter built a Mediterranean style house designed by Edgar Stubenrauch on the former Vollrath Foundry site in 1922.¹⁸

Related Building: Charles Ebenreiter House, 520 Michigan Avenue, Eligible

Elwell, William

William Elwell was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania on December 6, 1831. At the age of 19, he set out for the west and relocated in Fond du Lac. In 1859 he was elected clerk of circuit court and moved to Sheboygan. In Sheboygan, he founded a plaster mill, became involved in the grain trade, was one of the promoters of the Milwaukee, Lakeshore, and Western Railroad and for three years was superintendent of the railroad. His desire to serve the community also resulted in the Sheboygan County Insane Asylum being built. In 1884, William and his son William S. went into partnership in the new Sheboygan Roller Mills. He also found the time to serve on the County Board of Supervisors and was its chairman several times. In addition, he was a member of the city council and mayor of the city. After William's death from a stroke in 1890, his sons continued his business.¹⁹

End, George

George End was a native of New York State born on January 10, 1830. The End family moved to Milwaukee in 1840. George moved to Sheboygan in 1854, and was married in the same year. George and Joseph End, his brother, set up general merchandising store on 8th Street. In 1872, George left the business and sold his share of the company to his brother. Joseph then went on to enlarge the business. The business flourished and grew to become the largest and most complete mercantile store in the county and the oldest dry goods business in Sheboygan. Following his departure from retail, George set up a tannery from 1873 to 1875, he then served as mayor of Sheboygan for the next four years. He was involved in the reorganization of the Sheboygan Chair Company, which at the time was known as the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company. Following the reorganization he was elected president. He was named president of the Bank of Sheboygan until his death on July 18, 1905. His brother Joseph died on October 22, 1905.²⁰

Farnsworth, William

William Farnsworth was born September 26, 1796. He was a landowner and saw the future site of Sheboygan on September 26, 1818 while traveling on Lake Michigan. William set up a fur trading post here in Sheboygan. The site is on highway 28 between Kohler and Sheboygan on the Sheboygan River. He was the competition for the American Fur Company. He bought a sawmill in 1835 that was originally built by Oliver Crocker and William Payne in 1834. William built the first pier in 1841, and he owned the store and warehouse of C.D. Cole. He married an Indian who helped with his trading business. He drowned with the steamer Lady Elgin when the schooner Augusta rammed it on September 8, 1860. William is buried in Wildwood Cemetery. Farnsworth Middle School is named in his honor.²¹



Related Building: Farnsworth Middle School, 1017 Union Avenue, Surveyed

Garton, Eusebius Bassingdale

E.B. Garton was most notable for his founding of the Garton Toy Company. He was born near Toronto, Canada, on August 16, 1843. In 1864, when he was 23 years old, he left his parents' farm and traveled south to Sheboygan Falls. He began to work for J.J. Zufelt turning hubs in his factory. He began a career with the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company after ten years of working for J.J. Zufelt. A dispute with shareholders ended his career with the company. He then founded a mill to produce cigar boxes at the foot of the 8th Street Bridge. After the mill was founded he began to produce children's wagons and wooden toys. In 1887, a stock company was formed under the name of Garton Toy Company. In 1890, the factory was destroyed by fire. Soon the Garton Toy Company rebuilt at 830 North Water Street. By the early 1900s, the complex had ballooned to cover over three acres of space. Eusebius' son Clarence was brought into the company in 1898. After the death of his father on April 2, 1931, Clarence took over the business. In 1973, the Garton Toy Company was sold to Monitor Corporation of Milwaukee.²²

Related Buildings: Garton Toy Co., 830 North Water Street, Listed

Geele, Francis

Francis Geele was born March 10, 1825 in Sondern, Westphalen, Prussia. He came to America in 1845, and settled in Sheboygan in 1847. After a tinsmith apprenticeship, he became a member of the hardware firm of Gaertner, Geele, and Plath on Pennsylvania Avenue. Gaertner retired from the business two years later, leaving Geele and Plath as partners; they then purchased the Lyman block on Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1867, Plath retired; Geele then became the sole owner of the business. He then moved into the Otten Block. The next year he moved to a three-story brick building on the northwest corner of 8th St. and Center Ave. Here he started the Geele Hardware Company. The store was known for carrying an extensive stock including stoves and tin ware. Later, a two-story brick building was constructed for Geele at the southeast corner of 8th St. and Center Ave. Geele became popular with the community and was twice elected county supervisor, four times county treasurer, and five times mayor. The last twenty years of his life was spent as the director of the Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1883, his son, Frank, joined his father's company. Francis died on July 31, 1885. The Geele Hardware Company continued under the direction of Frank. In 1961, the store building was razed.²³

Groh, George Sr.

George Groh came to Sheboygan in the spring of 1847 where he operated a boarding house for sailors, the Steamboat House, also known as the Lake Superior House. Along with wife Elizabeth, they had five sons and one daughter. The family is noted to part of the nautical history of Sheboygan.²⁴

Groh, George Jr.

George Groh Jr. was the third son of George and Elizabeth Groh. George Jr. was commander of several schooners, "Gazelle", "Jennie", "Pride", and "John F. Prince." He also purchased in part

the tug “Frank Geele” for towing. As a photographer of the Sheboygan area, he was known to produce many fine prints of the developing area. His photographs are an invaluable documentation of the early days of Sheboygan.²⁵

Groh, Ole

Ole Groh was the eldest son of George and Elizabeth Groh. Ole organized the first Life Saving Station at Sheboygan and was Sheboygan’s first harbormaster. He also operated the tug boats “Satisfaction”, “Sheboygan”, and “Peter Reiss” and was part owner of “Lottie Cooper”, “Lydia Raesser”, “Joseph Duvall”, “Sardinia”, “Evening Star”, and “Quickstep.”²⁶

Groh, Ed

Ed Groh was the second son of George and Elizabeth Groh. Ed worked on harbor tugs and as a photographer/artist with his brother George. He was a skilled wood carver and was a figurehead, quarter board, and ornamental carver at the Reibolt and Wolters Shipyard. He was city alderman and advocated a park along the lake that today is named Deland Park.²⁷

Groh, Cap. William

Captain William Groh was born April 9, 1857. William traveled to Muskegon Michigan and established their first Life Saving Station as his brother did for Sheboygan. Later upon his return to Sheboygan, he worked on the tug “Sheboygan” with his brother Ole. His Family resided at 1417 South 7th Street and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery.²⁸

Gutsch, Leopold and Francis

The Gutsch twins opened the first brewery in Sheboygan, the second brewery in the state. They were German immigrants and located their brewery at North Water Street and New York Avenue. In 1873 Francis sold his share of the company to his brother.²⁹

Hauser, Joe

“Unser Choe” as people called Joe Hauser was a minor and major league baseball player. Joe came to Sheboygan to manage and play first base for the Chairmakers. He was the only player to hit more than 60 homeruns in a season twice. He ran a sporting goods store on 8th Street in Sheboygan. Joe died on July 11, 1997 and lived to be the second oldest living major league player at the time. He was 98.³⁰

Imig, Arthur Sr.

Arthur Imig Sr. was born August 19, 1877. In 1915 he sold the family business that his father, Charles, had begun and founded the first dry-cleaning establishment in the city. Aside from the dry-cleaning business, Arthur was a member of Zion United Church of Christ, Sheboygan Masonic Lodge, and a former member of Pine Hills Country Club. He liked to sing baritone at local churches, with local symphony orchestras, and with bands. He died on June 29, 1977.³¹

Related Buildings: Imig Block, 625-629 North 8th Street, Listed

Imig, Michael

Michael Imig was the first Imig in Sheboygan. He brought his family over from Simmern, Germany in 1852. Michael began a tailoring business that began on Pennsylvania Avenue and later moved to North 8th Street. He was a member of the volunteer fire department where he met his end as he was run over by a fire truck in 1858 and died.³²

Imig, Charles

Charles along with his bother opened a clothing store called C. & H. Clothing that was located in the existing Imig Block today. During 1895 the store moved from that building into a building on 8th and Wisconsin. Today the store is still there and is known as C. Imig and Son.³³

Related Buildings: Imig Block, 625-629 North 8th Street, Listed

Jenkins, David

David Jenkins was born in Llandennim, Montgomeryshire, Wales, on June 24, 1834. His family moved to Sheboygan in the spring of 1845. He was working an engine in a sawmill at age 13. At age 15 he moved to Milwaukee for schooling as a machinist. Following his education he returned to Sheboygan and began work in a foundry, in 1852 he worked a steam dredge in an effort to clear the harbor, and in 1857 unloaded and put on the track the first engine used on the Sheboygan and Mississippi railway. This was the first engine brought into the state. Before its burning in 1875, Jenkins also took charge of the machinery of the Crocker and Bliss chair factory, and he supervised the building of the Phoenix Chair Company. In 1875, David and his son DeWitt opened a small machine shop. The business grew and had to be replaced with a larger structure five years later. In 1887, he incorporated the Jenkins Machine Company becoming its president and treasurer. David died on February 13, 1899.³⁴

Jones, John H.

John H. Jones was a Republican who served as the Sheboygan area's State Senator from 1871 to 1872.³⁵ Little else is known about this man at this time.

Jung, Jacob

Jacob Jung was born and raised on a farm near Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany in 1831. He apprenticed under his uncle in wagon making for two and one half years. He traveled with his only sister and mother from France to America in 1853. Jacob first lived in Cleveland and made wagons for 15 months. He moved to Sheboygan, where he was successful and earned a fortune with his honesty and hard work. His carriage building on Pennsylvania Avenue is still a historic icon in the city. He continued the carriage business until 1887, then turned it over to his sons. He was not only a successful businessman he was an active member in starting the city gas

works and also had a hand in the Sheboygan Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Jacob built 20 houses in Sheboygan. He married the German born Eleanora Wilke and fathered six children.³⁶

Related Buildings: Jacob Jung Carriage Factory, 829-835 Pennsylvania Avenue, Listed
Wolff, Jung & Zschetzsche Factory, 531 South 8th Street, Listed

Jung, Henry

Henry Jung was the son of carriage maker Jacob Jung. Aside from helping his father with the family business, Henry was interested in becoming a blacksmith. He worked for Wolf, Zschetzsche, Jung Shoe Co. In 1892, he formed a partnership with his brother Otto and formed the Jung Shoe Co. In 1901, he built his house at 503 Ontario Avenue. The Jung brothers began manufacturing shoes in 1909 and discontinued their wholesale business.³⁷

Related Buildings: Jacob Jung Carriage Factory, 829-835 Pennsylvania Avenue, Listed
Henry Jung House, 503 Ontario Avenue, Surveyed
Wolff, Jung & Zschetzsche Factory, 531 South 8th Street, Listed
Jung Shoe Company, 620 South 8th Street, Listed

Jung, Otto

Otto Jung was born in 1870 to carriage makers Jacob and Eleanora Jung. Otto did not follow in the family business but had a calling into the Lutheran Ministry and was an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church here in Sheboygan. For reasons unknown, he did not continue in the Lutheran Ministry. Around 1892, Otto and his brother Henry organized a shoe company they called Jung Shoe Co. The brothers both worked this as a night job; Otto worked during the day as a bank teller and spent his evenings filling orders and loading trucks. Otto married Meta Steimle in 1896 and had six children. In 1913, the Jung's built a beautiful home designed by Arvin Weeks at 318 St. Clair Avenue in Sheboygan. The Jung brothers began manufacturing shoes in 1909 and discontinued their wholesale business. Otto was an active member of the Rotary Club and the vice president of Sheboygan Memorial Hospital. Otto died in 1956, 12 years after his wife.³⁸

Related Buildings: Jung Shoe Company, 620 South 8th Street, Listed
Otto Jung House, 318 St. Clair Avenue, Surveyed

Jung, William

William Jung was the son of carriage maker Jacob Jung. Aside from helping his father with the family business, William was interested in painting and decorating. He formed a partnership with his brother, Jacob Jr. In 1901, he moved the painting business into 718 North 8th Street, and later expanded into 718-732 North 8th Street. The business named the J&W Jung Company flourished.³⁹

Related Buildings: Jacob Jung Carriage Factory, 829-835 Pennsylvania Avenue, Listed

Keppler, Ernest C.

Ernest Keppler was a Sheboygan Republican. He represented the Sheboygan area in the Wisconsin State Senate from 1961 through 1977.⁴⁰

Kirkland, Joseph F.

Joseph Kirkland was an early entrepreneur who purchased real estate for development. He is noted to have built North and South Pier and built a home near what was known as Kirkland Point. Joseph was the president of the Village of Sheboygan in 1847, commissioner of the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, and owned several grain elevators, warehouses and Lake Vessels. His home was built just south of New York Avenue on Fourth Street. That is the area known as Kirkland's Bluff. His home on the bluff began to fall off the hill and into the lake. The house was abandoned and rumored haunted by the locals. The house was sold and removed by the Brick Company. Joseph moved to Minnesota in 1874.⁴¹

Kohler, John Michael

John Michael Kohler was ambitious, hardworking, and compassionate. He was born in 1844 in Austria and immigrated to America at the age of 10 with his father. They settled near St. Paul, Minnesota, and started a dairy farm. John moved to Chicago in 1865 and attended Dyernfurth College. He spent six years in wholesale and furniture sales. His sales brought him to Sheboygan where he fell in love and married Lillie Vollrath in 1871; they had six children. In 1873, Kohler and his partner, Charles Silberzahn, bought and expanded his father-in-law's foundry. The business was a success; and in 1879, John Michael bought out Silberzahn. The following April, the factory burned and Kohler quickly took on two new partners, Herman Hayssen and John Stehn. The rebuilt factory was named Kohler, Hayssen, and Stehn Manufacturing Company. John's wife Lillie died in 1883; and four years later, he married her sister Minnie Vollrath and had one son. In 1883, John had an idea of taking a cast iron horse trough/hog scalding that was part of his agricultural line and making it into a bathtub. Over the next couple decades, the partnership ended and Kohler shifted his focus solely to plumbing products. His greatest and one of his boldest moves happened when he decided to uproot the whole company and move it four miles west out of Sheboygan into the newly platted Riverside area, eventually becoming the company town of Kohler. The new company began operations in October of 1900. Before John could see his new plant in full operation, he died on November 9, 1900. In 1912, the business was renamed the Kohler Company. Today, the business is Sheboygan County's largest employer and is still family run, making it one of the largest privately held companies in the United States. Kohler Company is a global leader in kitchen and bath plumbing products with more than 40 manufacturing plants around the world. Before his death, Kohler served two terms on the County Board of Supervisors, was a member of the Common Council in 1891, and was elected mayor of the city of Sheboygan in 1892.⁴²

Related Buildings: John Michael Kohler Homestead, 608 New York Avenue, Listed

Kohler, Walter Jodok Sr.

Although most of Walter Kohler Sr.'s life was spent in nearby Kohler, the Kohler family has left its imprint on Sheboygan. Walter Sr. was born in Sheboygan on March 3, 1875, the son of John Michael Kohler. He rose through political sectors as a Republican, serving as an elector for the presidential election of 1916. He served as governor of Wisconsin from 1929 to 1931 and was defeated for re-election in 1932. He also rose through the ranks of his father's company, Kohler Company, serving as chairman. He was also a member of the Freemasons. He died on April 21, 1940 and is buried in Kohler.⁴³

Kohler, Walter Jodok Jr.

The son of Walter Jodok Kohler Sr. and grandson of John Michael Kohler, Walter Jr. was born in Sheboygan on April 4, 1904. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He, too, was a staunch Republican, starting his political career as a Wisconsin delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1948, 1956, and 1960. Like his father, he served as Wisconsin's governor from 1951 to 1957. He was defeated in his 1957 attempt for U.S. Senate. He died on March 21, 1976 and is buried in Kohler.⁴⁴

Col. Krez, Konrad

Konrad Krez was born in Landau, Germany on April 27, 1828. Konrad moved to Sheboygan from New York in 1854. He ordered the 27th Wisconsin regiment and was lawyer and linguist. During the Civil War, he earned the Honor of Brevet Brigadier General at the end of the war. He is best known through his poetry by his "Am Mein Vaterland". In the city, he was elected city attorney in 1856 and in 1857 he was district attorney as well as being the editor of the German Newspaper, the Sheboygan Zeitung. His words are inscribed on the Kanonen Bell; and Hitler, during WWI, honored Konrad. He died March 9, 1897.⁴⁵

Lyman, Asahel Phelps

A.P. Lyman was born in Madison County, New York on January 23, 1814. In 1845 George Lyman traveled to Sheboygan Falls and opened a store. One year later, A.P. joined his brother in the business. They were very successful businessmen and opened branch stores in Fond du Lac, Calumet, Berlin, and Sheboygan. In 1847, they built a storehouse at 721 Pennsylvania Avenue. A.P. distributed merchandise to the branch stores from Sheboygan. A.P. became involved in the shipping business and was very involved with the promotion of different sources of transportation in the county. He was also a land dealer, stockbreeder, and farmer. Lyman was a community builder, he added territory to both Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls both pieces of land subdivided by him and still bear his name. He spent his retirement in a home and barn he had built in the flats west of Sheboygan known as Lyman flats. A.P. was one of the most active and wealthy men in Sheboygan's history. He died at the age of 90 on January 24, 1904.⁴⁶

Related Buildings: A. P. Lyman House, 1126 North 6th Street, Eligible

Lynch, Michael John

Michael J. Lynch was born in the State of New York to Irish parents. He was one of Sheboygan's earliest permanent settlers. Lynch settled in Sheboygan in 1842. Lynch found employment as a contractor he also built bridges. He was the first to create a bridge spanning the Sheboygan River and was responsible for the laying out and maintaining all of the city's streets. During the 1850s, Lynch held the office of collector for the port of Sheboygan. In February 1862, Lynch enlisted in the Civil War. He was in combat for several battles before being forced to retire from the war effort due to severe illness. On his trip back to Sheboygan, he died in St. Louis on May 20, 1864.⁴⁷

Mattoon, George B.

George Mattoon worked with his brother Obed before buying him out and beginning what was to be one of the largest furniture making plants in the area. Outside of his furniture making business, George was interested in real estate and built more than 40 homes on the south side as well as a large summer resort and a theater with free admission in the district of Lake View. He was president of the Sheboygan Light Company in 1889 and established the Ross-Spiller Glove Company. George married Nellie F. Smith and later in life died in 1904 and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery.⁴⁸

Related Buildings: George Mattoon House, 417 St. Clair Avenue, Eligible

Mead, James Hooker Langdon

James Hooker Langdon Mead was a Yankee, born in Montpelier, Vermont, on December 6, 1831. He came to Sheboygan in 1856 and was a prominent businessman. He was the founder of the Phoenix Chair Company and was an organizer of the Crocker Chair Company. He organized the German Bank with his father-in-law, Judge John Ewing. Starting as a cashier, Mead eventually became president. The German Bank became the largest bank in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee. James was also the bank's travel agent who aided the immigrants that would come to work for the Kohler Company. He helped them make travel plans and set up a savings account so their families could join them some day. His travel company was the first Travel Company in the state of Wisconsin. James died on September 22, 1891, after 18 years of being president of the bank. At the time of his death, he was also president of Crocker Chair Company, secretary of the Phoenix Chair Company, Vice-President of the Brickner Woolen Mills of Sheboygan Falls, and director of the Lakeshore Railway. Upon his death, he left \$10,000 to the Congregational Church and a \$20,000 trust fund for the City of Sheboygan to establish a public library. To this day, Sheboygan's public library is named in his honor.⁴⁹

Related Buildings: Former Mead Public Library, 710 North 7th Street, Surveyed

Moore, Joseph Louis

Joseph L. Moore was born in Lyme, New Hampshire in 1800. The Moore family settled in Fond du Lac as a result of land selling for \$1.25 per acre. In 1836, Moore purchased a vacant store,

which was located on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Fifth Street. He also purchased another vacant building, a home, was on the southwest corner of Center and Fifth. Moore continued to accumulate property in Sheboygan and around Elkhart Lake. In 1844 the Moore family moved to Sheboygan. In 1846, Moore was elected one of the first trustees of the village of Sheboygan. Joseph and his wife, Julia, were activists in the war, Julia became secretary of the Sheboygan Soldiers Aid Society and held the position for the duration of the war. Joseph served for a short while as first ward alderman in 1862 before he became mayor in 1863 until his unexpected death on October 19, 1866.⁵⁰

Nuernberg, Fred E.

Fred Nuernberg was a Sheboygan Republican. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Assembly from 1951 to 1955.⁵¹

Pfister, Adolph

Adolph Pfister was a Sheboygan Democrat who served as a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1924.⁵²

Prange, H.C.

Raised on a small farm in Sheboygan Falls, Henry C. Prange was a small boy who was left with a farm and a large family to take care of after his father died in 1876. His parents were William and Eleanor (Ackermann) Prange. He lacked the physical strength to endure farm labor so he began work at a local grocery/general store doing all the odd jobs possible within the business. He married Augusta Bodenstein. Later with his sister, Eliza, and her husband, J.H. Bitter, they opened their own general store that later grew into a multimillion-dollar business. These stores were named H. C. Prange. Henry died in 1928 and handed the family business over to his son, Carl.⁵³

Prange, Henry C.

Henry Carl Prange was the grandson of the late H. C. Prange. He began work at the Prange business when he was 13. He had thoughts of becoming an attorney but changed his mind when he went to school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Upon graduating, he worked in New York for Mutual Buying Syndicate to gain more retail experience. Henry was not a person who enjoyed the limelight and would rather give credit to others than to himself. He came back to the family business and worked with it for many years. During those many years, the business flourished. In his later years working with the business, he had become stricken with severe arthritis. Not even that could stop him. He then relied on computers to continue his work and fun. The business was sold in 1992 to Younkers, and Henry retired to Naples, Florida, at the age of 64.⁵⁴

Raab, Christian

Christian Raab achieved great success in Sheboygan as a ship builder and owner. He was born

in Dietz, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, on June 4, 1822. Following his excellent education, Raab joined his father who owned ships and was a dealer in grain and produce. He moved to Sheboygan in 1848 where he began working with E. Fox Cook as a locator of lands. He began to accumulate property and opened a land agency office. He also dealt grain and produce in a warehouse he had constructed. Raab's significance primarily comes from his shipbuilding, he was responsible for the construction of the "Michael Dousman," "Lucy Raab," "City of Sheboygan," "Evening Star," "Morning Star," "Charlotte Raab," and "Little Gregory." Raab died June 2, 1880.⁵⁵

Reiss, Clemens

Clemens Reiss came to Sheboygan in 1856. Upon arrival, he worked in a bakery, later in a flour mill, which he bought into in 1860. Later, he bought a boarding house on Indiana Avenue and 8th Street and ran it for 5 years before selling it. Afterwards, Clemens worked for the Merchants Association purchasing wheat and grain. In 1880, he bought a coal and wood outfit at 8th Street and Indiana Avenue and founded Clemens Reiss and Company, which prospered. Later it became known as the C. Reiss Coal Company. He died in 1896.⁵⁶

Related Buildings: C. Reiss Coal Company, 1011 South 8th Street, Eligible

Reiss, John P.

John P. Reiss was the head of the Reiss Steamship Co.⁵⁷ Little else is known about this man at this time.

Related Buildings: John P. Reiss House, 311 St. Clair Avenue, Eligible

Reiss, Peter

Peter Reiss was a respected businessman and civic leader. He was the second Reiss to head the C. Reiss Coal Co. Peter was the third president of the firm his father Clemens Reiss founded in 1880. He succeeded Fritz Karste in the 1920's for president of the company. Peter worked as the president until his death. The family had a home built that is known as the Brownstone Inn located on seventh street in Sheboygan. He was born January 17, 1867, died in 1996.⁵⁸

Related Buildings: C. Reiss Coal Company, 1011 South 8th Street, Eligible
Peter Reiss House, 1227 North 7th Street, Eligible

Reiss, William A.

William A. Reiss served as president and director at the Reiss Coal Company for several years. Little else is known about this man at this time.⁵⁹

Related Buildings: C. Reiss Coal Company, 1011 South 8th Street, Eligible
William A. Reiss House, 632 Michigan Avenue, Eligible

Roenitz, Charles T.

Charles Roenitz was born in Saxony May 15, 1823. At age 18, after a five-year apprenticeship, he took on the tanning trade. He came to Milwaukee in 1850 and married Lena Maas in 1852. The couple came to Sheboygan in 1853. Charles and his brother, William, built the Roenitz Tannery. The tannery was located on the 700 block of 8th Street. Next to the two-story tannery was a home in which both families lived. The tannery relocated to a new, larger structure on Wisconsin Avenue within ten years of its founding. After the death of his brother in 1873, Charles continued alone. In 1880 the company's name changed to C.T. Roenitz & Sons after Charles' two sons, Frank and Charles, came into the business. The company was incorporated in 1888 with the three Roenitz men served as the officers. The leather company became one of the most important industries in Sheboygan. After Charles died in 1892 his sons continued the business for seven years before selling it to the American Hide and Leather Company. On May 30, 1929, fire destroyed the buildings.⁶⁰

Root, Wilbur M.

Wilbur M. Root was from Sheboygan. He served as Wisconsin Insurance Commissioner from 1891 to 1895.⁶¹

Roth, Henry E.

Henry Roth was a German master mason born in Theuringen, Germany, in 1824. He came to the United States in 1850 and Sheboygan in 1852, when he formed a contracting company with Frank Schwartz. In 1854, Roth and Schwartz bought 10 acres of land with limestone deposits and started a kiln. Roth bought out Schwartz and, in 1885, founded the Sheboygan Limeworks Company that was located north of Evergreen Park across Calumet Drive. Aside from stone works, Roth also did some general contracting and constructed the first brick building in Sheboygan, as well as the 2nd Ward Schoolhouse and the Judge David Taylor House. He served as the City Alderman from 1856-1866 and City Treasurer from 1867-1868. Henry was crippled from falling off of a building at the age of 57. He died at the age of 63 in 1887.⁶²

Related Buildings: Henry Roth House, 822 Niagara Avenue, Surveyed
 Judge David Taylor House, 3110 Erie Avenue, Listed

Schneider, Adam and Elizabeth

Adam Schneider was in the tanning business and built a house on property on Ontario Avenue. The house was square with brick detail and at 529 Ontario Avenue.⁶³

Related Building: Adam Schneider House, 529 Ontario Avenue, Surveyed

Schneider, John Jr.

John Schneider Jr. was born in Sheboygan on August 20, 1918. He is important for his political contributions. He was a democratic member of the Wisconsin State Assembly from 1945 to

1950. During this time, he was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948. He died on July 6, 1985.⁶⁴

Schreier, Konrad

Konrad Schreier was born in Germany on January 5, 1830. Thirteen years later he immigrated to Wisconsin and lived near Milwaukee for the next 14 years. He worked as a farmer and married Elizabeth Schaetzel in Washington County. The couple moved to Sheboygan in 1856 as Konrad joined John Schlicht in the brewery business. The brewery was built in 1854 and in 1871 Schreier bought out his partner and became the sole owner. He remained as the sole owner until the company was incorporated in 1896 he then retired. He left Konrad Schreier to his son, Herman. In 1911, after a fire, the elevator and the malt house were replaced by concrete structures with a capacity of 500,000 bushels and a malting capacity of one million. Prohibition forced the company to begin bottling soft drinks such as Green River, Cherry Blossom, Dublin Dry Ginger Ale, and Coca-Cola. In the mid-twenties, Coke made an offer to have their beverage exclusively bottled at the company, however the offer was turned down. The company returned to malting following the repeal of prohibition, and in 1935 the company name was changed to Schreier Malting Company. In 1997, after 141 years, the company was sold to Cargill Inc. of Minneapolis.⁶⁵

Related Buildings: Schreier Brewing Co., 704 South 15th Street, Surveyed

Squires, Mary Watson Chamberlain

Mary Watson Chamberlain Squires was a nurse during the Civil War. She was elected senior vice president of the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War. Her husband was Dr. H. D. Squire. They resided at 623 New York Avenue.⁶⁶

Stielow, Otto B.

Otto B. Stielow was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1944 and 1948.⁶⁷

Sutkiewicz, Angela

Angela Sutkiewicz was a Sheboygan democrat who served as a Wisconsin Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 2000 and as an alternate to the 2004 Convention.⁶⁸

Thomas, Mrs. Harry E.

Mrs. Thomas was a Wisconsin Member of the Republican National Committee from 1936 to 1940.⁶⁹

Voight, Edward

Edward Voight was born in Bremen, Germany, on December 1, 1873. When he was 10 years old, his family immigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee. He attended public schools and was employed at insurance and law offices for several years before obtaining his law degree from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1899. In that same year, he was admitted to the bar. He moved to and started a law practice in Sheboygan. He was district attorney of Sheboygan County from 1905 to 1911 and city attorney for the City of Sheboygan from 1913 to 1917. He was a republican member of the United States House of Representatives from March 4, 1917 to March 3, 1927. During this time, he was a Wisconsin delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1924. He also served as judge for Wisconsin's Fourth Judicial Circuit from January 1929 to 1934. He died while in office at his summer home on Crystal Lake on August 26, 1934 and was buried in Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee.⁷⁰

Vollrath, Andrew J.

At the age of 23, this foundry man was sent out by his father, Jacob Johann Vollrath, to Europe to bring the porcelain enamel secrets from Germany back to Sheboygan. The Vollrath family founded "America's Pioneer Enameler" company, the Polar Ware Company. Founded in 1907, the company employed only 55 people and specialized in porcelain-enameled cooking utensils. Though early on the enamelware industry was an uncertain industry, persistency and dedication of the Vollrath founders created a quality product that was known throughout trade circles. As part of the younger generation of the Vollrath family, he kept with the traditional quality and at the same time expanded the production lines of the company, developed new markets and augmented the facilities of production. Andrew was the president of the company from 1899 through 1907. After Andrew's death in 1913, the management of the company was left to his 5 sons, Walter, Jacob, Andrew, Carl, and John. Now headed by Terry J. Kohler, today the company provides an amazing variety of goods to the world. Sheboygan and Vollrath have grown and flourished together and continue to do so to this day. The name Vollrath is associated with quality and has associated the term "made in Sheboygan" with quality as well.⁷¹

Vollrath, Jacob Johann

While in Germany he learned the iron molding trade and brought those skills along with him to Sheboygan. Jacob brought his family to Sheboygan in 1853 from the small village of Dorrebach, Germany. Being greeted with unpaved streets and a population of nearly 2,000, Jacob saw Sheboygan as a golden opportunity for his future. During his early years in Sheboygan, he was involved in making steam engines, farm machinery, cast iron cooking ranges, and other cooking utensils. In a city of diversified manufacturing, Jacob established himself as a well-respected business leader. He was a front man for the Union Steel and Iron Foundry at Ninth St. and St. Clair Ave. in Sheboygan. He saw the future of the company and wanted to expand the products from not only iron and steel to porcelain



enamelware that was common in Germany yet hard to come by in the United States. His son-in-law, John Michael Kohler, purchased the Ninth and St. Clair business. Later he built another plant eventually to be used for his enamelware company at Fifth St. and Michigan Ave. Initially known as the Sheboygan Cast Steel Co., it began doing general foundry work. Later in 1884, the company was reorganized as the Jacob J. Vollrath Manufacturing Co., and specialized in enamelware. Beginning as household products they soon expanded to hospital and institutional products. Jacob died in 1898 but not before he was able to see the success of his visions and well respected family name. He left the family business in the hands his son Andrew.⁷²

Werner, Anthony Matthias

A. Matt Werner was born in Kewaskum, Wisconsin, on February 19, 1894. He served in World War I in the U.S. Navy. He was a Catholic democrat and a lawyer, newspaper publisher, president of a local radio station, and a member to numerous fraternal organizations. He was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1932 and was an alternate for the 1940 and 1948 Conventions. He died in 1977.⁷³

Whiffen, Charles H.

Charles Whiffen was the son of English settler William Whiffen, who settled in Sheboygan Falls. Charles was a traveling salesman for Straw-Ellsworth Company from Milwaukee. He resided at a carpenter gothic style house at 529 Ontario Avenue.⁷⁴

Related Building: Charles H. Whiffen House, 529 Ontario Avenue, Surveyed

Winkler, Theodore

Theodore Winkler was born on June 25, 1870, in Wiesbaden, Germany, and at the age of 13, came to the United States with his parents. He got a music degree from the National Teacher's seminary in Milwaukee and started teaching in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1888. In 1891, he came to Sheboygan to teach German and music at Sheridan school, where he met his wife Julia M. Mongan, the assistant principal. They married on August 6, 1894. In 1901, Theodore became Sheboygan's only supervisor of music for the public schools until he retired on June 10, 1938. He started the first high school orchestra in the state. He was a founding member of the National Music Educator's Association in 1907. He also was the director of the Concordia Singing Society for 54 years, the Sheboygan Choral Union for 5 years, the Kohler band from 1916 to 1923, and the Sheboygan Symphony from 1920 until it dissolved. He also was a member of Schmidt's band and orchestra for 25 years. He was president of the Wisconsin Music Teachers Association for four terms, a past president of the Sheboygan Rotary Club, and was a summer school music instructor for the Universities of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan. He died on July 21, 1947.⁷⁵

Winter, Michael

Michael Winter was one of the first of the German immigrants to settle in Sheboygan County. He was born in Pomerania on August 8, 1825. His family came to the United States in 1839, and

moved to Milwaukee three years later. He and his wife moved to the Town of Herman in 1853 where he took up farming and general merchandising. In 1866, he moved to Sheboygan as a result of his becoming sheriff. While he was still sheriff he and Henry Klue started a lumber mill. After 1870 he continued the business alone. Winter held many public offices: a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1864, sheriff of Sheboygan, first ward alderman, city supervisor, and mayor of Sheboygan. The M. Winter Lumber Company grew substantially under the leadership of its founder and owner. In October of 1889, he became ill with pneumonia and died a few days later. His sons William, Arthur, and Jesse took over the company.⁷⁶

Zaegel, Helene and Max

Max went to Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Following his graduation he worked in a drug store in Philadelphia. He always sent money home to support his widowed mother. He returned to Sheboygan in 1882 and went into partnership with Dr. Carl Muth. The two men purchased the stock of the Blackstock and Schrage drugstore. Five years later the partnership was dissolved and Zaegel erected a new building on the corner of New York and 8th. The building housed his drug store and laboratory on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and the Sheboygan Business College on the third floor. In 1906, Zaegel sold the drug store to one of his clerks, and future son-in-law, I.C. Thomas. Max Zaegel was honored in 1929 by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science for of fifty years of continuous practice as a pharmacist. He died on October 8, 1934.⁷⁷

Related Buildings: Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building, 632 North 8th Street, Surveyed

Zimmermann, Edward Freiderik Wilhelm

Edward F. W. Zimmermann was the first child born to Gotfried and Caroline Zimmermann on American soil. Edward was born on April 23, 1853. The family moved to Sheboygan in 1862 from the Town of Wilson. From age fourteen to seventeen Edward studied to become a teacher but changing his mind, he learned the book binding trade in Milwaukee. He established himself in Sheboygan in 1847 as a bookseller, stationer, and binder. He became very successful. He resided and originally ran his business at his home located at 813 New York Avenue. He later constructed a new building to conduct his business from at 817 New York Avenue. Later, his family took up residence at 820 North Ninth Street. In 1910, he took over and added job printing at 815 New York Avenue. He died May 3, 1933.⁷⁸

Related Buildings: Edward F. W. Zimmermann Bookstore, 817 New York Avenue, Eligible

Zschetzsche, Theodore and Carl

Theodore Zschetzsche was born in Icktenhausen, Gotha, Saxony, on January 10, 1820. He and his wife, Frederike, had one son, Carl, born August 20, 1847. In 1848, the family came to the United States and two years later settled in Sheboygan. He practiced carpentry for the next nine years until 1859, when he went into the tanning business with Christian Heyer in the Heyer Tannery. In 1872, Zschetzsche left the tannery and formed a new one in partnership with his sons. The name of the new company was T. Zschetzsche and Son. It had an explosive growth

and was soon the largest tanneries in the city. The tannery was located on the corner of Maryland Ave. and South Water St. Additions were made to accommodate their increased demands of business in 1877. In 1891 Zschetzsche was killed in an accident he suffered while riding in his horse drawn buggy. In 1896, Carl's sons, Fred and Theodore II, joined him in the business. After a December fire in 1900 the company had to be completely rebuilt. Eight years later, the tannery was sold to the Armour Company of Chicago and was renamed the Badger State Tanning Company. Carl died February 3, 1914 in Chicago. Son Theodore died on October 15, 1932, and Fred died on August 21, 1955.⁷⁹

Related Buildings: Wolff, Jung & Zschetzsche Factory, 531 South 8th Street

Zundel, E.A.

In 1912, his father-in-law sold all shares of the Crocker Chair Company to him.⁸⁰ Little else in known about this man at this time.

Related Buildings: E. A. Zundel House, 310 St. Clair Avenue, Eligible

Chapter 15 Notes

¹ Hildebrand, Janice. *They Were First*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Research Center, 2003, pg. 6.

² *They Were First*, pg. 34.

³ The Political Graveyard website <http://politicalgraveyard.com>.

⁴ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Thomas Blackstock House*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1976.

⁵ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Bodenstein Building*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd.

⁶ *100 People Who Shaped Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: The Sheboygan Press, 2000, pg. 3.

⁷ *They Were First*, pg. 18.

⁸ *100 People...*, pg. 13.

⁹ *They Were First*, pg. 4.

¹⁰ *They Were First*, pg. 22.

¹¹ General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *They Were First*, pg. 38.

¹⁸ General Files.

¹⁹ *They Were First*, pg. 52.

²⁰ *They Were First*, pg. 43.

²¹ General Files.

²² *They Were First*, pg. 47.

-
- ²³ *They Were First*, pg. 23.
- ²⁴ General Files.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ *100 People...*, pg. 29.
- ³¹ General Files.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ *They Were First*, pg. 15.
- ³⁵ The Political Graveyard.
- ³⁶ *100 People...*, pg. 36; Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Jung Carriage Co.* Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974.
- ³⁷ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Jung Carriage Co.*
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁴¹ General Files.
- ⁴² *They Were First*, pg. 53.
- ⁴³ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ General Files.
- ⁴⁶ *They Were First*, pg. 17.
- ⁴⁷ *They Were First*, pg. 7.
- ⁴⁸ General Files.
- ⁴⁹ Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County, 150 Years of Progress: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publication, Inc., 1988, pg. 166.
- ⁵⁰ *They Were First*, pg. 11.
- ⁵¹ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁵² Ibid.
- ⁵³ General Files.
- ⁵⁴ *100 People...*, pg. 57.
- ⁵⁵ *They Were First*, pg. 28.
- ⁵⁶ General Files.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid.
- ⁵⁸ *100 People...*, pg. 57.
- ⁵⁹ General Files.
- ⁶⁰ *They Were First*, pg. 37.
- ⁶¹ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁶² General Files.
- ⁶³ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *A Landmark Block on Ontario Avenue*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977.
- ⁶⁴ The Political Graveyard.

-
- ⁶⁵ *They Were First*, pg. 46.
- ⁶⁶ General Files.
- ⁶⁷ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.
- ⁷⁰ General Files.
- ⁷¹ *Sheboygan County...*, pg. 145.
- ⁷² *Sheboygan County...*, pg. 152.
- ⁷³ The Political Graveyard.
- ⁷⁴ *A Landmark Block on Ontario Avenue.*
- ⁷⁵ *125th Anniversary Concordia Singing Society: Sangerfest 1985 Program.* Sheboygan:
Gesangverein Concordia, 1985, pg. 5
- ⁷⁶ *They Were First*, pg. 51.
- ⁷⁷ *They Were First*, pg. 32.
- ⁷⁸ Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *The Zimmermann Book Store.* Sheboygan: Sheboygan
County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- ⁷⁹ *They Were First*, pg. 30.
- ⁸⁰ General Files.

- “A Neighborhood School’s History.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1979.
- “An Auspicious Opening.” *The Sheboygan County News*. August 17, 1892.
- An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Oshkosh: G.A. Randall & Co., 1875.
- “Architect Describes New School.” *The Sheboygan Press*. October 19, 1938.
- Architects Files. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Association for Professional Basketball Research website
<http://members.aol.com/bradleyrd/apbr.html>
- Bade, Walter A. *Railroads in Sheboygan County: A Brief History*. Parts 1 and 2, 1973.
- Belleau, Dawn Jax. “Four Synagogues Served The Jewish Community.” *The Sheboygan Press*. December 5, 1983.
- “Benefits of Local Historic Preservation Ordinances.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- Buchen, Gustave William. *Historic Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan, 1976.
- Buenker, John D. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume IV: The Progressive Era, 1893-1914*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998.
- Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*, Second Ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981.
- “Brotherhood is What Cemented Masonic Lodges.” *The Sheboygan Press*. July 16, 1995.
- “Building Support for Local Historic Preservation.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- “Building Through Family Pride.” *The Sheboygan Press*. March 26, 2000.
- “Carved In Stone- Nourished By Love.” 150th Anniversary book, Holy Name Parish, 1995. Holy Name Parish Website <http://holynamesheboygan.org/history.htm>.
- Ceder, Robert W. *Donohue: A Corporate History, People and Engineering from 1910 to 1985*. Sheboygan: Donohue & Associates, Inc. 1984.
- “Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

“City First Got Electricity in 1888.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February 1, 1998.

City of Sheboygan City History website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/hist.html>

City of Sheboygan Fire Department website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/ShebFD/SFDHome.html>

City of Sheboygan Parks Department website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us/parks.html>

City of Sheboygan Police Department website <http://www.sheboyganpolice.com>

City of Sheboygan website <http://ci.sheboygan.wi.us.html>

“Clinic Opened in 1922.” *The Sheboygan Press*. August 1, 1978.

Cooperative Educational Service Agency #7 website
<http://www.cesa7.k12.wi.us/districts/sheboygan.htm>

“Creating a Preservation Ethic in Your Community.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

Current, Richard N. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976.

“Drum To Muster Grant Alumni To Farewell Reunion Sunday.” *The Sheboygan Press*. May 1, 1969.

Eckardt, Mary. “*Early Learning Center Celebrates 10th Anniversary*.” *The Sheboygan Press*. May 24, 2000.

“Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society.

Engel, Larry. “Vollrath Grows at Steady Pace.” *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. February 3, 1982.

“Enrollment Crisis Is Cited In Request For New School.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 23, 1959.

“Evergreen Park once owned by pioneer George Cole.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 6, 1993.

“Farnsworth to Hold Open House Sunday.” *The Sheboygan Press*. January 17, 1978.

Foley, Mary Mix. *The American House*. New York: Harper & Row, 1980.

General Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

Glad, Paul W. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume V: War, a New Era, and Depression, 1914-1940*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976.

Grace-Walsingham Episcopal Church website <http://grace-walsingham.com/boyscouts.asp>

Guequierre, Helga C. *Four Weeks: A Century of Design*. Sheboygan: American Association of University Women, 1992.

“Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects.” *Wisconsin Preservation Information*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1997.

Hesslink, Jerome Francis. *The Settlement and Development of Sheboygan County*. Illinois: Northwestern University, 1938. A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree Master of Arts, Department of History.

Hildebrand, Janice. *Chairs*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1994.

Hildebrand, Janice. “Faded Genes.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 18, 1987.

Hildebrand, Janice. *Leather*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1995.

Hildebrand, Janice. “Prescott Lodge Named for Local girl Scout Founder.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 27, 1993.

Hildebrand, Janice. *Sheboygan County, 150 Years of Progress: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publication, Inc., 1988.

Hildebrand, Janice. “*Sheboygan Lighthouses*.” *Time Lines: the Sheboygan County Historical Society Magazine*. Sheboygan County: Sheboygan County Historical Society, August 2003.

Hildebrand, Janice. *They Were First*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2003.

“Historic Preservation Ordinances and Commissions in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

“Historic Preservation Ordinances and Commissions in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

- “Historic Preservation Tax Incentives for Income-Producing Historic Buildings.” *Wisconsin Preservation Information*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998.
- House, Chuck. “Plan For Sports Complex Unveiled.” *The Sheboygan Press*. November 13, 1985.
- “How to Gain Commission Credibility.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Sheboygan: Joerns Brothers, 1902.
- “Incentives for Historic Preservation.” *Preservation Information*. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- Insurance Maps of Sheboygan, Wisconsin*. Volumes One and Two. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1955. On file at the City of Sheboygan, Engineering and Public Works Department, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- Interurban Car 26 Restoration Association - Restore Car 26*. East Troy Railroad Museum. May 28, 2002.
- “It’s Been Their Turn for 121 Years Now.” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976.
- “Jackie Mason.” Wikipedia website http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackie_Mason.
- Jarvis, Shirley. “Hold Dedication, Open House At North High School Sunday.” *The Sheboygan Press*. November 24, 1961.
- Jarvis, Shirley. “New Look At Farnsworth.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February 21, 1974.
- Jarvis, Shirley. “Now The Form Fits The Function.” *The Sheboygan Press*. January 17, 1978.
- “Jefferson School Closing Protested.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February 16, 1983.
- Jensen, Erik A. *Prospects for the Past: A Study of Notable Architecture, Sheboygan Renewal Area – 1972*. Sheboygan: Redevelopment Authority of Sheboygan, 1972.
- Kneever, Earl E. Jr. and Charmine Chopp Kneever. *The Sheboygan Socialists*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2003.
- Lake Country Academy website <http://www.lakecountryacademy.com/>
- “Landscaping to Begin at Lake View Park.” *The Sheboygan Press*. April 19, 1982.

- Lehmann, Marian. *History of the Lutheran Schools in Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2001.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.
- Mead Public Library website <http://www.sheboygan.lib.wi.us/pages/history.html>
- Meyer, Mary. *The Shores of Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan: Joint Research and Publication Committee of The Sheboygan County Historical Society and The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1996.
- “More room, more employees, more markets.” *The Sheboygan Press*. February, 10, 1991.
- Moyer, Denny. *Baseball in Sheboygan, 1886-1986*. The Press Publishing Co., 1986
- Nesbit, Robert C. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume III: Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985.
- Nesbit, Robert C. *Wisconsin, A History*, Second Ed. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.
- “New Eighth Ward School to be Erected This Summer.” *The Sheboygan Press*. March 31, 1911.
- “No Graduates In First 11 Years After High School Was Constructed In 1856.” *The Sheboygan Press*. August 10, 1953.
- “Northern Apartments Are Progressing Here.” *The Sheboygan Press*. May 29, 1948.
- Pabst, Georgia. “On the lake, winds shift: Sheboygan’s growing diversity is changing a blue collar town.” *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, February 22, 2005.
- Perrin, Richard W.E. *The Architecture of Wisconsin*. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967.
- Pieper, Roger A. *Religion in Early Sheboygan: 1836-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967.
- Pieper, Roger A. *Settlement of Sheboygan: 1814-1860*. Paper Submitted at University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1967.
- “Planning a Local Historic Preservation Program.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

- Plat Book of Sheboygan County Wisconsin*. Minneapolis: C.M. Foote & Co., 1889.
- "Police and Fire Services Keep City Intact." *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976.
- The Political Graveyard website <http://politicalgraveyard.com>
- "Quasius Bros. Still Building Sheboygan." *The Sheboygan Press*. October 8, 1989.
- Rammer, Clement. *History of the Catholic Schools in Sheboygan County*. Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1997.
- Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, 1980.
- "St. Dominic Parish." *Newsfront*. May 2, 1965.
- Schaub, Mark. "UWS Has New Observatory." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 22, 1986.
- Senescall, L.C. "Architect Describes Building's Features." *The Sheboygan Press*. January 16, 1959.
- Sheboygan Christian School website <http://www.sheboyganchristian.com>
- Sheboygan Centennial and Homecoming, 1834-1934: Official Souvenir Program and Historic Booklet*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan Centennial and Homecoming Association, 1934.
- Sheboygan Centennial Celebration, 1853-1953: Official Souvenir Program and Historic Booklet*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan Centennial Committee, 1953.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Bodenstein Building*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1990.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Fish Shanties*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Hames, Anton House. The*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1991.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Imig Block, The*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Jung Carriage Co*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974.

- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1983.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Jung, William House*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1992.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Kohler, J. M. Home*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1972.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Landmark Block on Ontario Avenue, A*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1977.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Leber, Julius Harness Shop*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Otten Building, The*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Sheboygan City Hall*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Sheboygan Public Library*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1974.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Sheboygan Press, The*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1988.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Third Ward Schoolhouse*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1975.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Thomas Blackstock House*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1976.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Trester House*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1991.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. *Zimmermann Book Store, The*. Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987.
- Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. Building Files. On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.
- Sheboygan Indian Mound Park: History and Nature Trail Guide*. Sheboygan: Town and Country Garden Club, Inc., 1999.

- Sheboygan's History, Progress, Preservation Walking Hand-In-Hand: A Guide for Visitors Seeking to Re-Live Sheboygan's History.* Sheboygan: Sheboygan County Chamber of Commerce Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1999.
- Smith, Alice E. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume I: From Exploration to Statehood.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.
- “South Side Junior High School Constructed in 1931.” *The Sheboygan Press.* August 10, 1953.
- Sperry, Loren. “Last Men Gather for the Last Time,” *The Sheboygan Press,* June 11, 1980.
- “The Story of the U.S.S. Sheboygan.” Mead Public Library website
<http://www.sheboygan.lib.wi.us/pages/usssheb.pdf>.
- Thompson, William F. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume VI: Continuity and Change.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1988.
- “Thousands Find Rest, Fun in City's Parks.” *The Sheboygan Press.* August 10, 1953.
- Touring Historic Sheboygan County: 1836-1976.* Sheboygan: The Sheboygan County United States Bicentennial Celebration Committee and Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1976.
- Uphoff, Walter H. *Kohler on Strike.* Beacon Press, 1966.
- Vaanderpuy, Nancy. *History of the Reformed, Christian Reformed and Dutch Reformed Schools in Sheboygan County.* Sheboygan Falls: Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 2000.
- W. C. Weeks, Inc. “Design of Cooper School Follows Latest Thinking.” *The Sheboygan Press.* May 29, 1954.
- Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.* Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1992.
- Whinfield, R. W. “Troop I Scouting in Wisconsin All Began in Sheboygan.” *The Sheboygan Press.* February 9, 1992.
- “Wilson School to Have Open House.” *The Sheboygan Press.* January 16, 1959.
- “Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credits.” *Wisconsin Preservation Information.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1992.
- Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vols. 1-3.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

“YMCA: Our Way, The” *The Sheboygan Press*. June 1, 1976.

Zitzer, Frederick. *The Pride of Michigan Avenue: A Short History of 1102 Michigan Avenue*.
December 1992.

“14 Homes to be Built Under FHA.” *The Sheboygan Press*. September 12, 1939.

100 People Who Shaped Sheboygan County. Sheboygan: The Sheboygan Press, 2000.

125th Anniversary Concordia Singing Society: Sangerfest 1985 Program. Sheboygan:
Gesangverein Concordia, 1985.

“2,215 Fought for Mr. Lincoln to keep the Republic Together.” *The Sheboygan Press*, June 1,
1976.

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of the City of Sheboygan shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundary. A number of properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in the proposed districts. The examples found in the city suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them.

The principal investigators surveyed 1,610 structures of historical or architectural interest. Of these 1,610 structures, 360 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance. (See Chapter 2, Survey Methodology, for in-depth list of National Register criteria) There are also 13 districts being proposed. Of the districts proposed, 9 are residential, 3 are religious, and 1 is a park.

Through the course of the survey, several types of information were gathered and organized. From this information the following types of information were put together: survey maps of the entire City of Sheboygan survey area, a data base of buildings surveyed, updated continuation cards from the 1975 survey as well as photos of every newly surveyed building, 13 district survey maps, and this report. This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison and a copy of the report is kept at the Department of City Development of the City of Sheboygan, Mead Public Library in Sheboygan, and the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center in Sheboygan Falls.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a description of the survey boundaries, a list of properties listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and individual surveys of the proposed districts. The district surveys include a list of all properties included within the boundaries and if the properties are contributing or not to the district.

The lists that are given of the potentially eligible properties are not permanent. The buildings that are on the lists are based upon their appearance during the 2002, 2004, and 2006 surveys of the City of Sheboygan. Properties might change, fall into disrepair, become gutted by fire, come under renovation, demolition, or rehabilitation. Properties may fall from the list as others become potential for the list. Further research on buildings may uncover additional properties that went uncovered during the course of this survey and should be added to the potentially eligible lists.

Properties Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
615 North 6 th Street	46/13	Sheboygan County Courthouse, 1934
625-629 North 8 th Street	48/20	Imig Block, 1882
632 North 8 th Street	47/20	Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building, 1886
826 North 8 th Street	47/22	Sheboygan Theatre, 1928
522 South 8 th Street	49/6	Henry Foeste Store, 1892
531 South 8 th Street	49/3	Wolff, Jung, & Zschetzsche Factory, 1885
620 South 8 th Street	49/4-5	Jung Shoe Co., 1906
1208 South 8 th Street	49/11	Third Ward School House, 1876
522 North 9 th Street	50/13	United States Post Office, 1937
5000 Block South 9 th Street		Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
3110 Erie Avenue	53/16-17, 119/2	Judge David Taylor House, 1852
608 New York Avenue	4/21	John Michael Kohler Homestead, 1882
822 Niagara Avenue	54/11	Henry Roth House, 1856
721 Ontario Avenue	53/21	John Pfeiler House/Friendship House, 1870-1872
818 & 820 Pennsylvania Ave	56/5	John Balzer Wagon Works, 1877
829-835 Pennsylvania Ave.	56/7	Jacob Jung Carriage Factory, 1877
507 Washington Court	54/12	Thomas and Bridget Blackstock House, 1882
830 North Water Street	50/15-16	Garton Toy Co., 1930

Properties Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1419 North 2 nd Street	80/17	1922
1424 North 2 nd Street	46/1	Martin & Bertha Koehn House, 1912
1429 North 2 nd Street	46/2	Emma Heermann House, 1926
1503 North 2 nd Street	80/16	1865
1504 North 2 nd Street	82/2	Frank Horwitz House, 1927
1513 North 2 nd Street	82/3	1900
1519 North 2 nd Street	82/4	1923
1522 North 2 nd Street	82/5	John Weaver House, 1890
1530 North 2 nd Street	82/6	Victor Schulz House, 1928
1610 North 2 nd Street	82/7	1919
1306 North 3 rd Street	83/12	1936
1328 North 3 rd Street	46/6	Stewart Knilans House, 1910
2310 North 3 rd Street	82/23	Gerhard Zimmerman House, 1925
2315 North 3 rd Street	82/22	1941
2316 North 3 rd Street	82/24	Erwin Sachse House, 1929
2319 North 3 rd Street	82/21	1952
2329 North 3 rd Street	82/20	1924
2335 North 3 rd Street	46/3	1939
2414 North 3 rd Street	82/19	1925
2422 North 3 rd Street	82/17	Francis Williams House, 1926
2428 North 3 rd Street	82/16	Gordon Osborn House, 1926

2500 North 3 rd Street	82/15	1973
1028 North 5 th Street	79/10	1873
1031 North 5 th Street	79/9	1913
1314 North 5 th Street	79/5, 85/16	Gustave Buchen House, 1923
1322 North 5 th Street	85/15	1928
1330 North 5 th Street	85/14	John E. Schmidt House, 1924
2701 North 5 th Street	106/13	1929
2704 North 5 th Street	106/12	1941
2713 North 5 th Street	115/19	1950
2716 North 5 th Street	106/11	1936
1004 North 6 th Street & 612 Ontario Avenue		
	70/7, 76/1	Hope Reformed Church, 1938
1014 North 6 th Street	76/2	Hope Reformed Church Rectory
1105 North 6 th Street	80/2	Felix Benfy, 1890
1125 North 6 th Street	80/9	Zion U.C.C. Church, 1953
1126 North 6 th Street	46/15	A. P. Lyman House, 1868
1313 North 6 th Street	76/7	1932
1319 North 6 th Street	76/8	Frank Trier House, 1926
2727 North 6 th Street	116/7	1948
1011 North 7 th Street & 634 Ontario Avenue		
	47/8, 79/7	Grace Episcopal Church, 1870-1871
1115 North 7 th Street	80/7	1900
1215 North 7 th Street	47/6	B. Thompson House, 1869
1227 North 7 th Street	47/5	Peter Reiss House, 1905-1906
1500 Block South 7 th Street	88/4	King Park Entry Gate, 1936
2103 South 7 th Street	89/6	1899
1000 Block North 8 th Street	47/25	Civil War Soldiers' Monument, 1889
1000 Block North 8 th Street	48/11	Spanish American War Monument
1103 North 8 th Street	48/9	Grandlic Jewelers, 1904
1011 South 8 th Street	49/9	C. Reiss Coal Co.
1923 South 8 th Street	89/11	1904
1924 South 8 th Street	89/10	Hugh Staffon House, 1908
1010 South 9 th Street	75/4-5	J. J. Koepsell Company, pre-1889
1909 South 9 th Street	93/11	1928
1827 North 10 th Street	72/8	Hose Company Number 3 Fire House, 1904
1425 South 10 th Street	50/5, 90/21	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church, 1906
1303 North 11 th Street	72/23	Filling Station, 1920
2706 North 11 th Street	117/3	1952
2718, 2720, 2722, 2724 North 11 th Street		
	107/7	Northern Apartments, 1949
2726, 2728, 2730, 2732 North 11 th Street		
	107/8	Northern Apartments, 1949
2734, 2736, 2738, 2740 North 11 th Street		
	107/9	Northern Apartments, 1949
2744 North 11 th Street	107/10	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2748 North 11 th Street	107/11	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2806 North 11 th Street	107/12	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952

2810 North 11 th Street	107/13	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952
1313 South 11 th Street	91/2	Engine Company Number Two, 1929
North 12 th Street between Huron & Michigan Avenues	71/20	Brick Street
2705 North 12 th Street	117/10	1951
2717, 2719, 2721, 2723 North 12 th Street	106/23	Northern Apartments, 1949
2725, 2727, 2729, 2731 North 12 th Street	106/24	Northern Apartments, 1949
2733, 2735, 2737, 2739 North 12 th Street	107/1	Northern Apartments, 1949
2743 North 12 th Street	107/2	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2747 North 12 th Street	107/3	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2805 North 12 th Street	107/4	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2811 North 12 th Street	107/5	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
1320 South 12 th Street	96/13	H. J. Elvers Store, 1910
1521 South 12 th Street	91/16	F. J. Heuer Motor Co., 1920
2412 South 12 th Street	93/3	Theodore Grube House, 1928
1818 North 13 th Street	50/20	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1930
1911 North 13 th Street	109/2	St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church, 1955
2641 North 13 th Street	116/13	1949
1332 South 13 th Street	96/14	W. A. Knaak Motor Co., 1916
2012 North 15 th Street	109/4	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company, 1915
1556 North 16 th Street	113/8	Ebenezer Reformed Church, 1914
1429 South 17 th Street	123/24	1926
1433 South 17 th Street	124/1	1941
1439 South 17 th Street	124/2	1927
1443 South 17 th Street	124/3	1941
1447 South 17 th Street	124/4	1931
1501 South 17 th Street	124/5	1928
1504 South 17 th Street	122/22	1928
1507 South 17 th Street	124/6	1941
1508 South 17 th Street	122/21	1922
1511 South 17 th Street	124/7	1950
1512 South 17 th Street	126/17	1939
1515 South 17 th Street	124/8	1939
1516 South 17 th Street	126/16	1935
1521 South 17 th Street	124/9	1929
1522 South 17 th Street	126/15	1926
1525 South 17 th Street	122/13	1932
1526 South 17 th Street	122/20	1928
1529 South 17 th Street	124/10	1928
1601 South 17 th Street	122/14	1925
1602 South 17 th Street	126/14	1926
1605 South 17 th Street	122/15	1939
1606 South 17 th Street	126/13	1924
1609,11 South 17 th Street	124/11	1941

1612 South 17 th Street	126/12	1941
1615 South 17 th Street	124/12	1929
1618 South 17 th Street	126/11	1951
1619 South 17 th Street	124/13	1937
1620 South 17 th Street	126/10	1927
1623 South 17 th Street	122/16	1938
1626 South 17 th Street	122/19	1931
1627 South 17 th Street	122/17	1941
1633 South 17 th Street	124/14	1938
1636 South 17 th Street	122/18	1927
1637 South 17 th Street	124/15	1941
1640 South 17 th Street	126/9	1926
1641 South 17 th Street	124/16	1945
1646 South 17 th Street	126/8	1946
1647 South 17 th Street	124/17	1940
1650 South 17 th Street	126/7	1951
1651 South 17 th Street	124/18	1946
1654 South 17 th Street	126/6	1940
1657 South 17 th Street	124/19	1947
1701 South 17 th Street	124/20	1936
1702 South 17 th Street	126/4	1950
1705 South 17 th Street	124/21	1949
1711 South 17 th Street	124/22	1949
1712 South 17 th Street	126/3	1948
1715 South 17 th Street	124/23	1946
1718 South 17 th Street	126/2	1936
1719 South 17 th Street	124/24	1946
1725 South 17 th Street	125/1	1946
1729 South 17 th Street	125/2	1946
1804 South 17 th Street	125/24	1946
1805 South 17 th Street	125/3	1938
1808 South 17 th Street	125/23	1946
1811 South 17 th Street	125/4	1950
1814 South 17 th Street	123/16	1930
1815 South 17 th Street	125/5	1948
1818 South 17 th Street	125/22	1937
1821 South 17 th Street	125/6	1948
1822 South 17 th Street	125/21	1947
1825 South 17 th Street	125/7	1937
1901 South 17 th Street	125/8	1955
1903 South 17 th Street	125/9	1947
1904 South 17 th Street	125/20	1941
1908 South 17 th Street	125/19	1948
1909 South 17 th Street	125/10	1947
1912 South 17 th Street	123/17	1929
1913 South 17 th Street	125/11	1947
1917 South 17 th Street	125/12	1948

1918 South 17 th Street	125/18	1927
1922 South 17 th Street	125/17	1937
1923 South 17 th Street	125/13	1947
1926 South 17 th Street	123/18	1937
1927 South 17 th Street	125/14	1946
2003 South 17 th Street	123/19	1939
2004 South 17 th Street	125/16	1930
2008 South 17 th Street	125/15	1940
2108 North 21 st Street	111/22	St. Dominic Church/School, 1927-1928
2136 North 21 st Street	111/23	St. Dominic Church, 1965-1966
2133 North 22 nd Street	112/1	St. Dominic Parish Rectory, 1954
1032 Alabama Avenue	91/24	Ross Glove Company, 1926
312 Bell Avenue	66/19	1928
733 Broadway Avenue	88/5, 88/14	Croatian Hall, 1927
1706 Broadway Avenue	126/5	Martin A. Rammer House, 1941
516 Broughton Drive	46/7	Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium & Armory, 1940
3030 Calumet Drive	108/3	Evergreen Park Gazebo
3030 Calumet Drive	108/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	108/5	Evergreen Park Entry Pylon
3030 Calumet Drive	108/6	Evergreen Park Entry Gate
3030 Calumet Drive	117/21	Evergreen Park Lodge
3030 Calumet Drive	117/22	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	117/23	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	117/24	Evergreen Park Stepping Stones
3030 Calumet Drive	118/1	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/2	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/3	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/5	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/6	Evergreen Park Bridge/Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/7	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/8	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/9	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/10	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/11	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/12	Evergreen Park Stone Steps
3030 Calumet Drive	118/13	Evergreen Park Maintenance Garage
3030 Calumet Drive	118/14	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/15	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/16	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/17	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3135 Calumet Drive	108/7	1907
632 Center Avenue	56/2-3	The Sheboygan Press, 1925
828 Center Avenue	54/24	Sheboygan City Hall, 1915-1916
404 Erie Avenue	79/11	Arthur & Martha Bleck House, 1904
414 Erie Avenue	52/22	Zelma Snell House, 1922
426 Erie Avenue	52/23	William F. Hubert House, 1922

434 Erie Avenue	52/24	W. B. Hawkins House, 1909
506 Erie Avenue	52/25	1902
513 & 515 Erie Avenue	53/2	1888
516 Erie Avenue	79/8	Adolph Pfister House, 1895
519 Erie Avenue	53/3	1884
522 Erie Avenue	70/10	Theodore & Anna Benfey House, 1900
531 Erie Avenue	80/2	1893
604 Erie Avenue	53/5	Zion Reformed Church, 1888-1889
605 Erie Avenue	53/4	E. Prange House, 1923
610 & 612 Erie Avenue	70/12	1916
618 Erie Avenue	70/11	David Garton House, 1928
624 Erie Avenue	53/6	1885
628 Erie Avenue	53/7	1880
632 Erie Avenue	53/8	1893
205 Euclid Avenue	66/15	Carl Ross House, 1957
216 Euclid Avenue	66/14	I. C. Thomas House, 1925
224 Euclid Avenue	81/3	William H. Neumann House, 1940
227 Euclid Avenue	66/16	1928
1238 Geele Avenue	56/8	Washington School, 1912
1706 Grams Court	126/1	1954
932 High Street	94/2	Our Savior's Lutheran Church, 1892
504 Highland Terrace	115/23	1953
513 Highland Terrace	115/24	1952
514 Highland Terrace	106/8	1936
520 Highland Terrace	116/1	1941
524 Highland Terrace	116/2	1934
527 Highland Terrace	116/3	1949
530 Highland Terrace	116/4	1953
535 Highland Terrace	116/6	1950
538 Highland Terrace	116/5	Judge F.H. Schliting House, 1954
610 Highland Terrace	106/7	1932
2724 Highland Terrace	106/10	1932
2728 Highland Terrace	106/9	1947
2733 Highland Terrace	115/20	1926
2739 Highland Terrace	115/21	1939
204 Huron Avenue	68/22	Henry A. Detling House, 1912
222 Huron Avenue	80/10	1918
225 Huron Avenue	68/23	W. W. Newcomet House, 1941
232 Huron Avenue	51/22	J. W. Hansen House, 1914
233 Huron Avenue	80/18	Edward Voight House, 1930
310 Huron Avenue	68/21	1902
315 & 317 Huron Avenue	51/21	Charles Zschetzsche/Wm.& Hilda Crocker House, 1899
318 Huron Avenue	68/20	August Rathsburg House, 1914
322 Huron Avenue	68/19	Margarette Kaiser House, 1900
515 Huron Avenue	65/2	Henry Becker House, 1926
523 Huron Avenue	65/3	1919
818 Huron Avenue	56/23	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church, 1867-1872

916 Huron Avenue	79/2	St Nicholas Hospital, 1907
1116 Huron Avenue	51/20	Horace Mann Kindergarten, 1868
1610 & 1612 Huron Avenue	114/3	1882
1018 Illinois Avenue	75/8-10	Badger State Tanning Co., 1920
Lake Michigan	81/4	North Pier Lighthouse, 1905
3201 Lakeshore Drive	90/4	Lakeview Park Gazebo, 1926
917 Mead Avenue	95/12	Our Savior's Lutheran Church, 1951
226 Michigan Avenue	69/2	F. A. Dennett House, 1906
512 Michigan Avenue	51/24	William Jung House, 1922
520 Michigan Avenue	51/25	Charles Ebenreiter House, 1922
526 Michigan Avenue	65/19	Josephine Reiss Knauf House, 1930
534 Michigan Avenue	65/18	Frank & Mary Rhode House, 1932
632 Michigan Avenue	52/2	William A. Reiss House, 1908
902 Michigan Avenue	52/6	Charles Hanf Building, 1890
828 New Jersey Avenue	54/23	St Cyril & Methodius Church, 1910; School, 1918
817 New York Avenue	54/19	Edward F. W. Zimmerman Bookstore, 1887
1223-1227 New York Avenue	73/12	John Allen Seed Co., 1920
314 Niagara Avenue	54/9	August Kamptz House, 1896
902 North Avenue	57/17, 106/18	Calvary Cemetery Chapel, 1885
1103 North Avenue	117/2	1936
1107 North Avenue	57/21	1936
1108 North Avenue	117/4	1939
1112 North Avenue	117/5	1941
1113 North Avenue	57/22	1940
1118 North Avenue	117/6	1942
1119 North Avenue	57/23	1937
1122 North Avenue	117/7	1941
1123 North Avenue	117/1	1937
1126 North Avenue	117/8	1941
1127 North Avenue	57/24	1930
1130 North Avenue	57/16, 117/9	1957
1133 North Avenue	116/24	1937
1203 North Avenue	116/23	1938
1209 North Avenue	116/22	1930
1213 North Avenue	116/21	1928
1217 North Avenue	116/20	1948
1221 North Avenue	116/19	1937
1226 North Avenue	55/24, 106/22	Urban Middle School, 1938
1227 North Avenue	116/18	1936
1231 North Avenue	57/10	1933
1235 North Avenue	116/17	1931
1239 North Avenue	116/16	1938
1245 North Avenue	116/15	1932
1249 North Avenue	116/14	1927
1326 North Avenue	117/11	1950
1327 North Avenue	57/11, 110/14	1928
1332 North Avenue	117/12	1941

1333 North Avenue	116/12	1930
1336 North Avenue	117/13	1950
1337 North Avenue	110/15	1938
1340 North Avenue	117/14	1942
1341 North Avenue	57/12, 110/16	1927
1345 North Avenue	116/11	1936
1346 North Avenue	117/15	1942
1404 North Avenue	117/16	1949
1405 North Avenue	116/10	1939
1408 North Avenue	117/17	1949
1409 North Avenue	116/9	1940
1412 North Avenue	117/18	1961
1413 North Avenue	116/8	1941
1416 North Avenue	117/19	1950
1417 North Avenue	110/17	1925
1422 North Avenue	117/20	1947
521 Ontario Avenue	54/2	First Baptist Church, 1845-1851
612 Ontario Avenue & 1004 North 6 th Street	70/7, 76/1	Hope Reformed Church, 1938
623 Ontario Avenue	53/22	St. Luke United Methodist Church, 1929
630 Ontario Avenue	53/23	Grace Episcopal Church Rectory, 1925
634 Ontario Avenue & 1011 North 7 th Street	47/8, 79/7	Grace Episcopal Church, 1870-1871
72 Park Avenue	56/21	Sheboygan Water Utility, 1931
Park Avenue & Barrett Street	51/9	Water Cistern
213 Pennsylvania Avenue	69/13, 81/15	U. S. Coast Guard Station
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	56/8	Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot, 1906
1221 Pershing Avenue	107/16	1930
2203 Plymouth Lane	105/24	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2204 Plymouth Lane	105/14	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2207 Plymouth Lane	105/23	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2208 Plymouth Lane	105/15	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2211 Plymouth Lane	105/22	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2212 Plymouth Lane	97/12	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2217 Plymouth Lane	105/21	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2220 Plymouth Lane	97/13	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2221 Plymouth Lane	97/14	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2225 Plymouth Lane	105/20	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2226 Plymouth Lane	105/16	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2231 Plymouth Lane	105/19	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2232 Plymouth Lane	105/17	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2236 Plymouth Lane	105/18	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
701 Riverfront Drive	47/14	Mucky Duck
705 Riverfront Drive	47/13	Fish Shanty
715 Riverfront Drive	47/12	Fish Shanty
733 Riverfront Drive	47/11	The Wharf, 1929
809 Riverfront Drive	47/10	Nature's Best & Weather Center

819 Riverfront Drive	47/9	Fish Shanty
310 St. Clair Avenue	52/19	E.A. Zundel House, 1910
311 St. Clair Avenue	69/3, 52/17-18	John P. Reiss House, 1911
411 St. Clair Avenue	52/20	Masonic Temple, 1929
417 St. Clair Avenue	52/16	George Mattoon House, 1892
428 St. Clair Avenue	65/23	1880
512 St. Clair Avenue	79/19	Edward R. Bowler House, 1910
515 St. Clair Avenue	52/14	
523 St. Clair Avenue	65/20	Zion U.C.C. Church Rectory
612 St. Clair Avenue	52/15	1900
633 St. Clair Avenue	52/13	Alfred O. Gutsch House, 1906-1907
203 Superior Avenue	68/17	William Gottsacker House, 1920
210 Superior Avenue	68/15	Clara Steimle House, 1928
214 Superior Avenue	68/16	1890
215 Superior Avenue	68/18	1954
218 Superior Avenue	68/14	Joseph & Mary Aigner House, 1900
222 Superior Avenue	68/13	1870
807 Superior Avenue	51/15	Holy Name of Jesus Rectory
824 Superior Avenue	79/3	Holy Name of Jesus Nunnery
901 Superior Avenue	71/17	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Elderly, 1919
1403 Superior Avenue	114/1	1907
SE Corner of Taylor Drive & Kohler Memorial Drive	50/25, 120/24	Taylor Hill Reservoir, 1933
1156 Union Avenue	105/5	Bock's Drug Store, 1930

Proposed 2nd Street Residential Historic District

The majority of the homes in the 2nd Street Residential Historic district are middle sized twentieth century examples of homes typically built at that time. Among the buildings are Spanish style, Tudor Revival, and several bungalows.

The boundaries begin on the west side of North 2nd Street 1610 south to 1526 North 2nd Street, both sides of North 2nd Street are included to 1503 North 2nd Street, both sides of Superior Avenue from 222 Superior Avenue to 203 Superior Avenue, North 2nd Street from 1429 to 1419, Huron Avenue from 204 to 322 both sides of the street, North 3rd Street from 1317 to 1328, the 200 Block of Michigan Avenue returning along Broughton Drive to Long Court.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1419 North 2 nd Street	80/17	1922
1424 North 2 nd Street	46/1	Martin and Bertha Koehn House, 1912
1429 North 2 nd Street	46/2	Emma Heerman House, 1926
1503 North 2 nd Street	80/16	1865
1504 North 2 nd Street	82/2	Frank Horwitz House, 1927
1513 North 2 nd Street	82/3	1900
*1516 North 2 nd Street	80/12	1925
1519 North 2 nd Street	82/4	1923
1522 North 2 nd Street	82/5	John Weaver House, 1890
*1526 North 2 nd Street	80/13	1890
1530 North 2 nd Street	82/6	Victor Schulz House, 1928
*1604 North 2 nd Street	80/14	1888
1610 North 2 nd Street	82/7	1919
1306 North 3 rd Street	83/12	1936
*1317 North 3 rd Street	80/19	1946
1328 North 3 rd Street	46/6	Stewart Knilans House, 1910
204 Huron Avenue	68/22	Henry A. Detling House, 1912
*210 Huron Avenue	80/11	1991
222 Huron Avenue	80/10	1918
225 Huron Avenue	68/23	W. W. Newcomet House, 1941
232 Huron Avenue	51/22	J. W. Hansen House, 1914
233 Huron Avenue	80/18	Edward Voight House, 1929
310 Huron Avenue	68/21	1902
315 & 317 Huron Avenue	51/21	Charles Zschetzche/William & Hilda Crocker House, 1899
318 Huron Avenue	68/20	August Rathsburg House, 1906
322 Huron Avenue	68/19	Margarette Kaiser House, 1906
*129 Long Court	80/15	1938
226 Michigan Avenue	69/2	F. A. Dennett House, 1906
203 Superior Avenue	68/17	William Gottsacker House, 1920
210 Superior Avenue	68/15	Clara Steimle House, 1928
214 Superior Avenue	68/16	1890
215 Superior Avenue	68/18	1954
218 Superior Avenue	68/14	Joseph & Mary Aigner House, 1900
222 Superior Avenue	68/13	1870

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed 3rd Street Residential Historic District

The 3rd Street District has many large twentieth century period style homes. It has excellent examples of Tudor, Spanish, and Art Modern style Homes.

The boundaries begin on North 3rd Street east and west side from Clement Avenue to Euclid Avenue. From Euclid Avenue the boundary continues to Vollrath Boulevard on the east side of the street then along the shore of the lake north to Clement Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
*2209 North 3 rd Street	81/4	1952
*2304 North 3 rd Street	80/20	1928
*2305 North 3 rd Street	81/2	Harold Gottsacker House, 1925
2310 North 3 rd Street	82/23	Gerhard Zimmerman House, 1925
2315 North 3 rd Street	82/22	1941
2316 North 3 rd Street	82/24	Erwin Sachse House, 1929
2319 North 3 rd Street	82/21	1952
*2322 North 3 rd Street	80/21	1928
*2328 North 3 rd Street	80/22	1923
2329 North 3 rd Street	82/20	1924
2335 North 3 rd Street	46/3	1939
*2404 North 3 rd Street	80/24	1957
*2407 North 3 rd Street	82/18	1926
2414 North 3 rd Street	82/19	1925
2422 North 3 rd Street	82/17	Francis Williams House, 1924
2428 North 3 rd Street	82/16	Gordon Osborn House, 1926
2500 North 3 rd Street	82/15	1973
*305 Bell Avenue	80/23	1927
312 Bell Avenue	66/19	1928
205 Euclid Avenue	66/15	Carl Ross House, 1957
216 Euclid Avenue	66/14	I. C. Thomas House, 1925
224 Euclid Avenue	81/3	William H. Neumann House, 1940
227 Euclid Avenue	66/16	1928
*222 Vollrath Boulevard	66/6	1991

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Downtown Churches Historic District

The Downtown Churches District is a high concentration of church buildings in the middle of town.

The boundary begins on the corner of North 7th Street and Erie Avenue east to include 1011 Erie Avenue, south to the alley, east to North 6th Street, south to Ontario Avenue, west to include 623 Ontario Avenue, west to North 7th Street, and north to Erie Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1014 North 6 th Street	76/2	Hope Reformed Church Rectory
1011 North 7 th Street & 634 Ontario Avenue		
	47/8, 79/7	Grace Episcopal Church, 1870-1871
*1019 North 7 th Street		St. Mark Lutheran Church, 1911
612 Ontario Avenue & 1004 North 6 th Street		
	70/7, 76/1	Hope Reformed Church, 1938
623 Ontario Avenue	53/22	St. Luke United Methodist Church, 1929
630 Ontario Avenue	53/23	Grace Episcopal Church Rectory, 1925

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Evergreen Park Historic District

The Evergreen Park Historic district is a collection of structures and objects built primarily in the 1930's, utilizing WPA labor. Originally the City of Sheboygan purchased approximately 70 acres in 1918. In the 1930's, C. C. Buenger designed the park layout. A camp for children was opened in 1926.

The district is bounded by Calumet Drive on the north and east, Pine Grove Avenue on the south, and the western park boundary on the west.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
3030 Calumet Drive	108/3	Evergreen Park Gazebo
3030 Calumet Drive	108/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	108/5	Evergreen Park Entry Pylon
3030 Calumet Drive	108/6	Evergreen Park Entry Gate
3030 Calumet Drive	117/21	Evergreen Park Lodge
3030 Calumet Drive	117/22	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	117/23	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	117/24	Evergreen Park Stepping Stones
3030 Calumet Drive	118/1	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/2	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/3	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/5	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/6	Evergreen Park Bridge/Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/7	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/8	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/9	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/10	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/11	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/12	Evergreen Park Stone Steps
3030 Calumet Drive	118/13	Evergreen Park Maintenance Garage
3030 Calumet Drive	118/14	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/15	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/16	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/17	Evergreen Park Restrooms

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Highland Terrace Residential Historic District

The Highland Terrace Residential Historic District is a collection of homes displaying an eclectic array of styles dating back to the 1920's.

The boundary to this district begins at North 6th Street north of North Avenue. The district includes the homes on both sides of Highland Terrace from North 6th Street East to its merger with North 5th Street. The district also includes all of the homes on both sides of North 5th Street south to North Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
2701 North 5 th Street	116/13	1929
2704 North 5 th Street	116/12	1941
2713 North 5 th Street	115/19	1950
2716 North 5 th Street	116/11	1936
2727 North 6 th Street	116/7	1948
504 Highland Terrace	115/23	1953
513 Highland Terrace	115/24	1952
514 Highland Terrace	106/8	1936
520 Highland Terrace	116/1	1941
524 Highland Terrace	116/2	1934
527 Highland Terrace	116/3	1949
530 Highland Terrace	116/4	1953
535 Highland Terrace	116/6	1950
538 Highland Terrace	116/5	Judge F.H. Schliting House, 1954
610 Highland Terrace	106/7	1932
2724 Highland Terrace	106/10	1932
2728 Highland Terrace	106/9	1947
2733 Highland Terrace	115/20	1926
2739 Highland Terrace	115/21	1939
*2745 Highland Terrace	115/22	David & Carolyn Rogers House, 2005

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Holy Name Church Historic District

The Holy Name District was formed in part because of the church. The Nuns at the church branched out to begin St. Nicholas hospital and open the school for the church.

The boundaries are North 8th Street west to North 10th Street, north to Superior Avenue, east to North 9th Street, north to include the Holy Family School, east to North 8th Street, and south to Huron Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
818 Huron Avenue	56/23	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church, 1867-1872
916 Huron Avenue	79/2	St. Nicholas Hospital, 1907
807 Superior Avenue	51/15	Holy Name of Jesus Rectory
*814 Superior Avenue	79/2	Holy Family School, 1953
824 Superior Avenue	79/3	Holy Name of Jesus Nunnery
901 Superior Avenue	71/17	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged, 1919

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Industry Barons Residential Historic District

The Industry Barons District includes many nineteenth century large period style houses. The people who originally lived there dealt with business and industry in the late 1800s and early 1900s. There are some exceptions to the residentials, there is a church and a Masonic temple included within the boundaries.

The boundaries begin on both sides on St. Clair Avenue at 410 and 411 east to 526 St. Clair Avenue, then on the south side to North 7th Street, south to Erie Avenue, east on Erie Avenue on one side up to 605 Erie Avenue, both sides of Erie Avenue to 434 (including 1028 & 1031 North 5th Street), then the north side of Erie Avenue to North 4th Street, and north on North 4th Street to Street Clair Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
*1110 North 4 th Street	79/12	1861	523 St. Clair Avenue	65/20	
*1114 North 4 th Street	79/13	1915	*526 St. Clair Avenue	79/18	1901
1028 North 5 th Street	79/10	1873	*615 & 617 St. Clair Ave.	80/3	1908
1031 North 5 th Street	79/9	1913	*619 St. Clair Avenue	80/4	1873
*1121 & 1123 North 5 th St.	79/16	1982	*623 St. Clair Avenue	80/5	1893
*1132 North 5 th Street	79/17		*627 St. Clair Avenue	80/6	1905
*1204 North 5 th Street	79/20		*633 St. Clair Avenue	52/13	1906-1907
1105 North 6 th Street	80/2	1890	* indicates a non-contributing building		
1125 North 6 th Street	80/9				
1126 North 6 th Street	46/15	1868			
1115 North 7 th Street	80/7	1900			
*1121 North 7 th Street	80/8	1929			
404 Erie Avenue	79/11	1904			
414 Erie Avenue	52/22	1922			
426 Erie Avenue	52/23	1922			
434 Erie Avenue	52/24	1909			
506 Erie Avenue	52/25	1902			
513 & 515 Erie Avenue	53/2	1888			
516 Erie Avenue	79/8	1888			
519 Erie Avenue	53/3	1884			
522 Erie Avenue	70/10	1900			
531 Erie Avenue	80/2	1893			
604 Erie Avenue	53/5	1888-1889			
605 Erie Avenue	53/4	1923			
610 & 612 Erie Avenue	70/12	1916			
618 Erie Avenue	70/11	1928			
624 Erie Avenue	53/6	1885			
628 Erie Avenue	53/7	1883			
632 Erie Avenue	53/8	1893			
*410 St. Clair Avenue	79/24	1901			
411 St. Clair Avenue	52/20	1929			
417 St. Clair Avenue	52/16	1892			
*418 St. Clair Avenue	79/23	1896			
*422 St. Clair Avenue	79/22	1895			
*423 St. Clair Avenue	79/14	1881			
428 St. Clair Avenue	65/23	1880			
*429 & 431 St. Clair Ave.	79/15	1990			
*434 St. Clair Avenue	79/21	1870			
512 St. Clair Avenue	79/19	1927			
515 St. Clair Avenue	52/14				

Proposed North Avenue Residential Historic District

The North Avenue Residential Historic District consists of many homes built from the 1920's through the 1950's, as well as the Urban Middle School, originally North High School, completed in 1938.

The boundaries for this district begin in the alley just to the east of North 15th Street. The boundary runs north to the back of the lots fronting on the north side of North Avenue. It then runs east to North 13th Street, where it heads north to the back of the Urban Middle School. From there it goes east to North 12th Street, then south to the alley running east and west. The boundary follows the alley east to North 11th Street, then it turns south and runs until the alley one half block south of North Avenue. The boundary then runs west along the alley until it connects with the alley east of North 15th Street.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
2706 North 11 th Street	117/3	1952	1404 North Avenue	117/16	1949
2705 North 12 th Street	117/10	1951	1405 North Avenue	116/10	1939
2641 North 13 th Street	116/13	1949	1408 North Avenue	117/17	1949
1103 North Avenue	117/2	1936	1409 North Avenue	116/9	1940
1107 North Avenue	57/21	1936	1412 North Avenue	117/18	1961
1108 North Avenue	117/4	1939	1413 North Avenue	116/8	1941
1112 North Avenue	117/5	1941	1416 North Avenue	117/19	1950
1113 North Avenue	57/22	1940	1417 North Avenue	110/17	1925
1118 North Avenue	117/6	1942	1422 North Avenue	117/20	1947
1119 North Avenue	57/23	1937			
1122 North Avenue	117/7	1941			* indicates a non-contributing building
1123 North Avenue	117/1	1937			
1126 North Avenue	117/8	1941			
1127 North Avenue	57/24	1930			
1130 North Avenue	57/16, 117/9	1957			
1133 North Avenue	116/24	1937			
1203 North Avenue	116/23	1938			
1209 North Avenue	116/22	1930			
1213 North Avenue	116/21	1928			
1217 North Avenue	116/20	1948			
1221 North Avenue	116/19	1937			
1226 North Avenue	55/24, 106/22	1938			
1227 North Avenue	116/18	1936			
1231 North Avenue	57/10	1933			
1235 North Avenue	116/17	1931			
1239 North Avenue	116/16	1938			
1245 North Avenue	116/15	1932			
1249 North Avenue	116/14	1927			
1326 North Avenue	117/11	1950			
1327 North Avenue	57/11, 110/14	1928			
1332 North Avenue	117/12	1941			
1333 North Avenue	116/12	1930			
1336 North Avenue	117/13	1950			
1337 North Avenue	110/15	1938			
1340 North Avenue	117/14	1942			
1341 North Avenue	57/12, 110/16	1927			
1345 North Avenue	116/11	1936			
1346 North Avenue	117/15	1942			

Proposed Northern Apartments Residential Historic District

The Northern Apartments Residential Historic District consists of fourteen apartment buildings and their garages. The structures were built by Quasius Bros., Inc. in the late 1940s through the mid 1950s. The six southernmost buildings were a project which was approved by the Federal Housing Administration on September 8, 1947. It consisted of 24 units of rental housing for World War II veterans. The project was spearheaded by Northern Apartments, which consisted of brothers Art, Ray, and Leslie Quasius of Quasius Bros., Inc. On September 27, 1947, Thomas R. King, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, came to the groundbreaking. The Bank of Sheboygan financed the \$197,000 project which was insured by the Federal Housing Administration under Title VI of the National Housing Act. After the Federal Housing Administration project was complete, the Quasius brothers proceeded to build eight additional quad-plexes under the ownership of Quasius Apartments, Inc.¹

The boundaries for this district begin at the alley on North 12th Street. It runs north to School Avenue, then east to North 11th Street. The boundary then goes south to the alley north of North Avenue on North 11th Street. It then follows the alley west to North 12th Street.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
2718, 2720, 2722, 2724 North 11 th Street	107/7	Northern Apartments, 1949
2726, 2728, 2730, 2732 North 11 th Street	107/8	Northern Apartments, 1949
2734, 2736, 2738, 2740 North 11 th Street	107/9	Northern Apartments, 1949
2744 North 11 th Street	107/10	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2748 North 11 th Street	107/11	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2806 North 11 th Street	107/12	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952
2810 North 11 th Street	107/13	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952
2717, 2719, 2721, 2723 North 12 th Street	106/23	Northern Apartments, 1949
2725, 2727, 2729, 2731 North 12 th Street	106/24	Northern Apartments, 1949
2733, 2735, 2737, 2739 North 12 th Street	107/1	Northern Apartments, 1949
2743 North 12 th Street	107/2	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2747 North 12 th Street	107/3	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2805 North 12 th Street	107/4	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2811 North 12 th Street	107/5	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Plymouth Lane Residential Historic District

The Plymouth Lane Residential Historic District is a one-block area of homes in the southern part of Sheboygan. With the help of Mayor Herman C. Runge and other city officials, the largest group housing project ever undertaken at that time in Sheboygan was completed in 1939. Fourteen homes were built in on a five-acre tract of land called Plymouth Lane. The entire area was replatted according to the latest methods used by the FHA in platting subdivisions. The layout incorporated a curved street instead of a common strait street. The homes were completely furnished by H.C. Prange company and built with FHA supervision under a plan worked out by Pilgrim Homes and George Kroeff. Kroeff stated that, "For some time there has been a shortage of modern, small homes in Sheboygan. Along with the city's industrial expansion program we decided that Pilgrim homes would be the solution." Pilgrim homes built over 100 homes in Wisconsin, many of them in Milwaukee. The project employed about 30 Sheboygan union men in the building operations. In addition to creating approximately \$70,000 of taxable property when the homes were built, this project gave employment to a number of Sheboygan people.² The boundaries for this district start at the alley just east of South Business Drive at Ashland Avenue.

The boundary follows the alley north to Oakland Avenue, then east along Oakland Avenue to the eastern edge of the lots fronting on the east side of Plymouth Lane. The boundary then goes south along the eastern lot lines until Ashland Avenue, it then runs west along Ashland Avenue to the alley just to the east of South Business Drive.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
2203 Plymouth Lane	105/24	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2204 Plymouth Lane	105/14	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2207 Plymouth Lane	105/23	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2208 Plymouth Lane	105/15	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2211 Plymouth Lane	105/22	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2212 Plymouth Lane	97/12	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2217 Plymouth Lane	105/21	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2220 Plymouth Lane	97/13	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2221 Plymouth Lane	97/14	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2225 Plymouth Lane	105/20	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2226 Plymouth Lane	105/16	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2231 Plymouth Lane	105/19	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2232 Plymouth Lane	105/17	Pilgrim Homes, 1939
2236 Plymouth Lane	105/18	Pilgrim Homes, 1939

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Saint Dominic Church Historic District

The Saint Dominic Church Historic District consists of the block occupied by the St. Dominic Parish. The Parish was founded in 1926 branching from Holy Name Parish. The parish contains a church, school, convent and a rectory. Originally the current school was a combination church and school until the current church was completed. With the exception of the current church building the structures were designed in a Romanesque-Spanish mission style.³

The district boundary begins at the corner of Cleveland Avenue and North 22nd Street, it then heads north to Geele Avenue. The boundary then turns east along Geele Avenue to North 21st Street. It then heads south along North 21st Street until it intersects Cleveland Avenue. The boundary then goes west along Cleveland Avenue to North 22nd Street.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
2108 North 21 st Street	111/22	St. Dominic Church/School, 1927-1928
2136 North 21 st Street	111/23	St. Dominic Church, 1965-1966
2133 North 22 nd Street	112/1	St. Dominic Parish Rectory, 1954

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed South 17th Street Residential Historic District

The boundaries run on the east side of South 17th Street starting from 1429 south to 2003, on the west side of the street from 2008 north to 1504 at Clara Avenue, and includes the property on the northwest corner of Grams Court and South 17th Street and the property on the northwest corner of Broadway Avenue and South 17th Street.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1429 South 17 th Street	123/24	1926	1715 South 17 th Street	124/23	1946
1433 South 17 th Street	124/1	1941	1718 South 17 th Street	126/2	1936
1439 South 17 th Street	124/2	1927	1719 South 17 th Street	124/24	1946
1443 South 17 th Street	124/3	1941	1725 South 17 th Street	125/1	1946
1447 South 17 th Street	124/4	1931	1729 South 17 th Street	125/2	1946
1501 South 17 th Street	124/5	1928	1804 South 17 th Street	125/24	1946
1504 South 17 th Street	122/22	1928	1805 South 17 th Street	125/3	1938
1507 South 17 th Street	124/6	1941	1808 South 17 th Street	125/23	1946
1508 South 17 th Street	122/21	1922	1811 South 17 th Street	125/4	1950
1511 South 17 th Street	124/7	1950	1814 South 17 th Street	123/16	1930
1512 South 17 th Street	126/17	1939	1815 South 17 th Street	125/5	1948
1515 South 17 th Street	124/8	1939	1818 South 17 th Street	125/22	1937
1516 South 17 th Street	126/16	1935	1821 South 17 th Street	125/6	1948
1521 South 17 th Street	124/9	1929	1822 South 17 th Street	125/21	1947
1522 South 17 th Street	126/15	1926	1825 South 17 th Street	125/7	1937
1525 South 17 th Street	122/13	1932	1901 South 17 th Street	125/8	1955
1526 South 17 th Street	122/20	1928	1903 South 17 th Street	125/9	1947
1529 South 17 th Street	124/10	1928	1904 South 17 th Street	125/20	1941
1601 South 17 th Street	122/14	1925	1908 South 17 th Street	125/19	1948
1602 South 17 th Street	126/14	1926	1909 South 17 th Street	125/10	1947
1605 South 17 th Street	122/15	1939	1912 South 17 th Street	123/17	1929
1606 South 17 th Street	126/13	1924	1913 South 17 th Street	125/11	1947
1609,11 South 17 th Street	124/11	1941	1917 South 17 th Street	125/12	1948
1612 South 17 th Street	126/12	1941	1918 South 17 th Street	125/18	1927
1615 South 17 th Street	124/12	1929	1922 South 17 th Street	125/17	1937
1618 South 17 th Street	126/11	1951	1923 South 17 th Street	125/13	1947
1619 South 17 th Street	124/13	1937	1926 South 17 th Street	123/18	1937
1620 South 17 th Street	126/10	1927	1927 South 17 th Street	125/14	1946
1623 South 17 th Street	122/16	1938	2003 South 17 th Street	123/19	1939
1626 South 17 th Street	122/19	1931	2004 South 17 th Street	125/16	1930
1627 South 17 th Street	122/17	1941	2008 South 17 th Street	125/15	1940
1633 South 17 th Street	124/14	1938	1706 Broadway Avenue	126/5	1941
1636 South 17 th Street	122/18	1927	1706 Grams Court	126/1	1954
1637 South 17 th Street	124/15	1941			
1640 South 17 th Street	126/9	1926			
1641 South 17 th Street	124/16	1945			
1646 South 17 th Street	126/8	1946			
1647 South 17 th Street	124/17	1940			
1650 South 17 th Street	126/7	1951			
1651 South 17 th Street	124/18	1946			
1654 South 17 th Street	126/6	1940			
1657 South 17 th Street	124/19	1947			
1701 South 17 th Street	124/20	1936			
1702 South 17 th Street	126/4	1950			
1705 South 17 th Street	124/21	1949			
1711 South 17 th Street	124/22	1949			
1712 South 17 th Street	126/3	1948			

* indicates a non-contributing building

Proposed Vollrath Block Residential Historic District

The Vollrath Block District is an interesting collection of 1920's homes. The former site of the Vollrath Company was razed, and residential homes were built there in the 20's.

The Block is bordered on the easterly side by North 5th Street, on the northerly side by Huron Avenue, on the westerly side by North 6th Street, and on the southerly side by Michigan Avenue.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1314 North 5 th Street	79/5, 85/16	Gustave Buchen House, 1922
1322 North 5 th Street	85/15	1928
1330 North 5 th Street	85/14	John E. Schmidt House, 1924
1313 North 6 th Street	76/7, 65/24	1932
1319 North 6 th Street	76/8	Frank Treier House, 1926
515 Huron Avenue	65/2	Henry Becker House, 1926
523 Huron Avenue	65/3	1919
*531 Huron Avenue	79/6	1900
512 Michigan Avenue	51/24	William Jung House, 1922
520 Michigan Avenue	51/25	Charles Ebenreiter House, 1922
526 Michigan Avenue	65/19	Josephine Reiss Knauf House, 1930
534 Michigan Avenue	65/18	Frank Rhode House, 1932

* indicates a non-contributing building

The Ellis District

The Ellis District is deemed a district by the City of Sheboygan. The boundaries of this district are easterly Lake Michigan, northerly Niagara Avenue, westerly North 7th Street, and southerly both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue. Though the land the buildings are on is historic, the majority of the buildings that stand on it are not. The buildings are not associated with specific significant people who have helped in the developing of Sheboygan; there is no distinctive time period, building style, or method of construction. There are no works of a master or major art works found in the area. There is a lack of integrity in the area. The buildings that were surveyed in the area were not typical Ellis buildings of the area.

Properties Identified in this Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Photo Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
1715 North 1 st Street	68/5	1930
1828 North 1 st Street	68/6	1908
1419 North 2 nd Street	80/17	1922
1424 North 2 nd Street	46/1	Martin and Bertha Koehn House, 1912
1429 North 2 nd Street	46/2	Emma Heermann House, 1926
1503 North 2 nd Street	80/16	1865
1504 North 2 nd Street	82/2	Frank Horwitz House, 1927
1513 North 2 nd Street	82/3	1900
1516 North 2 nd Street	80/12	1925
1519 North 2 nd Street	82/4	1923
1522 North 2 nd Street	82/5	John Weaver House, 1890
1526 North 2 nd Street	80/13	1890
1530 North 2 nd Street	82/6	Victor Schulz House, 1928
1604 North 2 nd Street	80/14	1888
1610 North 2 nd Street	82/7	1919
1706 North 2 nd Street	82/8	1880
1728 North 2 nd Street	82/9	1920
1736 North 2 nd Street	82/10	1921
1742 North 2 nd Street	82/11	1921
1924 North 2 nd Street	82/12	1925
1306 North 3 rd Street	83/12	1936
1317 North 3 rd Street	80/19	1946
1328 North 3 rd Street	46/6	Stewart Knilans House, 1910
1420 North 3 rd Street	83/11	1906
1515 North 3 rd Street	83/10	1895
1611 North 3 rd Street	83/8	1890
1618 North 3 rd Street	83/9	1885
1629 North 3 rd Street	83/7	1900
1637 North 3 rd Street	46/5	1914
1804 North 3 rd Street	83/6	1923
1807 North 3 rd Street	83/5	1922
1811 North 3 rd Street	83/4	1910
1823 North 3 rd Street	46/4	1905
2034 North 3 rd Street	83/3	1928
2206 North 3 rd Street	83/2	1949
2209 North 3 rd Street	81/3	1952
2304 North 3 rd Street	80/20	1941
2305 North 3 rd Street	80/1	Harold Gottsacker House, 1925
2310 North 3 rd Street	82/23	Gerhard Zimmerman House, 1925
2315 North 3 rd Street	82/22	1941
2316 North 3 rd Street	82/24	Erwin Sachse House, 1929
2319 North 3 rd Street	82/21	1952
2322 North 3 rd Street	80/21	1928
2328 North 3 rd Street	80/22	1923

2329 North 3 rd Street	82/20	1924
2335 North 3 rd Street	46/3	1939
2404 North 3 rd Street	80/24	1957
2407 North 3 rd Street	82/18	1926
2414 North 3 rd Street	82/19	1925
2422 North 3 rd Street	82/17	Francis Williams House, 1926
2428 North 3 rd Street	82/16	Gordon Osborn House, 1926
2500 North 3 rd Street	82/15	1973
2622 North 3 rd Street	82/14	1957
2636 North 3 rd Street	82/13	1928
619 North 4 th Street	46/8	1890
723 North 4 th Street	83/16	1900
811 North 4 th Street	83/17	1875
820 & 822 North 4 th Street	83/18	1880
1001 North 4 th Street	46/9	1891
1014 North 4 th Street	83/19	1913
1110 North 4 th Street	79/12	1861
1114 North 4 th Street	79/13	William Heerman House, 1915
1213 North 4 th Street	83/20	1936
1226 North 4 th Street	83/23	1888
1229 North 4 th Street	83/21	1856
1230 North 4 th Street	83/22	1915
1412 North 4 th Street	83/24	1900
1617 North 4 th Street	84/2	1900
1712 North 4 th Street	84/3	1924
1907 North 4 th Street	84/4	1915
1919 North 4 th Street	84/5	1917
1922 North 4 th Street	84/6	1914
1925 North 4 th Street	84/7	1917
2020 North 4 th Street	84/8	1978
2312 North 4 th Street	84/9	1931
2320 North 4 th Street	84/10	1924
2403 North 4 th Street	84/13	1927
2406 North 4 th Street	84/11	1928
2418 North 4 th Street	84/12	1937
619 North 5 th Street	85/22	1929
905 North 5 th Street	85/20	1893
919 North 5 th Street	85/19	Enz Manor, 1926
922 North 5 th Street	85/21	Garage, 1906
931 North 5 th Street	46/10	G. A. De Wilde House, 1889
1028 North 5 th Street	79/10	1873
1031 North 5 th Street	79/9	1913
1121 & 1123 North 5 th Street	79/16	1982
1132 North 5 th Street	79/17	
1204 North 5 th Street	79/20	Office Building
1314 North 5 th Street	79/5, 85/16	Gustave Buchen House, 1922
1322 North 5 th Street	85/15	1928

1325 North 5 th Street	85/17	1903
1330 North 5 th Street	85/14	John E. Schmidt House, 1924
1331 North 5 th Street	85/18	1903
1410 North 5 th Street	85/13	1910
1429 North 5 th Street	85/12	First Presbyterian Church, 1915
1510 North 5 th Street	85/11	1860
1703 & 1705 North 5 th Street	85/10	1917
1713 North 5 th Street	85/9	1914
1718 & 1720 North 5 th Street	85/8	1910
1729 North 5 th Street	85/7	1903
1811 North 5 th Street	85/6	1901
1817 North 5 th Street	85/5	1917
1821 North 5 th Street	85/4	1912
1822 North 5 th Street	85/3	1908
1825 North 5 th Street	84/24	1911
1828 North 5 th Street	85/2	1916
1942 North 5 th Street	84/23	F. W. Brehm House, 1916
2007 North 5 th Street	84/22	1959
2016 North 5 th Street	84/21	1930
2329 North 5 th Street	84/20	1920
2415 North 5 th Street	84/19	1923
2417 North 5 th Street	84/18	1924
2426 North 5 th Street	84/17	1929
2506 North 5 th Street	84/16	1926
2617 North 5 th Street	84/15	1945
2625 North 5 th Street	84/14	1931
2701 North 5 th Street	106/13	1929
2704 North 5 th Street	106/12	1941
2713 North 5 th Street	115/19	1950
2716 North 5 th Street	106/11	1936
502 North 6 th Street	46/12	1890
520 North 6 th Street	85/23	1910
604 North 6 th Street	53/5`	Zion Reformed Church, 1888-1889
615 North 6 th Street	46/13	Sheboygan County Courthouse, 1934
707 North 6 th Street	85/24	St. Clement Catholic Church, 1927
845 North 6 th Street	47/6	L. H. Roenitz House, 1850
921 North 6 th Street	46/14	1913
1004 North 6 th Street & 612 Ontario Avenue		
	70/7, 76/1	Hope Reformed Church, 1938
1014 North 6 th Street	76/2	Hope Reformed Church Rectory
1105 North 6 th Street	80/2	Felix Benfy House, 1890
1125 North 6 th Street	80/9	Zion U.C.C. Church, 1953
1126 North 6 th Street	46/15	A. P. Lyman House, 1868
1221 North 6 th Street	76/6	1903
1222 North 6 th Street	76/4	1908
1226 North 6 th Street	76/5	1906
1231 North 6 th Street	46/16	1850

1313 North 6 th Street	76/7, 65/24	1932
1319 North 6 th Street	76/8	Frank Trier House, 1926
1318 & 1320 North 6 th Street	76/9	1916
1403 North 6 th Street	76/16	1936
1415 North 6 th Street	76/15	1880
1416 North 6 th Street	76/10	1910
1419 North 6 th Street	76/17	1919
1424 North 6 th Street	76/11	1884
1425 North 6 th Street	76/13	1928
1429 North 6 th Street	76/12	1917
1504 North 6 th Street	76/17	1880
1516 North 6 th Street	76/18	1900
1606 North 6 th Street	76/20	1907
1630 North 6 th Street & 607 National Avenue		
	76/19	1892
1704 North 6 th Street	76/21	1895
1715 North 6 th Street	76/22	1913
1721 North 6 th Street	76/23	1914
1734 North 6 th Street	46/17	C. A. Reiss House, 1911
1739 North 6 th Street	46/18	Herman Hayssen House, 1895
1804 North 6 th Street	77/5	1898
1809 North 6 th Street	76/24	1909
1820 North 6 th Street	77/4	1910
1823 North 6 th Street	77/2	1891
1826 North 6 th Street	77/3	1926
1907 North 6 th Street	77/10	F. S. Morris House, 1912
1914 North 6 th Street	77/6	1895
1920 North 6 th Street	77/7	1900
1926 North 6 th Street	77/8	1913
1943 North 6 th Street	77/9	1918
1953 North 6 th Street	46/19	1925
2010 North 6 th Street	77/11	Dr. J. A. Junk House, 1915
2017 North 6 th Street	77/13	1914
2018 North 6 th Street	46/20	William D. Clockburn House, 1898
2026 North 6 th Street	77/12	1890
2027 North 6 th Street	77/14	1929
2033 North 6 th Street	77/13	1926
2040 North 6 th Street	46/21	1900
2119 North 6 th Street	77/16	Delmar Huenink House, 1951
2208 North 6 th Street	77/17	1915
2209 North 6 th Street	77/18	1920
2302 North 6 th Street	77/21	1930
2308 North 6 th Street	77/19	1925
2318 North 6 th Street	77/20	1927
2412 North 6 th Street	77/22	1927
2425 North 6 th Street	77/24	1939
2428 North 6 th Street	77/23	1925

2434 North 6 th Street	46/22	1875
2511 North 6 th Street	78/2	1927
2621 North 6 th Street	78/3	1935
2711 North 6 th Street	106/14	1930
2727 North 6 th Street	116/7	1948
710 North 7 th Street	69/24	Former Mead Public Library, 1903
1011 North 7 th Street & 634 Ontario Avenue	47/8, 79/7	Grace Episcopal Church, 1870-1871
1115 North 7 th Street	80/7	1900
1121 North 7 th Street	80/8	Francis J. Sellinger House, 1929
1206 North 7 th Street & 704 St. Clair Avenue	78/25	1890
1215 North 7 th Street	47/6	B. Thompson House, 1869
1227 North 7 th Street	47/5	Peter Reiss House, 1905-1906
1230 & 1232 North 7 th Street	78/24	1890
1314 & 1316 North 7 th Street	47/4	1900
1430 North 7 th Street	78/23	1918
1607 North 7 th Street	78/22	1893
1629 North 7 th Street	78/21	Otto Guessenhainer House, 1922
1701 & 1703 North 7 th Street	47/3	1890
1725 North 7 th Street	78/20	1900
1803 North 7 th Street	78/19	1898
1804 North 7 th Street	78/17	1893
1813 North 7 th Street	78/18	1913
1823 North 7 th Street	78/16	1884
1834 North 7 th Street	78/15	1908
1837 & 1839 North 7 th Street	47/1	1890
1949 North 7 th Street	78/14	1913
2007 North 7 th Street	78/13	1922
2019 North 7 th Street	78/12	1909
2036 North 7 th Street	46/23	1892
2125 North 7 th Street	78/11	1913
2128 North 7 th Street	78/10	1912
2224 North 7 th Street	78/9	1924
2232 North 7 th Street	78/8	1925
2305 North 7 th Street	78/7	1918
2330 North 7 th Street	78/6	1921
2434 North 7 th Street	78/5	1931
2629 North 7 th Street	78/4	Sheboygan Memorial Hospital, 1933
2715 North 7 th Street	106/15	1941
2718 North 7 th Street	106/16	1931
1208 South 7 th Street	50/2	Municipal Pump Station
1307 South 7 th Street	88/2	1880
1601 South 7 th Street	88/4	King Park Entry Gate, 1936
2103 South 7 th Street	52/3, 89/6	1899
2118 South 7 th Street	89/5	David & Esther Beebe House, 1924
2122 South 7 th Street	89/4	1925

2128 South 7 th Street	89/3	Christ Ruppel House, 1929
2132 South 7 th Street	89/2	1924
2203 South 7 th Street	89/1	1923
2207 South 7 th Street	88/24	1922
2223 South 7 th Street	88/23	1924
2304 South 7 th Street	88/22	1929
2405 South 7 th Street	88/21	1914
2522 South 7 th Street	88/20	1932
2529 South 7 th Street	88/19	1930
2732 South 7 th Street	97/4	1937
501 North 8 th Street	48/24	The Sheboygan Sun, 1870
509-513 North 8 th Street	48/23	Idle Hour Theater, 1910
510 North 8 th Street	47/15	Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan, & Building Association, 1914
512 North 8 th Street	47/16	Julius Leber Harness Shop, 1860
516 North 8 th Street	47/17	Roenitz Drug Co., 1921
520 North 8 th Street	47/18	Bodenstein Brothers Building, 1893
522 North 8 th Street	47/19	Headlines Hair Design & Tanning Salon, 1874
526 & 528 North 8 th Street	47/20	Al's Carpet Décor, 1875
621 North 8 th Street	48/22	Scroggins Jewelers, 1872
625-629 North 8 th Street	48/20	Imig Block, 1882
632 North 8 th Street	47/20	Max R. Zaegel & Co. Building, 1886
701 North 8 th Street	48/21	Beckman Hotel, 1880
707 & 709 North 8 th Street	48/19	Mohr Bakery, 1923
809-815 North 8 th Street	48/18	Bowler Building, 1926
821 North 8 th Street	48/17	Montgomery Ward Building, 1920
826 North 8 th Street	47/22	Sheboygan Theatre, 1928
832 North 8 th Street	47/23	DuBois Rent-a-Tux, 1880
902 North 8 th Street	47/24	Otten Building, 1892
919-923 North 8 th Street	48/16	Rudnick Jewelers, 1927
1000 Block North 8 th Street	47/25	Civil War Soldiers' Monument, 1889
1000 Block North 8 th Street	48/11	Spanish American War Monument
1011 North 8 th Street	48/15	Sheboygan Clinic, 1922
1017 North 8 th Street	48/14	1925
1027 North 8 th Street	48/13	1937
1029 North 8 th Street	48/12	1925
1031 North 8 th Street	48/10	Charles Knocke Building, 1880
1102 North 8 th Street	48/2	Goodell Music, 1880
1103 North 8 th Street	48/9	Grandlic Jewelers, 1904
1125 North 8 th Street	48/8	Elinor Stolzenburg's Shop of Fashion, 1923
1131 North 8 th Street	48/7	Sheboygan Vacuum Sales & Service, 1925
1205 North 8 th Street	48/6	Ballhorn Funeral Home, 1930
1219 North 8 th Street	48/5	J. L. Eggert Auto Supply Co., 1928
1223 North 8 th Street	48/4	Great Lakes Blue Printers, 1928
1231 North 8 th Street	48/3	Louis Grube Tavern, 1933
2013 North 8 th Street	49/8	1874
2021 & 2023 North 8 th Street	63/20	1925

2030 North 8 th Street	63/21	1892
2110 North 8 th Street	63/22	1896
2114 North 8 th Street	63/23	1914
2118 North 8 th Street	63/24	1912
2126 North 8 th Street	64/2	1913
2318 North 8 th Street	64/3	1926
2323 North 8 th Street	64/4	1928
2326 North 8 th Street	64/5	1923
2404 North 8 th Street	64/6	1925
2508 North 8 th Street	64/7	1921
2511 North 8 th Street	63/19	1922
2610 & 2612 North 8 th Street	64/8	1928
3022 North 8 th Street	106/17	1940
511- 515 South 8 th Street	48/25	H. H. Miller Hardware; Thimmin, 1958
516 South 8 th Street	49/7	1880
518-522 South 8 th Street	49/6	Henry Foeste Store, 1892
519 South 8 th Street	49/2	Victorian Chocolate Shoppe, 1888
531 South 8 th Street	49/3	Wolff, Jung, & Zschetzsche Factory, 1885
620 South 8 th Street	49/3-5	Jung Shoe Co., 1906
809-813 South 8 th Street	74/23	Udovich's, 1920
1011 South 8 th Street	49/9	C. Reiss Coal Co.
1201 South 8 th Street	88/9	1895
1208 South 8 th Street	49/11	Third Ward School House, 1876
1209 South 8 th Street	88/8	1890
1213 South 8 th Street	88/7	1880
1323 South 8 th Street	88/6	1896
1517 South 8 th Street	50/9	Southwest State Bank, 1923
1820 South 8 th Street	89/7	1915
1912 South 8 th Street	89/8	1918
1915 & 1917 South 8 th Street	89/9	1913
1923 South 8 th Street	89/11	1904
1924 South 8 th Street	89/10	Hugh Staffon House, 1908
2004 South 8 th Street	89/12	1908
2016 South 8 th Street	89/13	1911
2104 South 8 th Street	49/10	1890
2123 South 8 th Street	89/14	1913
2222 South 8 th Street	89/15	1917
2024 South 8 th Street	95/3	1913
2731 South 8 th Street	90/6	1939
2824 South 8 th Street	97/5	1946
522 North 9 th Street	50/13	United States Post Office, 1937
628 North 9 th Street	50/12	1894
1326 & 1328 North 9 th Street	72/5	1918
1540 North 9 th Street	72/6	1885
1607 North 9 th Street	72/4	1929
1702 North 9 th Street	72/7	1893
1707 North 9 th Street	72/3	1890

1717 North 9 th Street	72/2	1914
1934 North 9 th Street	58/19	1909
1938 North 9 th Street	58/20	1913
1949 North 9 th Street	58/21, 71/24	1919
2003 North 9 th Street	58/22	1918
2011 North 9 th Street	59/2	Dr. A. W. Bersh House, 1921
2012 North 9 th Street	58/23	1913
2015 North 9 th Street	58/24	1912
2023 North 9 th Street	59/4	1913
2024 North 9 th Street	59/5	1922
2026 North 9 th Street	59/6	1918
2030 North 9 th Street	59/7	1915
2101 North 9 th Street	60/13	1914
2102 North 9 th Street	59/8	1915
2106 North 9 th Street	59/9	1916
2113 North 9 th Street	60/12	1911
2119 North 9 th Street	60/11	1913
2121 North 9 th Street	60/10	1916
2125 North 9 th Street	60/9	1909
2129 North 9 th Street	60/8	1919
2210 North 9 th Street	59/10	1924
2215 North 9 th Street	60/7	1892
2223 North 9 th Street	60/6	1924
2303 North 9 th Street	60/5	1927
2314 North 9 th Street	59/11	1923
2411 North 9 th Street	60/4	1928
2419 North 9 th Street	60/3	1929
2422 North 9 th Street	59/12	1933
2425 North 9 th Street	60/2	1920
2431 North 9 th Street	59/24	1928
2432 North 9 th Street	59/13	1931
2502 & 2504 North 9 th Street	59/14	1927
2503 North 9 th Street	59/23	1927
2509 & 2511 North 9 th Street	59/22	1936
2513 North 9 th Street	59/21	1930
2522 North 9 th Street	59/15	1942
2605 & 2607 North 9 th Street	59/20	1936
2615 North 9 th Street	59/19	1936
2621 North 9 th Street	59/18	1936
2627 North 9 th Street	59/17	1941
2635 North 9 th Street	59/16	1935
3305 North 9 th Street	106/19	1924
518 South 9 th Street	74/17	1914
1010 South 9 th Street	75/4-5	J. J. Koepsell Company, pre-1889
1412 South 9 th Street	90/12	1900
1435 South 9 th Street	90/13	1900
1518 South 9 th Street	90/14	1920

1524 South 9 th Street	90/15	1925
1603 South 9 th Street	90/16	First Norwegian Methodist Church, 1909
1812 South 9 th Street	93/10	1913
1909 South 9 th Street	93/11	1928
2010 South 9 th Street	93/12	1930
2019 South 9 th Street	93/13	Joseph G. and Catherine Myers House, 1923
2107 South 9 th Street	93/14	1936
2117 South 9 th Street	93/15	1932
2120 South 9 th Street	93/16	1921
2130 South 9 th Street	93/17	1921
2206 South 9 th Street	93/18	1921
2224 South 9 th Street	93/19	1921
2326 South 9 th Street	93/20	1936
2330 South 9 th Street	93/21	1936
2514 South 9 th Street	93/22	1926
2712 South 9 th Street	90/7	1921
2814 South 9 th Street	90/8	1924
2828 South 9 th Street	90/9	1925
2918 South 9 th Street	90/10	1940
1209 & 1211 North 10 th St.	72/12	1911
1214 & 1216 North 10 th St.	72/13	1864
1215 North 10 th Street	72/11	1925
1224 North 10 th Street	72/14	1870
1625 North 10 th Street	72/10	1880
1638 North 10 th Street	72/15	1880
1725 North 10 th Street	72/9	1863
1827 North 10 th Street	72/8	Hose Company Number 3 Fire House, 1904
2003 North 10 th Street	58/18	1990
2013 North 10 th Street	58/17	1914
2030 North 10 th Street	58/16	1891
2426 North 10 th Street	58/15	1927
2517 North 10 th Street	58/14	1940
2521 North 10 th Street	58/13	1940
1113 South 10 th Street	91/1	1926
1131 South 10 th Street	90/23	1880
1132 South 10 th Street	90/24	1880
1411 South 10 th Street	90/22	1890
1418 & 1420 South 10 th St.	50/6, 90/20	1900
1424 South 10 th Street	90/19	1921
1425 South 10 th Street	50/5, 90/21	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church, 1906
1433 South 10 th Street	90/18	1886
1539 South 10 th Street	90/17	1890
1812 South 10 th Street	93/7	1925
2215 South 10 th Street	93/8	1925
2312 South 10 th Street	93/9	1926
2727 South 10 th Street	95/20	1907
2813 South 10 th Street	95/21	1931

1118 North 11 th Street	74/15	1900
1124 North 11 th Street	74/14	1895
1205 North 11 th Street & 1034 St. Clair Avenue	70/24	1862
1212 North 11 th Street	72/21, 73/8	1940
1214 North 11 th Street	72/22	1880
1303 North 11 th Street	72/23	Filling Station, 1920
1424 North 11 th Street	50/17	1910
1514 North 11 th Street	72/24	1860
1515 North 11 th Street	73/6	1890
1517 North 11 th Street	72/20	1880
1521 North 11 th Street	73/9	1880
1522 North 11 th Street	73/2	1890
1635 North 11 th Street	72/19	1913
1641 & 1701 North 11 th St.	72/18	1895
1705 North 11 th Street	72/17	1907
1715 North 11 th Street	72/16	1895
1720 North 11 th Street	73/3	1890
1811 & 1813 North 11 th St.	73/5	1900
2019 North 11 th Street	58/10	1908
2411 North 11 th Street	58/12	1928
2628 North 11 th Street	61/22	1946
2706 North 11 th Street	117/3	1952
2718, 2720, 2722, 2724 North 11 th Street	107/7	Northern Apartments, 1949
2726, 2728, 2730, 2732 North 11 th Street	107/8	Northern Apartments, 1949
2734, 2736, 2738, 2740 North 11 th Street	107/9	Northern Apartments, 1949
2744 North 11 th Street	107/10	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2748 North 11 th Street	107/11	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1954
2806 North 11 th Street	107/12	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952
2810 North 11 th Street	107/13	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1952
3416 North 11 th Street	106/20	1948
1009 South 11 th Street	11/75	1922
1313 South 11 th Street	91/2	Engine Company Number Two, 1929
1409 South 11 th Street	91/3	1929
1444 South 11 th Street	50/7, 91/4	St. Peter Claver Catholic Church, 1907
1526 South 11 th Street	91/5	1895
1530 South 11 th Street	91/6	1895
1549 South 11 th Street	91/7	1899
1551 South 11 th Street	91/8	1898
1610 South 11 th Street	91/9	1892
1711 South 11 th Street	91/10	St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, 1923
1807 South 11 th Street	93/6	1899
2124 South 11 th Street	93/5	1929
2916 South 11 th Street	95/24	Hmong Community Alliance Church

931 North 12th Street & 1133 Ontario Avenue

	74/16	The Water Street Pub, 1930
1108 North 12 th Street	50/18	1887
1425 North 12 th Street	73/7	1888
1524 North 12 th Street	73/9	1911
1813 & 1815 North 12 th St.	73/4	1911
1942 North 12 th Street	58/7	1912
1947 North 12 th Street	58/6	1917
2008 North 12 th Street	58/8	1926
2013 North 12 th Street	58/5	1890
2104 North 12 th Street	58/4	1890
2523 North 12 th Street	58/3	1939
2530 North 12 th Street	58/2	1936
North 12 th Street between Huron & Michigan Avenues		
	71/20	Brick Street
2705 North 12 th Street	117/10	1951
2717, 2719, 2721, 2723 North 12 th Street	106/23	Northern Apartments, 1949
2725, 2727, 2729, 2731 North 12 th Street	106/24	Northern Apartments, 1949
2733, 2735, 2737, 2739 North 12 th Street	107/1	Northern Apartments, 1949
2743 North 12 th Street	107/2	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2747 North 12 th Street	107/3	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2805 North 12 th Street	107/4	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
2811 North 12 th Street	107/5	Quasius Apartments, Inc., 1949
1308 South 12 th Street	91/21	1925
1314 South 12 th Street	91/20	1885
1320 South 12 th Street	96/13	H. J. Elvers Store, 1910
1402 South 12 th Street	91/18-19	Otto H. Sachs Grocery, 1937
1432 South 12 th Street	91/17	White House Bakery, 1932
1449 South 12 th Street	91/15	Immaculate Conception Grade School, 1960
1502 South 12 th Street	91/14	Gustave E. Radtke, Confr., 1910
1503 & 1505 South 12 th St.	50/8	J. P. Jensen & Sons, 1888
1517 South 12 th Street	50/9	Southwest State Bank, 1923
1521 South 12 th Street	91/16	F.J. Heuer Motor Co., 1920
1530 South 12 th Street	91/13	1920
1634 & 1636 South 12 th St.	91/12	1890
1644 South 12 th Street	91/11	1885
1711 South 12 th Street	98/1	1890
1811 South 12 th Street	97/24	1895
1825 South 12 th Street	97/23	1914
1902 South 12 th Street	97/22	Arthur Gehrke Tavern, 1937
2112 South 12 th Street	92/19	1938
2125 South 12 th Street	92/20	1929
2215 South 12 th Street	92/21	1930
2220 South 12 th Street	93/1	1928

2412 South 12 th Street	93/3	Theodore Grube House, 1928
2421 South 12 th Street	93/4	1930
3128 South 12 th Street	95/23	South High School, 1959
3205 South 12 th Street	95/22	1935
710 North 13 th Street	74/2	1929
1310 & 1322 North 13 th St.	73/11	Planet Lazer, 1925
1418 & 1420 North 13 th St.	73/12	Edward Mueller House, 1927
1509 North 13 th Street	73/13	Dave K. Bolgert, DDS, 1946
1706 North 13 th Street	73/14	1904
1818 North 13 th Street	50/20	St Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1930
1911 North 13 th Street	109/2	St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church, 1955
1916 North 13 th Street	109/1	1910
1929 North 13 th Street	56/20, 108/24	1894
2016 North 13 th Street & 1325 Carl Avenue		
	51/7, 108/23	Adas Israel Synagogue, 1907
2031 North 13 th Street	56/19, 108/22	1915
2120 North 13 th Street	108/21	1885
2336 North 13 th Street	56/18, 108/20	1929
2418 North 13 th Street	56/17, 108/19	1930
2515 North 13 th Street	108/18	1927
2523 North 13 th Street	56/16, 108/17	1939
2527 North 13 th Street	108/16	1927
2539 North 13 th Street	56/15, 108/15	1930
2611 North 13 th Street	108/14	1946
2614 North 13 th Street	56/14, 108/13	1931
2626 North 13 th Street	56/13, 108/12	1937
2641 North 13 th Street	116/13	1949
513 South 13 th Street	75/17	1912
530 South 13 th Street	75/18	1880
914 South 13 th Street	75/12	1914
1211 South 13 th Street	96/11	1890
1220 South 13 th Street	96/12	1880
1320 South 13 th Street	96/13	H.J. Elvers Store, 1910
1332 South 13 th Street	96/14	W. A. Knaak Motor Co. 1916
1419 South 13 th Street	96/15	1920
1435 South 13 th Street	96/16	1870
1438 South 13 th Street	96/17	1882
1445 South 13 th Street	96/18	1892
1453 South 13 th Street	96/19	1887
1501 South 13 th Street	96/20	1898
1538 South 13 th Street	96/21	1900
1806 & 1808 South 13 th Street	98/2	1888
1823 South 13 th Street	98/3	1898
1918 South 13 th Street	98/4	1898
1927 South 13 th Street	98/5	1888
502 North 14 th Street	50/22	Former County Courthouse, 1861
1309 North 14 th Street	115/18	1914

1327 North 14 th Street	115/16	Hand Knit Hosiery Co., 1913
514 South 14 th Street	75/19	1870
603 South 14 th Street	73/22	1894
632 South 14 th Street	50/23	Sheridan Park General Store & American Family
		Insurance, 1930
817 South 14 th Street	75/20	1913
902 South 14 th Street	75/21	1925
1431 South 14 th Street	96/9	1882
1456 South 14 th Street	96/8	1890
1517 South 14 th Street	96/7	1890
1625 South 14 th Street	96/6	1895
1715 South 14 th Street	99/16	1883
1721 South 14 th Street	99/15	1889
1733 South 14 th Street	99/14	1911
1818 South 14 th Street	99/13	1893
1912 South 14 th Street	99/12	1913
2003 South 14 th Street	99/11	1927
2111 South 14 th Street	99/10	1928
2135 South 14 th Street	99/9	1920
2234 South 14 th Street	99/8	1927
2325 South 14 th Street	99/7	1927
2330 South 14 th Street	99/6	1927
1123 North 15 th Street	113/1	
1225 North 15 th Street	113/2	1926
1328 North 15 th Street	113/3	1928
1608 North 15 th Street	113/4	1940
1710 North 15 th Street	113/5	Red Owl Supermarket, 1955
1946 North 15 th Street	56/3, 109/3	Northside Auto Parts, 1933
2012 North 15 th Street	109/4	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company, 1915
2024 North 15 th Street	109/5	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company, 1924
2107 North 15 th Street	109/24	Gutkin Auto Supply, 1939
2220 North 15 th Street	109/6	1934
2317 North 15 th Street	109/7	Albert F. Reinemann Hardware, 1931
2510 North 15 th Street	56/2, 109/8	1914
2622 North 15 th Street	109/9	Fire Station #4, 1990
2625 North 15 th Street	109/10	Sunshine Dairy, 1940
2636 North 15 th Street	109/11	1914
2732 North 15 th Street	56/22	Plastics Engineering Co.
2806 North 15 th Street	107/19	Porcelain Enameling Association of America, 1907
3127 North 15 th Street	107/22	
520 South 15 th Street	119/21	
523 South 15 th Street	119/22	1915
536 South 15 th Street	119/24	1925
704 South 15 th Street	120/4	Schreier Brewing, 1911
906 South 15 th Street	56/12	Emmer's Tap, 1885
1418 South 15 th Street	122/3	Clover Safe Stride Distribution Co., 1924
1427 South 15 th Street	122/2	Van Der Vaart, 1955

1715 South 15 th Street	99/17	1930
1719 South 15 th Street	99/18	1929
1733 South 15 th Street	99/19	1887
1821 South 15 th Street	99/20	1923
1910 South 15 th Street	99/21	1940
2122 South 15 th Street	99/22	1930
2134 South 15 th Street	99/23	1924
1023 North 16 th Street	119/20	1929
1319 & 1321 North 16 th St.	113/10	1910
1518 North 16 th Street	113/9	1916
1556 North 16 th Street	113/8	Ebenezer Reformed Church, 1914
1610 North 16 th Street	113/7	1917
1622 North 16 th Street	113/6	1915
1109 & 1111 South 16 th St.	122/6	1888
1213 South 16 th Street	122/5	1924
1219 South 16 th Street	122/4	1928
1917 South 16 th Street	97/10	1930
1918 South 16 th Street	97/11	1930
1929 South 16 th Street	97/9	1923
2120 South 16 th Street	97/8	1936
2123 South 16 th Street	97/7	1928
2304 South 16 th Street	97/6	1920
1704 North 17 th Street	113/11	Blessed Hope Baptist Church
1712 North 17 th Street	113/12	1936
1117 South 17 th Street	122/7	1914
1118 South 17 th Street	50/10, 22/8	1900
1218 South 17 th Street	122/9	1908
1230 South 17 th Street	122/10	1910
1312 South 17 th Street	122/11	1888
1429 South 17 th Street	123/24	1926
1432 South 17 th Street	122/12	1919
1433 South 17 th Street	124/1	1941
1439 South 17 th Street	124/2	1927
1443 South 17 th Street	124/3	1941
1447 South 17 th Street	124/4	1931
1501 South 17 th Street	124/5	1928
1504 South 17 th Street	122/22	1928
1507 South 17 th Street	124/6	1941
1508 South 17 th Street	122/21	1922
1511 South 17 th Street	124/7	1950
1512 South 17 th Street	126/17	1939
1515 South 17 th Street	124/8	1939
1516 South 17 th Street	126/16	1935
1521 South 17 th Street	124/9	1929
1522 South 17 th Street	126/15	1926
1525 South 17 th Street	122/13	1932
1526 South 17 th Street	122/20	1928

1529 South 17 th Street	124/10	1928
1601 South 17 th Street	122/14	1925
1602 South 17 th Street	126/14	1926
1605 South 17 th Street	122/15	1939
1606 South 17 th Street	126/13	1924
1609 & 1611 South 17 th St.	124/11	1941
1612 South 17 th Street	126/12	1941
1615 South 17 th Street	124/12	1929
1618 South 17 th Street	126/11	1951
1619 South 17 th Street	124/13	1937
1620 South 17 th Street	126/10	1927
1623 South 17 th Street	122/16	1938
1626 South 17 th Street	122/19	1931
1627 South 17 th Street	122/17	1941
1633 South 17 th Street	124/14	1938
1636 South 17 th Street	122/18	1927
1637 South 17 th Street	124/15	1941
1640 South 17 th Street	126/9	1926
1641 South 17 th Street	124/1	1945
1646 South 17 th Street	126/8	1946
1647 South 17 th Street	124/17	1940
1650 South 17 th Street	126/7	1951
1651 South 17 th Street	124/18	1946
1654 South 17 th Street	126/6	1940
1657 South 17 th Street	124/19	1947
1701 South 17 th Street	124/20	1936
1702 South 17 th Street	126/4	1950
1705 South 17 th Street	124/21	1949
1711 South 17 th Street	124/22	1949
1712 South 17 th Street	126/3	1948
1715 South 17 th Street	124/23	1946
1718 South 17 th Street	126/2	1936
1719 South 17 th Street	124/24	1946
1725 South 17 th Street	125/1	1946
1729 South 17 th Street	125/2	1946
1804 South 17 th Street	125/24	1946
1805 South 17 th Street	125/3	1938
1808 South 17 th Street	125/23	1946
1811 South 17 th Street	125/4	1950
1814 South 17 th Street	123/16	1930
1815 South 17 th Street	125/5	1948
1818 South 17 th Street	125/22	1937
1821 South 17 th Street	125/6	1948
1822 South 17 th Street	125/21	1947
1825 South 17 th Street	125/7	1937
1901 South 17 th Street	125/8	1955
1903 South 17 th Street	125/9	1947

1904 South 17 th Street	125/20	1941
1908 South 17 th Street	125/19	1948
1909 South 17 th Street	125/10	1947
1912 South 17 th Street	123/17	1929
1913 South 17 th Street	125/11	1947
1917 South 17 th Street	125/12	1948
1918 South 17 th Street	125/18	1927
1922 South 17 th Street	125/17	1937
1923 South 17 th Street	125/13	1947
1926 South 17 th Street	123/18	1937
1927 South 17 th Street	125/14	1946
2003 South 17 th Street	123/19	1939
2004 South 17 th Street	125/16	1930
2008 South 17 th Street	125/15	1946
2107 South 17 th Street	97/16	Thielmann Sausage Co. Inc., 1954
1236 North 18 th Street	114/13	Vollrath Company, 1912
2123 North 18 th Street	111/12	1936
1618 North 19 th Street	114/15	1931
1711 North 19 th Street	114/14	1930
1838 North 19 th Street	111/3	1927
2119 North 19 th Street	111/4	1917
2128 North 19 th Street	111/5	1936
2140 North 19 th Street	111/6	1931
1205 South 19 th Street	123/1	1893
1229 South 19 th Street	122/24	1892
1319 South 19 th Street	122/23	1923
1527 North 20 th Street	114/16	1930
1547 North 20 th Street	114/17	1925
1803 North 20 th Street	111/18	1923
1824 North 20 th Street	111/17	1926
1833 North 20 th Street	111/16	1931
2220 North 20 th Street	111/14	1925
2234 North 20 th Street	111/15	1933
2617 North 20 th Street	111/13	1940
2638 North 20 th Street	111/12	1935
1646 South 20 th Street	123/2	1937
1529 North 21 st Street	114/18	1940
1804 North 21 st Street	111/20	1919
1912 North 21 st Street	111/19	1928
2020 North 21 st Street	111/21	St. Dominic Parish Rectory, 1927
2108 North 21 st Street	111/22	St. Dominic Church and School, 1927
2136 North 21 st Street	111/23	St. Dominic Church, 1965
2742 North 21 st Street	107/24	1925
3508 North 21 st Street	108/2	Pigeon River School
3522 North 21 st Street	108/1	1927
1633 South 21 st Street	123/3	1940
2133 North 22 nd Street	112/1	St. Dominic Parish Rectory, 1954

2221 North 22 nd Street	112/2	1940
2324 North 22 nd Street	112/3	1924
2514 North 22 nd Street	112/4	1941
2518 & 2520 North 22 nd St.	112/5	1935
2519 North 22 nd Street	112/6	1927
1211 North 23 rd Street	115/3	Sheboygan County Highway Department, 1952
1314 South 23 rd Street	123/4	1871
1614 South 23 rd Street	123/5	Good Shepard Lutheran Church, 1954
729 North 25 th Street	120/20	1905
1326 North 25 th Street	115/2	Sheboygan Fire Dept. Headquarters, 1972
3003 & 3005 North 26 th St.	108/8	1938
2132 North 27 th Street	112/16	Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1966
3034 & 3036 North 27 th St.	108/11	1940
3126 & 3028 North 27 th St.	108/10	1940
3204 North 27 th Street	108/9	1943
613 South 27 th Street	120/22	1938
623 South 27 th Street	120/23	1938
1815 North 29 th Street	112/18	Sheboygan Church of Christ
2228 North 29 th Street	112/19	1930
2236 North 29 th Street	112/20	1937
1341 North 31 st Street	115/9	Apostolic Bible Church-UPC, 1979
2313 North 31 st Street	112/22	Praise Fellowship
621 & 623 Alabama Avenue	88/1	1878
918 Alabama Avenue	92/2	1890
1020 Alabama Avenue	92/1	1930
1032 Alabama Avenue	91/24	Ross Glove Company, 1926
1220 Alabama Avenue	96/24	1884
1221 Alabama Avenue	96/23	1900
1331 Alabama Avenue	96/22	H. J. Holman & Sons, 1916
1532 Alexander Avenue	57/8	1890
1702 Alexander Avenue	57/6, 109/14	1887
1719 Alexander Avenue	57/7, 109/15	1929
1402 Annie Court	56/10, 110/4	1930
1417 Annie Court	56/9, 110/5	1929
836 Ashland Avenue	95/8	1891
1003 Ashland Avenue	95/9	1930
1122 Ashland Avenue	95/10	1932
1127 Ashland Avenue	95/11	1939
1311 Ashland Avenue	99/24	1927
1312 Ashland Avenue	105/1	1927
1515 Ashland Avenue	105/2	1937
1519 Ashland Avenue	105/3	1928
305 Bell Avenue	80/23	1927
312 Bell Avenue	66/19	1928
315 Bell Avenue	66/17	1930
321 Bell Avenue	66/18	1918
329 Bell Avenue	66/20	1930

331 Bell Avenue	66/21	1925
412 Bell Avenue	62/16	1927
422 Bell Avenue	62/15	1918
627 Bell Avenue	62/17	1930
716 Bell Avenue	62/18	1926
908 Bell Avenue	61/10	1930
921 Bell Avenue	61/9	1927
926 Bell Avenue	61/8	1931
1002 Bell Avenue	61/7	1927
1030 Bell Avenue	61/6	1927
1113 Bell Avenue	61/5	1928
1135 Bell Avenue	61/4	1929
426 Blackstock Avenue	62/2	1932
511 Blackstock Avenue	62/3	1927
519 Blackstock Avenue	62/4	1929
534 Blackstock Avenue	62/5	1929
1534 Blocki Court	73/10	1914
410 Bluff Avenue	63/15	1929
411 Bluff Avenue	63/6	1925
415 Bluff Avenue	63/7	1925
422 Bluff Avenue	63/14	Dr. W.M. Sonnenburg House, 1926
504 Bluff Avenue	6/13	1923
610 Bluff Avenue	63/12	1920
615 Bluff Avenue	63/8	1913
616 Bluff Avenue	63/11	1920
708 & 710 Bluff Avenue	63/10	1912
824 Bluff Avenue	63/9	1923
917 Bluff Avenue	60/14	1912
1116 Bluff Avenue	60/15	1908
1330 Bluff Avenue	109/22	1924
1342 Bluff Avenue	56/4, 109/21	1885
705 Broadway Avenue	88/13	1893
733 Broadway Avenue	88/5, 88/14	Croatian Hall, 1927
834 Broadway Avenue	92/15	1918
1009 Broadway Avenue	92/16	1895
1028 Broadway Avenue	92/17	1910
1123 Broadway Avenue	92/18	1895
1151 Broadway Avenue	92/22	South Side Service Station. 1930
1335 Broadway Avenue	97/3	Louis Dickmann & Son Grocery, 1900
1624 Broadway Avenue	122/1	Broadway Gospel Church, 1955
1706 Broadway Avenue	126/5	Martin A. Rammer House, 1941
1741 Broadway Avenue	121/24	1931
2010 Broadway Avenue	123/7	1946
2016 Broadway Avenue	123/6	1948
516 Broughton Drive	46/7	Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium & Armory, 1940
712 Broughton Drive	83/15	Apartment Building, 1935
812 Broughton Drive	83/15	YMCA, 1953

821 Broughton Drive	69/14	Lottie Cooper, 1876
1607 Calumet Drive	109/16	Plastics Engineering Co., 1919
1721 & 1723 Calumet Drive	115/14	Jalisco's, 1900
1732 Calumet Drive	115/15	1920
1803 Calumet Drive	115/13	Gale Chevrolet Co., 1946
1821 Calumet Drive	115/17	Delicious Chicken, 1946
1924-1928 Calumet Drive	109/17	Gale Chevrolet Co., 1946
2330 Calumet Drive	110/21	1927
2416 Calumet Drive	110/22	1890
2520 & 2522 Calumet Drive	110/23	1938
2535 Calumet Drive	110/24	1912
2543 Calumet Drive	111/1	1903
3030 Calumet Drive	108/3	Evergreen Park Gazebo
3030 Calumet Drive	108/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	108/5	Evergreen Park Entry Pylon
3030 Calumet Drive	108/6	Evergreen Park Entry Gate
3030 Calumet Drive	117/21	Evergreen Park Lodge
3030 Calumet Drive	117/22	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	117/23	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	117/24	Evergreen Park Stepping Stones
3030 Calumet Drive	118/1	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/2	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/3	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/4	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/5	Evergreen Park Fire Ring
3030 Calumet Drive	118/6	Evergreen Park Bridge/Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/7	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/8	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/9	Evergreen Park Footbridge
3030 Calumet Drive	118/10	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/11	Evergreen Park Stone Dam
3030 Calumet Drive	118/12	Evergreen Park Stone Steps
3030 Calumet Drive	118/13	Evergreen Park Maintenance Garage
3030 Calumet Drive	118/14	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/15	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3030 Calumet Drive	118/16	Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter
3030 Calumet Drive	118/17	Evergreen Park Restrooms
3155 Calumet Drive	108/7	1907
3401 & 3405 Calumet Drive	50/24	Jaycee Quarry View Park, Sheboygan Lime Works, 1854
1325 Carl Avenue & 2016 North 13 th Street		
	51/7, 108/23	Adas Israel Synagogue, 1907
1414 Carl Avenue	56/7, 109/23	1908
423 Center Avenue	69/19	1908
632 Center Avenue	56/2-3	The Sheboygan Press, 1924
828 Center Avenue	54/24	Sheboygan City Hall, 1915-1916
719 & 721 Clara Avenue	88/11	1917
725 Clara Avenue	88/12	1920

819 Clara Avenue	92/14	1904
1006 Clara Avenue	92/13	1904
1026 Clara Avenue	92/12	1901
428 Clement Avenue	62/8	1929
429 Clement Avenue	62/9	1931
511 Clement Avenue	62/7	1950
516 Clement Avenue	62/6	1951
2121 Cleveland Avenue	112/14	1927
2300 Cleveland Avenue	112/17	Cleveland Park Pavilion
327 Clifton Avenue	66/22	1927
333 Clifton Avenue	66/23	1939
400 Block Clifton Avenue	62/14	
417 Clifton Avenue	62/10	1928
424 Clifton Avenue	62/13	1933
427 Clifton Avenue	62/11	1928
430 Clifton Avenue	62/12	1935
511 North Commerce Street	73/19	1951
619 North Commerce Street	73/18	
823 South Commerce Street	75/7	Thill Marine, 1965
Commerce Street	73/21	Brick Street
1833 Cooper Avenue	112/7	1926
2014 Cooper Avenue	112/8	James Fennimore Cooper Elementary School, 1953
2122 Cooper Avenue	112/9	1941
831 Custer Avenue	95/19	1928
2302 David Avenue	123/8	James Madison Elementary School, 1953
629 Dillingham Avenue	89/16	1922
634 Dillingham Avenue	89/17	1914
702 Dillingham Avenue	89/18	1919
703 Dillingham Avenue	89/19	1926
710 Dillingham Avenue	89/20	1927
713 Dillingham Avenue	89/21	1926
717 Dillingham Avenue	89/22	1927
722 Dillingham Avenue	89/23	1917
822 Dillingham Avenue	94/15	1917
910 Dillingham Avenue	94/16	1918
922 Dillingham Avenue	94/17	1889
927 Dillingham Avenue	94/18	1916
932 Dillingham Avenue	94/19	1890
1034 Dillingham Avenue	94/20	1924
1109 Dillingham Avenue	94/21	1924
1136 Dillingham Avenue	94/22	1936
1541 Division Avenue	56/24	1888
1601 Division Avenue	56/23	1935
1607 Division Avenue	56/22, 110/7	1907
1609 Division Avenue	56/21	1920
1631 Division Avenue	110/6	1920
1127 Eisner Avenue	106/21	Luther Memorial Lutheran Church, 1963

2519 Elizabeth Street	61/15	1930
2523 Elizabeth Street	61/16	1929
2604 Elizabeth Street	61/17	1932
315 Erie Avenue	52/21	Fred Karste House, 1922
327 Erie Avenue	69/7	1878
404 Erie Avenue	79/11	Arthur & Martha Bleck House, 1904
414 Erie Avenue	52/22	Zelma Snell House, 1922
426 Erie Avenue	52/23	William Huberts House, 1922
434 Erie Avenue	52/24	W. B. Hawkins House, 1909
506 Erie Avenue	52/25	1902
513 & 515 Erie Avenue	53/2	1888
516 Erie Avenue	79/8	Adolph Pfister House, 1888
519 Erie Avenue	53/3	1884
522 Erie Avenue	70/10	Theodore & Anna Benfey House, 1900
531 Erie Avenue	80/2	1893
604 Erie Avenue	53/5	Zion Reformed Church, 1888-1889
605 Erie Avenue	53/4	E. Prange House, 1923
610 & 612 Erie Avenue	70/12	1916
618 Erie Avenue	70/11	David Garton House, 1928
624 Erie Avenue	53/6	1885
628 Erie Avenue	53/7	1883
632 Erie Avenue	53/8	1893
727 Erie Avenue	52/9	1885
828 Erie Avenue	53/11	Fountain Park Methodist Church
908 Erie Avenue	53/10	Henrietta & Henry Scheele, Sr. House, 1848
936 Erie Avenue	53/12	Bethel Baptist Church, 1893
1019 Erie Avenue	74/5	Sheboygan Motor Car Co., 1927
1110 & 1112 Erie Avenue	74/11	1860
1120, 1122 & 1124 Erie Ave.	74/10	1890
1129 Erie Avenue	74/6	1872
1128 & 1130 Erie Avenue	74/9	1921
1133 Erie Avenue	74/7	1880
1226 & 1228 Erie Avenue	74/8	1870
1301 Erie Avenue	73/15	
1504 Erie Avenue	114/12	1890
1606 Erie Avenue	53/13	1953
1621 & 1623 Erie Avenue	119/5	1891
1635 Erie Avenue	119/4	1885
2106 Erie Avenue	119/17	1911
2210 Erie Avenue	119/16	1927
2226 Erie Avenue	119/15	1929
2306 Erie Avenue	119/14	1929
2314 Erie Avenue	119/13	1949
2430 Erie Avenue	119/12	1899
2505 Erie Avenue	120/21	1933
2612 Erie Avenue	53/14	1893
2619 Erie Avenue	120/17	1903

2630 Erie Avenue	53/15, 120/16	1899
2644 Erie Avenue	120/15	1927
2703 Erie Avenue	120/14	1931
2829 Erie Avenue	120/13	1919
3110 Erie Avenue	53/16-17, 119/2	Judge David Taylor House, 1852
3110 Erie Avenue	119/1	Weinhold House, 1862
205 Euclid Avenue	66/15	Carl Ross House, 1957
216 Euclid Avenue	66/14	I. C. Thomas House, 1925
224 Euclid Avenue	81/3	William H. Neumann House, 1940
227 Euclid Avenue	66/16	1928
317 Euclid Avenue	66/11	1928
325 Euclid Avenue	66/12	1928
329 Euclid Avenue	66/13	1925
600 Block North Evans Street	120/19	Lyman School, 1901
718 North Evans Street	120/18	1923
731 North Evans Street	123/23	1916
312 Geele Avenue	66/10	1928
316 Geele Avenue	66/9	1899
317 Geele Avenue	66/7	1937
336 Geele Avenue	66/8	1937
506 Geele Avenue	62/22	1920
624 Geele Avenue	51/6, 62/21	1863
1105 Geele Avenue	58/11	Poor Richard's, 1929
1106 Geele Avenue	60/17	1923
1125 Geele Avenue	60/16	1912
1238 Geele Avenue	56/8	Washington School, 1912
1337 Geele Avenue	110/1	1870
1801 Geele Avenue	112/13	Siegl Variety, 1951
1904 Geele Avenue	112/12	1937
2104 Geele Avenue	112/11	St. Peter Lutheran Church, 1986
2118 Geele Avenue	112/10	1910
610 Georgia Avenue	88/3	1962
915 Georgia Avenue	92/4	1890
916 Georgia Avenue	92/3	1890
924 Georgia Avenue	92/5	1885
934 Georgia Avenue	92/6	1890
1003 Georgia Avenue	92/7	1896
1011 Georgia Avenue	92/8	1923
1017 Georgia Avenue	92/9	1890
1121 Georgia Avenue	56/18, 92/10	Bethlehem Lutheran Church, 1890
1123 Georgia Avenue	92/11	Bethlehem Lutheran School, 1958
1218 Georgia Avenue	97/1	1865
1314 Georgia Avenue	97/2	1888
1505 Georgia Avenue	121/20	1913
1533 Georgia Avenue	121/22	1906
1534 Georgia Avenue	121/21	1928
1803 Georgia Avenue	123/11	Hope Baptist Church

1819 Georgia Avenue	123/12	Torke Cheese Co. & Torke Relish Co., 1932
2015 Georgia Avenue	123/10	1937
2209 Georgia Avenue	123/9	1943
2228 Georgia Avenue	123/13	
2230 Georgia Avenue	123/14	
1706 Grams Court	126/1	1954
724 Grand Avenue	51/3	1890
1018 Grand Avenue	107/15	1888
1429 Grand Avenue	107/21	1945
414 Grant Avenue	64/20	1922
421 Grant Avenue	64/17	1921
514 Grant Avenue	64/19	1924
522 Grant Avenue	64/18	1912
1522 Heller Avenue	113/16	1924
1526 Heller Avenue	113/15	1914
2119 & 2121 Henry Street	98/6	1928
2125 Henry Street	98/7	1952
2129 Henry Street	98/9	1935
2130 Henry Street	98/8	1925
2134 Henry Street	98/10	1926
2207 Henry Street	98/11	1941
2211 Henry Street	98/13	1929
2212 Henry Street	98/12	1936
2215 Henry Street	98/15	1940
2216 Henry Street	98/14	1927
2232 Henry Street	98/16	1930
2322 Henry Street	98/17	1926
2326 Henry Street	98/18	1926
2402 Henry Street	98/19	1925
2722 Henry Street	96/4	Christ Child Christian Formation Middle School, 1964
833 High Avenue	93/23	1910
836 High Avenue	93/24	1890
926 High Avenue	94/1	1927
932 High Avenue	50/4, 94/2	Our Savior's Lutheran Church, 1892
1001 High Avenue	94/3	1884
1006 High Avenue	94/4	1921
1026 High Avenue	94/5	1895
1107 High Avenue	94/6	1895
1120 High Avenue	94/7	1898
1133 High Avenue	94/8	1930
504 Highland Terrace	115/23	1953
513 Highland Terrace	115/24	1952
514 Highland Terrace	106/8	1936
520 Highland Terrace	116/1	1941
524 Highland Terrace	116/2	1934
527 Highland Terrace	116/3	1949
530 Highland Terrace	116/4	1953

535 Highland Terrace	116/6	1950
538 Highland Terrace	116/5	Judge F.H. Schliting House, 1954
610 Highland Terrace	51/4, 106/7	1932
617 Highland Terrace	106/6	1941
634 Highland Terrace	106/5	1941
704 Highland Terrace	106/4	1940
731 Highland Terrace	106/3	1946
2724 Highland Terrace	106/10	1932
2728 Highland Terrace	106/9	1947
2733 Highland Terrace	115/20	1926
2739 Highland Terrace	115/21	1939
1305 Humboldt Avenue	96/3	Immaculate Conception Parish, 1960
204 Huron Avenue	68/22	Henry A. Detling House, 1912
210 Huron Avenue	80/11	1991
222 Huron Avenue	80/10	1918
225 Huron Avenue	68/23	W. W. Newcomet House, 1941
232 Huron Avenue	51/22	J. W. Hansen House, 1914
233 Huron Avenue	80/18	Edward Voight House, 1929
310 Huron Avenue	68/21	1902
315 & 317 Huron Avenue	51/21	Charles Zschetzsche/Wm.& Hilda Crocker House, 1899
318 Huron Avenue	68/20	August Rathsburg House, 1914
322 Huron Avenue	68/19	Margarette Kaiser House, 1906
515 Huron Avenue	65/2	Henry Becker House, 1926
523 Huron Avenue	65/3	1919
603 Huron Avenue	65/4	1874
610 & 612 Huron Avenue	65/10	Frank Trier House, 1925
624 Huron Avenue	65/9	demolished 2005
710 Huron Avenue	65/8	1865
711 Huron Avenue	65/5	1925
715 Huron Avenue	65/6	1923
725 Huron Avenue	65/7	1925
818 Huron Avenue	56/23	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church, 1867-1872
915 Huron Avenue	71/11	1873
916 Huron Avenue	79/2	St. Nicholas Hospital, 1907
1008 Huron Avenue	71/16	1904
1018 Huron Avenue	71/15	1900
1026 Huron Avenue	71/14	1889
1116 Huron Avenue	51/20	Horace Mann Kindergarten, 1868
1219 & 1221 Huron Avenue	71/12	1895
1222 Huron Avenue	71/13	1926
1522 Huron Avenue	114/2	1926
1610 & 1612 Huron Avenue	51/19, 114/3	1882
1623 Huron Avenue	114/4	1910
932 Illinois Avenue	75/6	
1018 Illinois Avenue	75/8-10	Badger State Tanning Co., 1920
1205 Illinois Avenue	75/14	
1533 & 1535 Illinois Avenue	120/10	1898

1601 & 1603 Illinois Avenue	56/14	1890
1606,08 Illinois Avenue	120/9	1926
1627 Illinois Avenue	120/8	1884
1634 Illinois Avenue	56/13, 123/22	Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1890
1715 & 1717 Illinois Avenue	120/7	Grams House, 1885
817 Indiana Avenue	74/24	1924
1133 Indiana Avenue	75/2	Furniture Outlet, 1921
1136 Indiana Avenue	56/18	1900
1218 Indiana Avenue	75/3	Sheboygan Mirror Company, 1921
1407 Indiana Avenue	121/5	1910
1417 Indiana Avenue	121/6	1910
1431, 1433 & 1435 Indiana Avenue	121/7	H. J. Rammer & Sons Meat Market, 1931
1506 & 1508 Indiana Avenue	121/8	George H. Tessin Grocery, 1929
1527 & 1529 Indiana Avenue	121/13	Aggie Wartman House, 1928
1606 Indiana Avenue	56/17, 121/12	1928
1612 Indiana Avenue	121/11	1885
1622 Indiana Avenue	56/16, 121/10	Anton Freidrichs Harness Shop, 1894
2416 Indiana Avenue	121/9	
904 Jefferson Avenue	74/19	1864
908 Jefferson Avenue	74/18	1884
1418 Jefferson Avenue	120/2	1886
1430 Jefferson Avenue	120/1	1884
1434 Jefferson Avenue	119/23	1874
1532 John Avenue	110/8	1893
819 Kentucky Avenue	88/10, 91/22	Longfellow Elementary School, 1994
1125 Kentucky Avenue	91/23	1928
1234 Kentucky Avenue	96/10	Lakeside Craft Shops, 1916
1410 Kentucky Avenue	121/14	1938
1512 Kentucky Avenue	121/15	1925
1521 & 1523 Kentucky Ave.	121/16	1890
1525 Kentucky Avenue	121/17	1888
1601 Kentucky Avenue	121/18	1865
1626 Kentucky Avenue	121/19	1930
726 Kiwanis Park Drive	119/18	Kiwanis Field House 1939
2401 Kohler Memorial Drive	119/3	First United Lutheran Church, 1960
2314 & 2414 Kohler Memorial Drive	115/5	Aurora-Sheboygan Clinic, 1986
2211 Kohls Court	111/7	1938
2215 Kohls Court	111/9	1950
2216 Kohls Court	111/8	1936
2220 Kohls Court	111/10	1930
2228 Kohls Court	111/11	1925
73 Lake Court	67/21	1927
85 Lake Court	67/22-23	A. H. Hayssen House, 1927
117 Lake Court	67/24	1928
118 Lake Court	67/14	1925

121 Lake Court	68/2	1936
133 Lake Court	68/3	Edgar Stubenrauch House, 1924
134 Lake Court	67/13	1923
Lake Michigan	81/4	North Pier Lighthouse, 1916
Lakeshore Drive & CTH EE	56/20	Edgewater Power Plant
2004 Lakeshore Drive	88/17-18	1925
2302 Lakeshore Drive	88/15	1927
3201 Lakeshore Drive	90/4	Lakeview Park Gazebo, 1926
812 Leland Avenue	56/21, 95/15	1915
813 Leland Avenue	95/16	1921
829 Leland Avenue	95/17	1931
832 & 834 Leland Avenue	95/18	1903
46 Lighthouse Court	67/9	1921
74 Lighthouse Court	67/8	1903
83 Lighthouse Court	67/10	1908
91 Lighthouse Court	67/11	1912
92 Lighthouse Court	67/7	1913
102 Lighthouse Court	67/6	1880
113 Lighthouse Court	67/12	1918
61 Lincoln Avenue	67/4	1910
64 Lincoln Avenue	67/3	1941
68 Lincoln Avenue	67/2	1926
120 Lincoln Avenue	66/24	1910
123 Lincoln Avenue	67/5	1941
233 Lincoln Avenue	68/7	1904
310 Lincoln Avenue	68/10	1914
324 Lincoln Avenue	68/9	1921
329 Lincoln Avenue	68/8	1914
403 Lincoln Avenue	51/10, 64/9	Fred Horstbrink House, 1914
404 Lincoln Avenue	64/16	1916
412 Lincoln Avenue	64/15	1917
413 Lincoln Avenue	64/13	1922
416 Lincoln Avenue	64/14	1929
504 Lincoln Avenue	64/12	1935
513 Lincoln Avenue	64/10	1923
514 Lincoln Avenue	64/11	1926
1104 Lincoln Avenue	71/23	1897
1122 & 1124 Lincoln Avenue	51/11	1894
1220 Lincoln Avenue	71/22	1915
1242 Lincoln Avenue	71/21	1910
1402-1406 Lincoln Avenue	109/18	1912
1409 Lincoln Avenue	51/12	1893
821 Logan Avenue	62/20	1925
822 Logan Avenue	62/19	1927
902 Logan Avenue	60/18	1925
914 Logan Avenue	60/19	1884
934 Logan Avenue	60/20	1935

1020 Logan Avenue	60/21	1912
1118 & 1120 Logan Avenue	61/3	1907
1123 Logan Avenue	60/22	1926
1124 Logan Avenue	61/2	1927
1126 Logan Avenue	60/24	1925
1132 Logan Avenue	60/23	1893
1402 Logan Avenue	110/9	1937
104 Long Court	51/16	Thomas A. Long House, 1888
129 Long Court	80/15	1938
130 Long Court	68/4	1927
1021 Los Angeles Avenue	61/11	1934
1222 Los Angeles Avenue	61/14	1927
1236 Los Angeles Avenue	61/13	1927
1242 Los Angeles Avenue	61/12	1927
1121 Main Avenue	61/21	1942
1226 Main Avenue	61/20	1930
1238 Main Avenue	61/19	1933
1239 Main Avenue	51/5	1941
1246 Main Avenue	61/18	1931
1329 Main Avenue	56/11, 110/13	1931
1339 Main Avenue	56/12, 110/12	1930
1402 Main Avenue	110/11	1939
1542 Main Avenue	57/2, 110/10	1922
2324 Main Avenue	112/15	1927
2904 Main Avenue	112/23	
2911 Main Avenue	112/21	
2924 Main Avenue	112/24	
1408 Marie Court	56/5, 109/19	1884
1421 Marie Court	56/6, 109/20	1921
1605 & 1607 Martin Avenue	57/3, 110/1	1885
1616 Martin Avenue	110/2	1925
1315 Maryland Avenue	75/13	1911
1412 Maryland Avenue	120/6	Sheridan Elementary, 1979
1521 Maryland Avenue	120/12	1929
1633 Maryland Avenue	120/11	1895
2000 Block Maryland Ave.	121/1	D&D Hanger Panel & Glue Co., 1926
623 Mayflower Avenue	51/2	1956
1346 Mayflower Avenue	107/20	1875
840 Mead Avenue	95/14	1941
917 Mead Avenue	95/12	Our Savior's Lutheran Church, 1951
922 & 924 Mead Avenue	95/13	1938
1419 Mehtens Avenue	51/17	John & Ellen Gabrielse House, 1948
1517 Mehtens Avenue	113/18	1913
1614 Mehtens Avenue	113/20	1915
1621 Mehtens Avenue	113/19	1918
226 Michigan Avenue	69/2	F. A. Dennett House, 1906
334 Michigan Avenue	68/24	1873

434 Michigan Avenue	51/23	1878
512 Michigan Avenue	51/24	William Jung House, 1922
520 Michigan Avenue	51/25	Charles Ebenreiter House, 1922
521 Michigan Avenue	65/11	1875
526 Michigan Avenue	65/19	Josephine Reiss Knauf House, 1930
534 Michigan Avenue	65/18	Frank & Mary Rhode House, 1932
632 Michigan Avenue	52/2	William A. Reiss House, 1908
708 Michigan Avenue	65/17	1880
710 Michigan Avenue	52/3	1890
713 Michigan Avenue	65/12	1904
714 Michigan Avenue	52/4	Henry W. Trester House, 1888
718 Michigan Avenue	65/16	Anton Hammes House, 1855
816 Michigan Avenue	52/5	Zurheide's, 1880
817,819 & 821 Michigan Ave.	65/13	1880
825 & 827 Michigan Avenue	65/14	David Blong Lee, DDS & Richard's Hair Stylists, 1937
826 Michigan Avenue	65/15	Service Printing Co.
832 Michigan Avenue	50/11	Creditor's Collection Service, Inc., 1950
902 & 904 Michigan Avenue	52/6	O.C. Neumeister & Charles Hanf Buildings, 1890
1002 Michigan Avenue	52/7	Open Deck, 1886
1005 & 1007 Michigan Ave.	71/3	Molly's Cobbler Shop, 1900
1020 Michigan Avenue	71/10	Star & Strand Theaters, 1920
1022 Michigan Avenue	71/9	Pastime, Aurora, & Uptown Theaters, 1915
1028 & 1030 Michigan Ave.	71/8	Dick Warden Realty, 1886
1102 Michigan Avenue	71/7	City Bakery, 1941
1119 Michigan Avenue	52/8	H. C. Akin Furniture, 1900
1127 Michigan Avenue	52/9	1890
1133 & 1135 Michigan Ave.	52/10	Mayr Seed & Pet Supplies, Inc., 1894
1210 Michigan Avenue	71/6	1890
1221 Michigan Avenue	71/4	1880
1235 Michigan Avenue	71/5	Butler Illustrations, 1926
1413 Michigan Avenue	114/7	1930
1416 Michigan Avenue	114/8	1912
1426 Michigan Avenue	114/6	1922
1513 Michigan Avenue	114/5	1890
3021 Michigan Avenue	115/11	1926
2720 Muth Court	107/23	Kultenbrun Roofing Company, 1938
607 National Avenue & 1630 North 6 th Street		
	76/19	1892
813 National Avenue	64/24	1914
1420 Nevada Court	105/13	1931
1428 Nevada Court	105/12	1931
New Jersey Avenue & River	56/9, 121/4	Overhead Truss Bridge
828 New Jersey Avenue	54/23	St Cyril & Methodius Church, 1910; School, 1918
1315 New Jersey Avenue	75/15	1874
1327 & 1329 New Jersey Avenue		
	75/16	1872
1504 New Jersey Avenue	120/5	Schreier Brewing, 1898

242 New York Avenue	69/11	1938
305 New York Avenue	69/12	1936
310 New York Avenue	69/10	1926
314 New York Avenue	69/9	1926
409 New York Avenue	54/22	1895
413 New York Avenue	69/18	1915
608 New York Avenue	54/21, 69/24	John Michael Kohler Homestead, 1882
631 New York Avenue	69/23	
723 New York Avenue	54/20	Art Imigs Clothing, 1906
729 New York Avenue	70/5	1885
807 New York Avenue	70/4	1886
813 New York Avenue	70/3	Upper Cut Styling Salon & Stephani's Barber Shop, 1890
815 New York Avenue	70/2	Zimmerman Printing Co., 1935
817 New York Avenue	54/19	Edward F. W. Zimmerman Bookstore, 1887
819 New York Avenue	54/18	1885
833 New York Avenue	54/17	Central Fire Station, 1906-1907
910 New York Avenue	54/16	1850
913 New York Avenue	74/13	1857
915 New York Avenue	54/14	1875
928 & 930 New York Ave.	54/15	1903
1223-1227 New York Ave.	73/24	John Allen Seed Co., 1920
1307 & 1309 New York Ave.	73/23	1913
303 Niagara Avenue	69/8	1856
314 Niagara Avenue	54/9	August Kamptz House, 1896
403 Niagara Avenue	70/13	1918
410 Niagara Avenue	54/10	1884
422 Niagara Avenue	70/14	1889
503 Niagara Avenue	70/15	1870
522 Niagara Avenue	70/16	1910
822 Niagara Avenue	54/11	Henry Roth House, 1856
1320 Niagara Avenue	73/16	Central Tool House, 1922
1723 Norma Court	121/23	1935
614 North Avenue	61/24, 106/1	1949
618 North Avenue	61/23, 106/2	1949
902 North Avenue	57/17, 106/18	Calvary Cemetery Chapel, 1885
902 North Avenue	107/14	Calvary Cemetery Mausoleum, 1991
1007 North Avenue	57/18	Beth El Synagogue
1023 North Avenue	57/19	1939
1029 North Avenue	57/20	1939
1103 North Avenue	117/2	1936
1107 North Avenue	57/21	1936
1108 North Avenue	117/4	1939
1112 North Avenue	117/5	1941
1113 North Avenue	57/22	1940
1118 North Avenue	117/6	1942
1119 North Avenue	57/23	1937
1122 North Avenue	117/7	1941

1123 North Avenue	117/1	1937
1126 North Avenue	117/8	1941
1127 North Avenue	57/24	1930
1130 North Avenue	57/16, 117/9	1957
1133 North Avenue	116/24	1937
1203 North Avenue	116/23	1938
1209 North Avenue	116/22	1930
1213 North Avenue	116/21	1928
1217 North Avenue	116/20	1948
1221 North Avenue	116/19	1937
1226 North Avenue	55/24, 106/22	Urban Middle School, 1938
1227 North Avenue	116/18	1936
1231 North Avenue	57/10	1933
1235 North Avenue	116/17	1931
1239 North Avenue	116/16	1938
1245 North Avenue	116/15	1932
1249 North Avenue	116/14	1927
1326 North Avenue	117/11	1950
1327 North Avenue	57/11, 110/14	1928
1332 North Avenue	117/12	1941
1333 North Avenue	116/12	1930
1336 North Avenue	117/13	1950
1337 North Avenue	110/15	1938
1340 North Avenue	117/14	1942
1341 North Avenue	57/12, 110/16	1927
1345 North Avenue	116/11	1936
1346 North Avenue	117/15	1942
1404 North Avenue	117/16	1949
1405 North Avenue	116/10	1939
1408 North Avenue	117/17	1949
1409 North Avenue	116/9	1940
1412 North Avenue	117/18	1961
1413 North Avenue	116/8	1941
1416 North Avenue	117/19	1950
1417 North Avenue	110/17	1925
1422 North Avenue	117/20	1947
1527 North Avenue	57/13, 110/18	1940
1603 North Avenue	57/14	1927
1607 North Avenue	57/15, 110/19	1894
1643 North Avenue	57/9, 110/20	1936
1816 North Point Court	67/20	1929
9 North Point Drive	67/18	1951
12 North Point Drive	67/17	Dr. William H. Gunther House, 1914
25 North Point Drive	67/19	Frank Brotz House, 1955
28 North Point Drive	67/16	Dr. Paul P. Bassewitz House, 1959
48 North Point Drive	67/15	1923
811 Oakland Avenue	95/4	1924

817 Oakland Avenue	95/5	1928
1125 Oakland Avenue	95/7	1925
1126 Oakland Avenue	95/6	1925
317 Ontario Avenue	54/8	1846
320 & 322 Ontario Avenue	54/7	1895
406 Ontario Avenue	70/9	1928
428 Ontario Avenue	54/6	1888
503 Ontario Avenue	54/5	Henry Jung House, 1900-1901
504 Ontario Avenue	54/4	1889
520 Ontario Avenue	70/8	1917
521 Ontario Avenue	54/2	First Baptist Church, 1845-1851
524 Ontario Avenue	54/3	1888
529 Ontario Avenue	53/24	Adam Schneider House, 1870
529 Ontario Avenue	53/25	Charles H. Whiffen House, 1883
612 Ontario Avenue & 1004 North 6 th Street	70/7, 76/1	Hope Reformed Church, 1938
623 Ontario Avenue	53/22	St. Luke United Methodist Church, 1929
630 Ontario Avenue	53/23	Grace Episcopal Church Rectory, 1925
634 Ontario Avenue & 1011 North 7 th Street	47/8, 79/7	Grace Episcopal Church, 1870-1871
721 Ontario Avenue	53/21	John Pfeiler House/Friendship House, 1870-1872
910 & 912 Ontario Avenue	53/20	1898
924 Ontario Avenue	74/12	1928
1102 Ontario Avenue	53/19	1870
1119 & 1121 Ontario Avenue	53/18	1875
1133 Ontario Avenue & 931 North 12 th Street	74/16	The Water Street Pub, 1930
1709 & 1711 Ontario Avenue	119/19	1922
Park Avenue & Barrett Street	51/9	Water Cistern
72 Park Avenue	56/21	Sheboygan Water Utility, 1931
304 Park Avenue	66/4	1925
321 Park Avenue	66/5	
322 Park Avenue	66/3	1924
332 Park Avenue	66/2	1925
412 Park Avenue	63/18	1910
426 Park Avenue	51/8	1915
430 Park Avenue	63/17	1928
434 Park Avenue	63/16	1900
209 Pennsylvania Avenue	69/13, 81/15	U. S. Coast Guard Station
239 Pennsylvania Avenue	69/15	Lakeshore Scuba, Ltd. Dive Center, 1962
434 Pennsylvania Avenue	56/4	Harbor Lights, 1860
622 Pennsylvania Avenue	69/17	1899
814 Pennsylvania Avenue	69/16	1911
818 & 820 Pennsylvania Ave	56/5	John Balzer Wagon Works, 1877
829-835 Pennsylvania Ave.	56/7	Jacob Jung Carriage Factory, 1877
920 Pennsylvania Avenue	75/22	Skinny Dipper Charter Fishing
1134 Pennsylvania Avenue	73/20	

1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	56/8	Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot, 1906
1227 Pennsylvania Avenue	75/23	
1306 Pennsylvania Avenue	50/19	Albert Phalen House, 1879
1316 & 1318 Pennsylvania Avenue	74/4	1894
1324 Pennsylvania Avenue	74/3	1889
1114 Pershing Avenue	107/18	1938
1124 Pershing Avenue	107/17	Community Church of Christ
1221 Pershing Avenue	107/16	1930
2203 Plymouth Lane	105/24	1939
2204 Plymouth Lane	105/14	1939
2207 Plymouth Lane	105/23	1939
2208 Plymouth Lane	105/15	1939
2211 Plymouth Lane	105/22	1939
2212 Plymouth Lane	97/12	1939
2217 Plymouth Lane	105/21	1939
2220 Plymouth Lane	97/13	1939
2221 Plymouth Lane	97/14	1925
2225 Plymouth Lane	105/20	1939
2226 Plymouth Lane	105/16	1939
2231 Plymouth Lane	105/19	1939
2232 Plymouth Lane	105/17	1939
2236 Plymouth Lane	105/18	1939
701 Riverfront Drive	47/14	Mucky Duck
705 Riverfront Drive	47/13	Fish Shanty
715 Riverfront Drive	47/12	Fish Shanty
733 Riverfront Drive	47/11	The Wharf, 1929
809 Riverfront Drive	47/10	Nature's Best & Weather Center
819 Riverfront Drive	47/9	Fish Shanty
310 St. Clair Avenue	52/19	E. A. Zundel House, 1917
311 St. Clair Avenue	69/3, 52/17-18	John P. Reiss House, 1911
318 St. Clair Avenue	69/6	Otto Jung House, 1913
328 & 330 St. Clair Avenue	69/5	1906
332 & 334 St. Clair Avenue	69/4	1908
410 St. Clair Avenue	79/24	1901
411 St. Clair Avenue	52/20	Masonic Temple, 1929
417 St. Clair Avenue	52/16	Geroge Mattoon House, 1892
418 St. Clair Avenue	79/23	1896
422 St. Clair Avenue	79/22	1895
423 St. Clair Avenue	79/14	1881
428 St. Clair Avenue	65/23	1880
429 & 431 St. Clair Avenue	79/15	1990
434 St. Clair Avenue	79/21	1870
512 St. Clair Avenue	79/19	Edward R. Bowler House, 1910
515 St. Clair Avenue	52/14	
523 St. Clair Avenue	65/20	Zion U.C.C. Church Rectory
526 St. Clair Avenue	79/18	1901

612 St. Clair Avenue	52/15	1900
615 & 617 St. Clair Avenue	80/3	1908
619 St. Clair Avenue	80/4	1873
623 St. Clair Avenue	80/5	1893
627 St. Clair Avenue	80/6	1905
633 St. Clair Avenue	52/13	Alfred O. Gutsch House, 1906-1907
703 St. Clair Avenue	52/12	Frank Bessinger House, 1906
704 St. Clair Avenue & 1206 North 7 th Street		
	78/25`	1890
717 St. Clair Avenue	65/21	1884
813, 815 & 817 St. Clair Ave.	65/22	1931
927 St. Clair Avenue	52/11	1892
1009 & 1011 St. Clair Ave.	70/20	1873
1010 St. Clair Avenue	71/2	1885
1034 St. Clair Avenue & 1205 North 11 th Street		
	70/24	1862
1118 St. Clair Avenue	70/23	1885
1216 St. Clair Avenue	70/22	1890
1221 St. Clair Avenue	70/21	
1412 St. Clair Avenue	114/9	1927
1439 St. Clair Avenue	114/10	Hmong Ebenezer Lutheran Church, 1922
1530 St. Clair Avenue	114/11	1924
1623 Saemann Avenue	113/14	1923
1642 Saemann Avenue	113/13	1924
1834 Saemann Avenue	114/22	1925
1904 Saemann Avenue	114/21	1928
1908 Saemann Avenue	114/20	1936
1912 Saemann Avenue	114/19	1933
2313 Saemann Avenue	115/7	Calvin Christian Reformed Church, 1980
3215 Saemann Avenue	115/10	Ebenezer U.C.C. Church, 1970
1042 School Avenue	107/6	North High School, 1960
203 Superior Avenue	68/17	William Gottsacker House, 1920
210 Superior Avenue	68/15	Clara Steimle House, 1928
214 Superior Avenue	68/16	1890
215 Superior Avenue	68/18	1954
218 Superior Avenue	68/14	Joseph & Mary Aigner House, 1900
222 Superior Avenue	68/13	1870
313 Superior Avenue	68/11	1917
326 Superior Avenue	68/12	1924
426 Superior Avenue	64/23	1892
603 Superior Avenue	64/21	1925
611 Superior Avenue	64/22	1915
807 Superior Avenue	51/15	Holy Name of Jesus Rectory
814 Superior Avenue	79/3	Holy Family School, 1953
824 Superior Avenue	79/3	Holy Name Nunnery, 1917
901 Superior Avenue	71/17	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged, 1919
1009 & 1011 Superior Ave.	71/18	1895

1026 Superior Avenue	71/20	1900
1119 Superior Avenue	71/19	Diamond Vogel Paints, 1910
1403 Superior Avenue	51/13, 114/1	1907
1425 Superior Avenue	113/24	1910
1429 Superior Avenue	113/23	1910
1505 Superior Avenue	113/22	1926
1517 Superior Avenue	113/21	1932
1802 Superior Avenue	114/24	1869
2020 Superior Avenue	51/14, 114/23	1853
2304 Superior Avenue	115/1	Hmong Community Center
2428 Superior Avenue	115/6	Immanuel Evangelical Congregational Church, 1994
2512 Superior Avenue	115/4	1934
3004 Superior Avenue	115/12	1927
821 Swift Avenue	94/14	1888
834 Swift Avenue	94/13	1920
922 Swift Avenue	94/12	1890
1022 Swift Avenue	94/11	1916
1027 Swift Avenue	94/10	1923
1139 Swift Avenue	94/9	1911
SE Corner of North Taylor Drive & Kohler Memorial Drive		
	50/25, 120/24	Taylor Hill Reservoir, 1933
1601 North Taylor Drive	115/8	St. Nicolas Hospital, 1976
1237 Trimberger Avenue	58/9	1921
624 Union Avenue	88/16	1938
636 Union Avenue	90/3	1928
704 Union Avenue	56/19, 90/2	1910
710 Union Avenue	90/1	1912
719 Union Avenue	89/24	1930
823 Union Avenue	95/2	Union Ave Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892
919 Union Avenue	95/1	1925
930 Union Avenue	94/24	1928
1017 Union Avenue	94/23	Farnsworth Middle School, 1931
1156 Union Avenue	105/5	Bock's Drug Store, 1930
1211 Union Avenue	105/4	1922
1315 Union Avenue	105/6	1891
1402 Union Avenue	105/7	Emil. Zutz Gro., 1925
1411 Union Avenue	105/8	1932
1434 Union Avenue	105/10	1924
1436 Union Avenue	105/9	1933
1512 Union Avenue	105/11	1928
1620 Union Avenue	97/15	1938
2820 Union Avenue	123/15	Horace Mann Middle School, 1969
3221 Union Avenue	123/20	
3221 Union Avenue	123/21	Collection of farm buildings
830 Virginia Avenue	56/11	Central High School, 1922
1430 Virginia Avenue	120/3	1867
222 Vollrath Boulevard	66/6	1991

430 Vollrath Boulevard	62/23	1926
505 Vollrath Boulevard	62/24	1931
508 Vollrath Boulevard	63/5	1923
516 Vollrath Boulevard	63/4	Paul Honold House, 1924
517 Vollrath Boulevard	63/2	1925
523 Vollrath Boulevard	63/3	1925
234 Washington Court	83/13	1924
418 Washington Court	70/19	1913
419 Washington Court	70/18	1890
426 & 430 Washington Court	70/17	1915
507 Washington Court	54/12	Thomas and Bridget Blackstock House, 1882
1315 Washington Avenue	96/1	Bethany Reformed Church, 1959
830 North Water Street	50/15-16	Garton Toy Co., 1930
505 South Water Street	50/14	Black Cat Textile Co, 1929
521 & 523 South Water St.	74/20	1898
708 South Water Street	74/21	1882
712 South Water Street	74/22	1882
2114 Wedemeyer Street	99/5	St. Paul's Reformed Church, 1929
2125 Wedemeyer Street	99/4	1937
2129 Wedemeyer Street	99/3	1936
2130 Wedemeyer Street	99/2	1928
2133 Wedemeyer Street	99/1	1946
2226 Wedemeyer Street	98/24	1928
2230 Wedemeyer Street	98/23	1936
2316 Wedemeyer Street	98/22	1935
2322 Wedemeyer Street	98/21	1941
2408 Wedemeyer Street	98/20	1948
548 Whitcomb Avenue	90/5	1894
604 Whitcomb Avenue	90/11	1931
2027 Wiemann Street	57/4, 109/13	1914
2031 Wiemann Street	57/5, 109/12	1903
South Wildwood Avenue & Julson Court over Sheboygan River		
	121/2, 121/3	Overhead Truss Bridge
2508 Wilgus Avenue	119/11	1878
2622 Wilgus Avenue	119/10	1924
2903 Wilgus Avenue	119/9	1885
3027 Wilgus Avenue	119/7, 119/8	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church
3141 Wilgus Avenue	119/6	Sheboygan County Veterans Memorial, 1994
1043 Wilson Avenue	96/5	1903
1227 Wilson Avenue	96/2	Early Learning Center
1311 Wilson Avenue	97/21	1938
1317 Wilson Avenue	97/20	1938
1323 Wilson Avenue	97/19	1939
1329 Wilson Avenue	97/18	1937
1625 Wilson Avenue	97/17	Wilson Elementary School, 1959
Wisconsin Avenue	73/17	Brick Street
427 Wisconsin Avenue	54/13	1890

508 Wisconsin Avenue	69/20	1870
512 Wisconsin Avenue	69/21	1890
524 Wisconsin Avenue	69/22	1940
824 Wisconsin Avenue	70/6	Trinity Lutheran Church, 1869

Chapter 17 Notes

¹ General Files; “Northern Apartments Are Progressing Here.” *The Sheboygan Press*. May 29, 1948.

² General Files; “14 Homes to be Built Under FHA.” *The Sheboygan Press*. September 12, 1939.

³ General Files; “St. Dominic Parish.” *Newsfront*. May 2, 1965.

Introduction

The survey should serve as the first step in the creation of an overall historic preservation ethic in Sheboygan. It gives a brief history of the city, identifies historic resources, and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in Sheboygan. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the city.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

An effective citywide preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a city can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment of the community's heritage
- Improved property values
- Increased property tax receipts
- Investment in older & historic properties
- Increased tourism
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes
- Greater community pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life¹

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for Wisconsin's Historic Building Code which is slightly more lenient than Wisconsin's standard building code. There is also a greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in the Chapter 19 Appendix.

The City of Sheboygan should be commended in the Historic Preservation Grant that it has developed. The grant monies have been made available through a federally funded block grant. The grant funds can be used to support up to 100% of the costs associated with historic façade restoration studies, and they can support up to 30% of the costs associated with actual

preservation construction work. Sheboygan is rare in this aspect of publicly supporting historic preservation projects, and many successful projects have occurred because of it.

Recommendation for the Registration and Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in Sheboygan, it is imperative that a formal citywide historic preservation program be established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required cities, such as Sheboygan, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to “enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics.”² Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission. Such an ordinance has recently been officially approved by Sheboygan’s common council. This was a great step forward in protecting Sheboygan’s historic structures.

Historic Preservation Commission

A group of individuals has been assembled for the commission, including teachers, local businessmen, and aldermen. In the future consideration should be given during appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law. This commission should be commended on their recent efforts to formally organize and present an historic preservation ordinance for approval to the Common Council. They have begun to hold regular public meetings in order to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, and carry out the program. These tasks are imperative given the high profile threats and losses that the community has recently faced, such as the threat to Sheridan Park, the demolition of Jefferson Elementary School, and the unknown fate of the Armory. If or when the budget permits, some consideration may be given to hiring a staff preservation consultant to keep the commission organized, set policies, and carry out the day-to-day operations of the program.

Certified Local Government

Phase I of this survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, that same grant money that could be used for future survey work, preparation of an official city preservation plan, public education, or National Register Nominations is no longer available to communities unless they have been declared a Certified Local Government. When the commission is organized continuously for about a year, it should make an effort to be declared a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future grant monies. Several documents that discuss this matter are published by the Wisconsin Historical Society have been included in the Chapter 19 Appendix.

National Register Nominations

This report has outlined many individual historic properties and several historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these properties and districts. The Historic Preservation Commission could request some of the city's federal block grant money for use in preparing nominations, or, after they become a Certified Local Government, they could apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Local Landmarking of Historic Resources

Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. is associated with the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center. This organization has landmarked many buildings in Sheboygan and Sheboygan County in the past. Their landmarking efforts have faded in recent years, and it is hoped that this report will enliven their efforts. Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd. and the Historic Preservation Commission should coordinate their resources and efforts to continue to identify and landmark historic resources in Sheboygan.

Threats to Resources

Recent restoration and rehabilitation work in Sheboygan has made great strides in changing the attitudes and policies of the 1970s and 1980s that led to the destruction of many of Sheboygan's downtown historic buildings. There still seems to be a community-wide passivity towards razing historic buildings.

Jefferson Elementary School and the St. Dominic Convent were razed in the summer of 2006. Jefferson Elementary School was the last remaining large ward school in Sheboygan and was a classic example of nineteenth century school architecture in Sheboygan. The St. Dominic Parish Convent was a unique Spanish Colonial Revival style building designed by the local Weeks family of architects. Both buildings were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sheridan Park was nearly lost as a site for a new police station. This 2.62-acre park was set aside in the original plat of the city in 1836. This action sets a dangerous precedent for the use of public open space. Other site options and combined county services which seemed like a better long term fit are currently being explored.

The Historic Preservation Commission should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic buildings such as the Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium and Armory, City Hall, J. J. Koepsell Company, and Zion Church.

Perhaps these losses would not occur if a historic preservation ordinance had been enacted twelve years ago. Even with the current ordinance in place, there is nothing to prevent unsympathetic alterations or demolitions without local historic designations by the Historic

Preservation Commission. Any future public and private demolitions need to be clearly and carefully examined. Demolition is forever!

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public be educated to the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Displays in public buildings can also bring awareness to the community. Tourism publications can educate visitors about Sheboygan's history. Self-guided and guided walking tours and tours of historic homes are often popular in other cities and can showcase Sheboygan's historic buildings to those within the community and interested visitors.

Lectures and workshops on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

Nearly a decade ago, a set of design guidelines for historic preservation were developed by the Department of City Development. This project was well intended, but the booklet was not well distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. We suggest the guidelines be updated or supplemented by the City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home*; *Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*; and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee*. These are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey and Research Needs

This is not a complete history and survey of the City of Sheboygan. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and that the survey area will be expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

Chapter 18 Notes

¹ "Building Support for Local Historic Preservation." *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

² "Historic Preservation Ordinances and Commissions in Wisconsin." *Preservation Information*. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Historical Society.

CHAPTER 19 - APPENDIX

