

TARGETED RESURVEY
OF
SHEBOYGAN
2020-2024

Completed in Satisfaction of the Sheboygan Municipal
Auditorium and Armory Memorandum of Agreement



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tes | Historical Consulting, LLC

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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This report, funded entirely by the City of Sheboygan, was completed as a stipulation of Mitigation associated with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer and the City of Sheboygan in association with the demolition of the Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium and Armory (Case#19-0147/SB).

Specifically, the stipulation called for an update to the Architectural and Historic Resources Survey of Sheboygan, which was completed between 2002 and 2006, with the final report being generated shortly thereafter. This survey update was not a comprehensive review of the City of Sheboygan but was, instead, a “targeted” update, that focused only on the review and evaluation of all districts and properties that were identified as potentially eligible in the 2006 survey (See Appendix A for full list); hence, entitled “Targeted Resurvey of Sheboygan.”

The following is the verbiage directly from the MOA:

As per the WHS Architecture-History Survey Manual, the Targeted Survey Update requirements to be completed by the Consultant and provided to the WHS will include the following: (1) a hard and digital copy of the survey update for their review (the hard copy of which will consist of what is typically regarded as a Recommendations Chapter); (2) update photos uploaded to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD); (3) information updates to WHPD, including historic names, dates, material changes, etc.; and (4) new maps of the proposed historic districts if their boundaries and/or any other information has changed since previously identified; if there are no changes required, copies of the earlier boundary maps will be included.

In most cases, the 2006 report included only the husband’s name in the historic name for a house. This effort included adding the wife’s name, assuming it could be easily confirmed. Dates of construction were confirmed through the use of Sanborn maps, city directories, newspaper citations, census and, in some cases, tax rolls. In addition, each property’s recommendation write-up includes the Criterion or Criteria (See Appendix C for an explanation of the National Register Criteria) under which the property, or district, is eligible—something that was not specifically spelled out in the 2006 Final Report.

In order to have appropriate comparison properties for some of the recommendations, some additional research was completed on other homes already included in the inventory, but not recommended potentially eligible. Specifically, assessor’s records were consulted for dates of construction for the many inventoried properties without them. In some cases, city directories, Sanborn maps, newspapers, as well as the census were also consulted to determine the original owner of those comparison homes. As well, update photos were taken of those comparison properties and uploaded into WHPD. The publicly accessible version of WHPD is called the

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory and accessible online at <https://wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS2834>.

Fieldwork was completed by Traci E. Schnell, M.A. of tes | Historical Consulting, LLC between November 2020 and January 2021. Following review and evaluation by Schnell, Dr. Daina Penkiunas, the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer, joined Schnell in the field in February 2021 to review all historic districts in person. Individual properties were reviewed separately as follows: Schnell provided Dr. Penkiunas an annotated list of *all* properties identified as potentially eligible per the 2006 report. The annotated list provided research on each property and an initial recommendation regarding eligibility or, in some cases, notes that additional research was necessary. With that list, Dr. Penkiunas reviewed photos of the properties on WHPD, which were taken by Schnell during field review and, in turn, Penkiunas provided Schnell with comments that included either concurrence or additional questions to be resolved. A presentation of the results, to date, was given to the Sheboygan Historic Preservation Commission in May 2022. A public presentation of the revised results was given in Council Chambers at the Sheboygan City Hall in May 2023. As a result of additional information discovered after May 2023, additional back and forth review with Dr. Penkiunas continued until January 2024. A final drive-by review of all properties, including the districts, occurred in December 2023 to verify that all buildings remained extant and/or continued to maintain a high degree of integrity.

Interior inspections of properties were not included in the scope of this effort; however, in some cases, actual visits were made and, in many cases, interior views of the building are available online. In a number of instances, the building's interior integrity will determine whether or not a building is ultimately potentially eligible and, therefore, an interior inspection would be necessary before moving forward with a National Register nomination.

PHOTO CREDITS:

All photos in this document, unless otherwise identified differently, were taken by Traci E. Schnell, M.A./ tes | Historical Consulting, LLC.

Cover photograph by Bob Short of Legacy Architecture, Inc. and available in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database/Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

An asterisk (*) denotes that the historic boundary has changed since the 2006 Intensive Survey Report results.

DISTRICT NAME	NRHP EVALUATION
Evergreen Park	Determined Eligible in 2014; Remains Potentially Eligible
Highland Terrace Historic District	Potentially Eligible*
Holy Name Catholic Church Historic District	Potentially Eligible
Industry Barons Historic District	Potentially Eligible*
North Avenue Historic District	Potentially Eligible*
North Second Street Historic District	Needs Additional Research and City-Wide Comparison
North Third Street Historic District	Potentially Eligible*
Northern Apartments	Potentially Eligible*
Plymouth Lane Pilgrim Houses Historic District	Potentially Eligible
Saint Dominic Catholic Church Complex	Potentially Eligible*
South 17 th Street Historic District	Not Eligible
Vollrath Block Historic District	Potentially Eligible

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Evergreen Park Historic District	See List	Determined Eligible in 2014

Description and Statement of Significance

The Evergreen Park Historic District was identified in the 2006 Intensive Survey Results Report with a total of twenty-five resources. Following re-evaluation and the completion of a formal Determination of Eligibility (for the National Register) in 2014, a total of thirty resources were identified: twenty-one of which were considered to be contributing, while nine are non-contributing. A number of the resources within the park—including its entrance gate and pier, stone dams, fire rings and stone steps—were built during the 1930s, utilizing labor and funding provided by the Civil Works Administration (CWA), Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). As a result, the park is considered eligible under Criterion A: History for its association with Depression-era, New Deal work programs. See following pages for the resources list and map from the Determination of Eligibility.

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Resources within the Evergreen Park Historic District:

(Note: all resources are found within the park, which features a 3201 Calumet Drive address)

Historic Name	Date	AHI #	Status
Evergreen Park Gazebo	Circa 1935	131600	Contributing
Evergreen Park Fire Ring	Circa 1935	131601	Contributing
Evergreen Park Entrance Pier	1934 ⁵	131602	Contributing
Evergreen Park Entrance Gate	1934 ⁴	131603	Contributing
Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter	Circa 1950	132278	Contributing
Camp Evergreen	1990	132279	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter	Circa 1980	132280	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Restrooms	Circa 1990	132281	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Stepping Stones	1936 ⁶	132282	Contributing
Evergreen Park Footbridge	1976 ⁷	132283	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Restrooms	Circa 1970	132284	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Fire Ring	Circa 1935	132285	Contributing
Evergreen Park Fire Ring	Circa 1935	132286	Contributing
Evergreen Park Bridge/Stone Dam	Circa 1935	132287	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Dam	Circa 1935	132288	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Dam	Circa 1935	132289	Contributing
Evergreen Park Footbridge	Circa 1990	132290	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Dam	Circa 1935	132291	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Dam	Circa 1935	132292	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Steps	1936 ⁵	132293	Contributing
Evergreen Park Maintenance Garage	Circa 1950	132294	Contributing
Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter	Circa 1960	132295	Contributing
Evergreen Park Restrooms	Circa 1990	132296	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Picnic Shelter	Circa 1950	132297	Contributing
Evergreen Park Restrooms	Circa 1970	132298	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Steps	1936 ⁵	225791	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Steps	1936 ⁵	225792	Contributing
Evergreen Park Stone Dam	Circa 1935	225793	Contributing
Evergreen Park Entrance Sign	Circa 2000	225794	Non-Contributing
Evergreen Park	1918 & 1935 ⁸	225795	Contributing

Above list of Park Resources is from the Evergreen Park DOE.

PLEASE SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Highland Terrace Historic District	See Table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The Highland Terrace Historic District--comprised entirely of medium-sized, single-family homes--is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as the district includes a concentrated collection of the following architectural styles popular between the late 1920s and the early-1960s: Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, Contemporary/Usonian and Ranch. The district includes a total of twenty-five properties, with just two properties believed to be non-contributing. The Period of Significance is from circa 1929 to 1963. Despite the loss of the 1926 Godfrey House and the 1957 Meyer House, the historic boundary was modestly enlarged to include a few additional homes that reflect the architectural styles of the approximate three-decade period.



View of 2716, 2724 and 2728 Highland Terrace (l to r) in the proposed Highland Terrace Historic District.



2711 N. 6th Street is one of the homes added to the district's boundary following this review effort.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

HIGHLAND TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2701 N. 5 th Street	August & Frieda Zeinemann House	1929; house moved here in 1971	131488	C
2704 N. 5 th Street	Meyer & Florence Skalinsky House	1941	131487	C
2713 N. 5 th Street	Joe & Pauline Finst House	1950	131799	C
2716 N. 5 th Street	Martin & Lora Schumacher House	1936	131486	C
2711 N. 6 th Street	Walter & Wilhelmine Bartzen House	1930	131489	C
2727 N. 6 th Street	Robert H. & Marguerite "Peg" Ebenreiter House	1948	131719	C
2802 N. 6 th Street	Gordon & Carol Verhulst House	1951	246373	C
504 Highland Terrace	Carl & Edna Esch House	1953	131803	C
513 Highland Terrace	Denis & Helen Strode-Jackson House	1952	131804	C
514 Highland Terrace	Edwin & Vera Mueller House	1937	131482	C
520 Highland Terrace	Dana & Betty Washburn House	1942	131707	C
524 Highland Terrace	Emory & Iva Peterson House	1934	131709	C
527 Highland Terrace	William A. & Leona Grasser House	1949	131710	C
530 Highland Terrace	Dr. H.J. & Madiha Winsauer House	1953	131713	C
535 Highland Terrace	John K. & Jayne Spiller House	1950	131716	C
538 Highland Terrace	Judge F.H. & Kathleen Schlichting House	1954	131715	C
605 Highland Terrace	Walter Jr. & Irma Koepsell House	1953; 1963	245671	C
610 Highland Terrace	Louis & Bertha Herziger House	1932	82415	C
2724 Highland Terrace	Fred & Wilma Schnell House	1932	131485	C
2727 Highland Terrace	Carol & Florence Christensen House	2016	245646	NC
2728 Highland Terrace	Dewey & Anne Maechtle House	1939	131484	C
2739 Highland Terrace	Jacob & Lucile Fessler House	1939	131801	C
2745 Highland Terrace	David & Carolyn Rogers House	2005	245645	NC
518 North Avenue	Dr. Roman & Catherine Pauly House	1961	246374	C
524 North Avenue	Albert & Frieda Haviland House	1955	246375	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



HIGHLAND TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Period of Significance: 1925-1963

- - - - - = Historic Boundary
- ✕ = Non-Contributing

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Holy Name Catholic Church Historic District	See Table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The Holy Name Catholic Church Historic District centers around the Early Gothic-Revival-style, Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church located at 818 Huron Avenue, which was built between 1867 and 1876 and executed in the Early Gothic Revival style. A large one-story addition, designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, was added to the front (south end) of the church and completed in 1965. The Italianate-style, brick-constructed rectory was built to the immediate northeast of the church in circa 1885; a garage was built adjacent to the rectory in 1927. A school was associated with the church early on, which was taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, who were working at the parish since 1858. Located across the street and north of the church, a new convent was added to the religious complex in 1917 and, in 1953, a new parochial school was built east of the convent at 814 Superior Avenue. Originally named Holy Name Catholic School, it is now known as St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic School.¹

The Hospital Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis came to Sheboygan from Springfield, Illinois, in 1890 and established the first hospital in the city in 1893 in a donated building west of the church. It was through the efforts of Rev. Nicholas Thill, then pastor of the Holy Name congregation, that the building was procured. In 1909, the first unit of St. Nicholas Hospital was built on the same site, at 916 Huron Avenue; the final addition was made in 1942. The final building in the proposed district is the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Elderly, which was built as a memorial to Anna M. Reiss, whose wish it was for a home of this sort to be built. Designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller and Schober, the original block was built in 1919, with additions made in 1923, 1930 and 1952. Although non-sectarian and run independent of the hospital, the home was run under the supervision and care of the Hospital Sisters.²

Following re-review with SHPO in February 2021, the 2006 boundary was reconfirmed; however, it was discovered that the church park and associated sculpture was not inventoried for inclusion in the proposed district. As a result, six sculptures/statues and lawn furniture were inventoried. Of

¹“History of Holy Name Church By Henry Trester,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 October 1922, 8; “Addition to Church Proposed to Provide Needed Facilities,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 February 1963, 9; “Holy Name Parish To Hold ‘Open House’ Next Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 November 1965, 13; “Holy Name Church: 100-Year Monument to Catholic Faith,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 June 1968, 4; “City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin: Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report” (Hereafter cited as “Final Report”), Prepared by LJM Architects, Inc. for the City of Sheboygan’s Historic Preservation Commission & Department of City Development, 2002, 2004 & 2006, 268-69.

² “St. Nicholas Hospital,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916; 37; “Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged,” and “St. Nicholas Hospital,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 June 1919, 3; “History of Holy Name Church by Henry Trester,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 October 1922, 8; “Red Letter Day in History of Anna M. Reiss Home for Aged Was on April 10, 1930,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 February 1942, 24; “Reiss Home Opened in ’19,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 May 1965, 12; “Final Report,” 268-268.

the six, the date of construction was confirmed for only two of them and it is believed that one of them was moved since its installation. Additional research is needed to confirm dates of the sculpture and whether or not they are contributing or non-contributing. The Holy Name Catholic Church Historic District is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as a notable and intact collection of largely non-residential, high-style buildings that were all originally built as a result of the formation of the Holy Name of Jesus congregation. The Period of Significance is from 1868 to c1966.

HOLY NAME CATHOLIC CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

An asterisk (*) indicates that while these resources are at this time assumed to be contributing, additional research is needed in order to confirm actual construction dates.

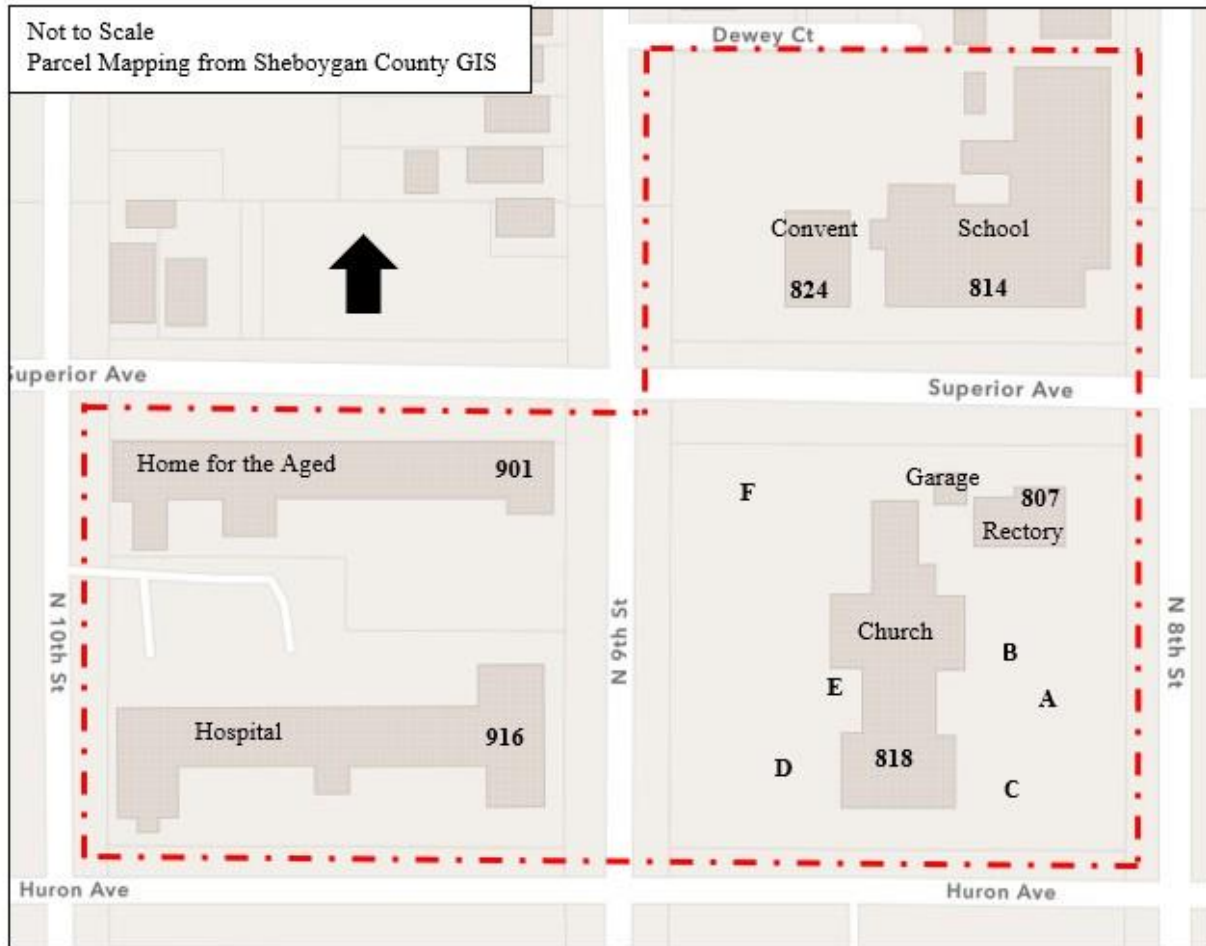
C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
818 Huron Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	1867-1876; 1965	82307	C
“	Holy Name Church Park			
“	Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine (A)	Unconfirmed	246359	C*
“	Water Fountain (B)	1966	246360	C
“	St. Joseph and the Infant Savior Statue (C)	Unconfirmed	246361	C*
“	Pope Leo XIII Statue (D)	1909	246362	C
“	Virgin Mother and Child Jesus (E)	Unconfirmed	246363	C*
“	Our Lady of Fatima Shrine (F)	1953; moved	246364	C*
916 Huron Avenue	St. Nicholas Hospital	1907-09; 1915; 1923; 1930; 1942	128960	C
807 Superior Avenue	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Rectory	Ca. 1885	82275	C
“	Garage	1927	246366	C
814 Superior Avenue	Holy Name Catholic School	1953	128704	C
824 Superior Avenue	School Sisters of Notre Dame Convent	1917	128703	C
901 Superior Avenue	Anna M. Reiss Home for the Elderly	1919; 1923; 1930; 1952	128702	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR HISTORIC BOUNDARY MAP



Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church (1867-1876; 1965) at 818 Huron Avenue.



**HOLY NAME CATHOLIC CHURCH
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
Period of Significance: 1867-c1966

--- = Historic Boundary

All resources are considered to be contributing at this time; however, additional research is needed for the construction dates of the sculpture/statues listed below.

- A = Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine
- B = Water Fountain
- C = St. Joseph and the Infant Savior Statue
- D = Pope Leo XII Statue
- E = Virgin Mother and Child Jesus
- F = Our Lady of Fatima Shrine

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Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Industry Barons Historic District	See Table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The Industry Barons Historic District is largely comprised of medium-to-large-sized, single-family residences; however, it does include two church properties, as well as a fraternal hall. The district is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as it includes a concentrated collection of the following architectural styles popular between the 1860s and the 1950s: Greek Revival, Italianate; Early Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, American Foursquare, Arts and Crafts, Craftsman, Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Late Gothic Revival and Art Deco. The district includes a total of forty-seven properties, with just six properties believed to be non-contributing. The Period of Significance is from circa 1868 to 1954. Note that the boundary was slightly altered from that delineated in 2006, with a few homes removed and a few added.³

In addition to the National Register-listed Eliza Prange House at 605 Erie Avenue, there are three properties within the district that are thought to be potentially individually eligible and they include the Italianate style, Asahel P. & Cynthia Lyman House (1868; AHI#82267) at 1126 N. 6th Street, the Late Gothic Revival-style, Zion Reformed Church, Parsonage and Educational Unit (1954; AHI#128582) at 1125 N. 6th Street and 523 St. Clair Avenue, and the Eclectic Period Revival-style, Sheboygan Lodge No. 11, F. & A.M. (1929; AHI#71566), all under Criterion C: Architecture, for their respective architectural styles, while the masonic lodge is likely also eligible under Criterion A: History for its fraternal use.

INDUSTRY BARONS HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
931 N. 5 th Street	Gustave & Anna De Wilde House	1889	82265	C
1020 N. 5 th Street	Colonial Revival House	c1887	245670	C
1028 N. 5 th Street	George B. & Nellie Mattoon House	c1891	128662	C
1031 N. 5 th Street	Jacob & Mabel Jung House	1913	128660	C
1121-1123 N. 5 th Street	Duplex	1982	128657	NC
1132 N. 5 th Street	Alfred P. & Emma Steffen House	c1903	128656	C
1021 N. 6 th Street	Frank & Mathilda Geele House	c1897	130178	C
1105 N. 6 th Street	Felix & Anna Benfey House	c1890	129021	C
1125 N. 6 th Street & 523 St. Clair Avenue	Zion Reformed Church, Parsonage and Educational Unit	1954	128582	C
1126 N. 6 th Street	Asahel P. & Cynthia Lyman House	1868	82267	C
1115 N. 7 th Street	House	1900	128138	C
1121 N. 7 th Street	Francis J. & Margery Sellinger House	1908	128139	C

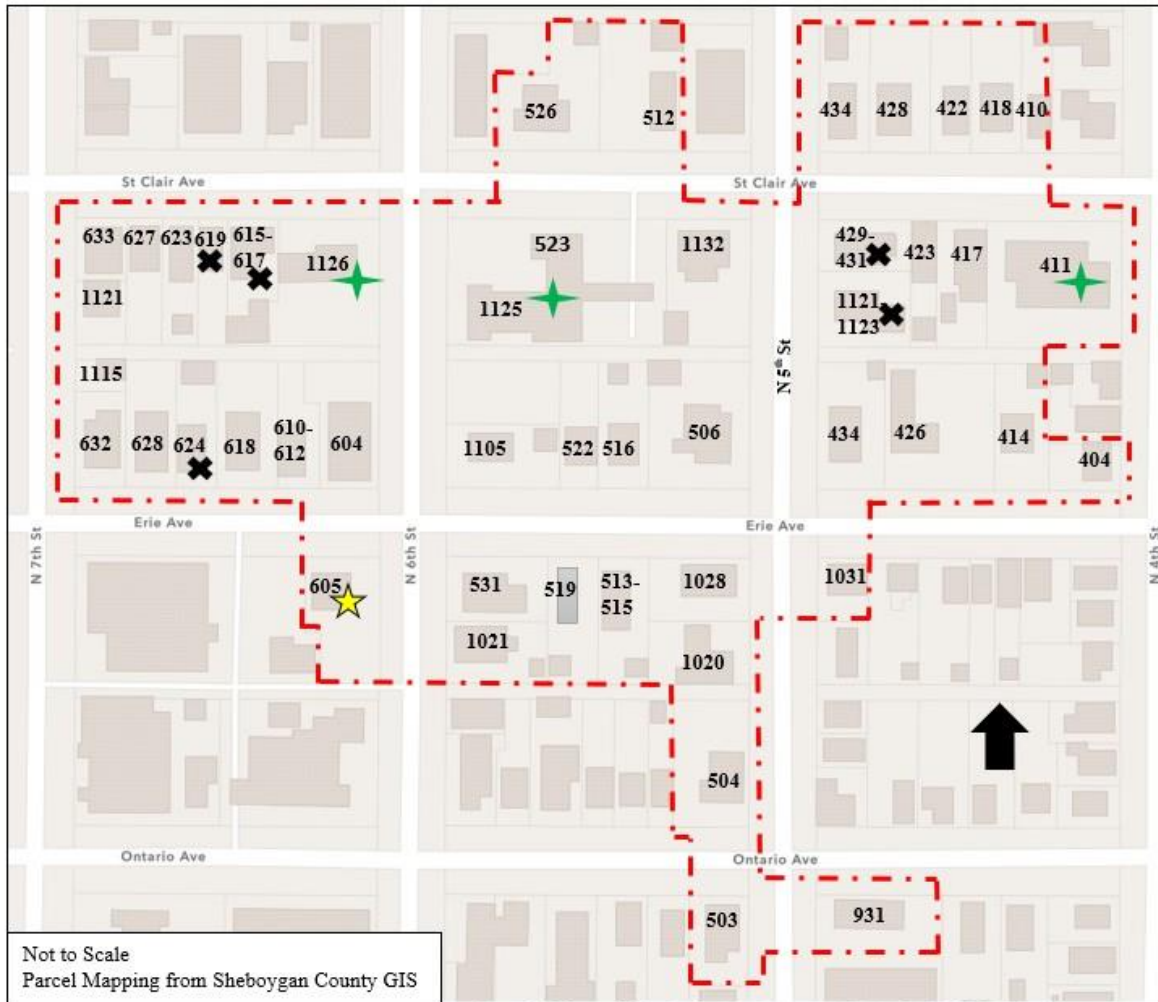
³ “Final Report,” 270-271.

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404 Erie Avenue	Arthur & Hulda Bleck House	1904	129023	C
414 Erie Avenue	Plath-Roenitz House	1876	82292	C
426 Erie Avenue	William F. & Mary Hubert House	1922	82293	C
434 Erie Avenue	William B. & Mamie Hawkins House	1909-10	82294	C
506 Erie Avenue	Louis & Marie Testwuide House	1902	82295	C
513-515 Erie Avenue	House	c1893	82439	C
516 Erie Avenue	Dr. Almon and Emma Clarke House	1888	128669	C
519 Erie Avenue	Godfrey Stamm House	1884	82467	C
522 Erie Avenue	House	c1870	129022	C
531 Erie Avenue	Mrs. Caroline Morris House	1893	245661	C
604 Erie Avenue	Zion Reformed Church	1888	29387	C
605 Erie Avenue	Eliza Prange House	1923	82296	C; NR
610-612 Erie Avenue	Zion Reformed Church Rectory/Rev. William & Emma Horstmeier House	1916	129020	C
618 Erie Avenue	Watson D. & Sarah Crocker House	1884; c1910	129019	C
624 Erie Avenue	House	1885	82469	NC
628 Erie Avenue	Joseph G. & Mary End House	1883	82297	C
632 Erie Avenue	Addison D. & Martha Barrows House	1893	82298	C
503 Ontario Avenue	Henry & Lydia Jung House	1900	82334	C
504 Ontario Avenue	Donohue Family House	1889; 1922	82437	C
410 St. Clair Avenue	George & Mabel Hart House	1901	128750	C
411 St. Clair Avenue	Sheboygan Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M.	1929	71566	C
417 St. Clair Avenue	George B. & Nellie Mattoon House	1886	82338	C
418 St. Clair Avenue	Eugene A. & Marian Zundel House	1896	128749	C
422 St. Clair Avenue	Cyrus E. & Wilhelmine George House	1895	128748	C
423 St. Clair Avenue	House	1881	128747	C
428 St. Clair Avenue	Queen Anne House	c1891	128746	C
429-431 St. Clair Avenue	Duplex	1990	128475	NC
434 St. Clair Avenue	House	1870	128744	NC
512 St. Clair Avenue	Edward R. & Gertrude Bowler House	1910	128743	C
526 St. Clair Avenue	Otto & Jennie Ballschmeider House	c1910; 1922	128741	C
615-617 St. Clair Avenue	Fred Sr. & Eva Karste House	c1902	128740	NC
619 St. Clair Avenue	Mrs. Johanna Wolters House	1873	128739	NC
623 St. Clair Avenue	House	1893	128738	C
627 St. Clair Avenue	George & Louise Sullivan House	c1910	128737	C
633 St. Clair Avenue	Alfred O. Gutsch House	1912	82340	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)



INDUSTRY BARONS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Period of Significance: c1868-1954

- - - - - = Historic Boundary
- ✘ = Non-Contributing
- ★ = Potentially Individually Eligible
- ★ = National Register Listed



View of 434, 426 and 414 Erie Avenue in the proposed Industry Barons Historic District.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
North Avenue Historic District	See Table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The North Avenue Historic District was identified as potentially eligible per the 2006 City of Sheboygan survey. The district was confirmed as eligible per a formal Determination of Eligibility that was completed in 2016 and evaluated by SHPO and confirmed as potentially eligible in December 2017. The proposed district, which at that time was comprised of forty-seven properties, was considered significant under Criterion C: Architecture, as “a compact collection of intact, early-to-mid-twentieth century houses (and a school)” that were executed in a variety of styles popular in Sheboygan from 1925 to 1961--the span of which represented the district’s Period of Significance.⁴



1103, 1107, 1113 and 1119 North Avenue (l to r) in the proposed North Avenue Historic District.

Following re-review with SHPO in 2021, the boundary was slightly revised, removing the homes along the north side of the 1300-1400 block of North Avenue, while adding three homes on the south side of the 1000 block of North Avenue, resulting in a total of forty resources, all of which are considered to be contributing to the district’s significance under Criterion C. The revised boundary resulted in a slightly shorter Period of Significance that ranges from 1925 to

1951. Although some exterior sheathings have been changed since last evaluated, all the homes in the proposed district continue to be considered contributing to the district’s significance. Additionally, North High School, located at 1226 North Avenue, may be potentially *individually* eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture. Additional research and an interior inspection would need to be completed to fully confirm.

At the time of the 2021 re-evaluation, consideration was given to expanding the boundary in order to include Congregation Beth El (1951; 1964) at 1007 North Avenue (AHI#128823), the interior of which was reviewed during fieldwork, along with SHPO. However, following review, it was determined that the synagogue should not be included in the district but, instead, could be individually eligible on its own under Criterion C: Architecture, as a very good example of the Contemporary (Stripped Modernism) style.

⁴ “North Avenue Residential Historic District,” Determination of Eligibility prepared by Heritage Research Ltd., (Brian J. Faltinson), August 2006, formally determined eligible on 13 December 2007.

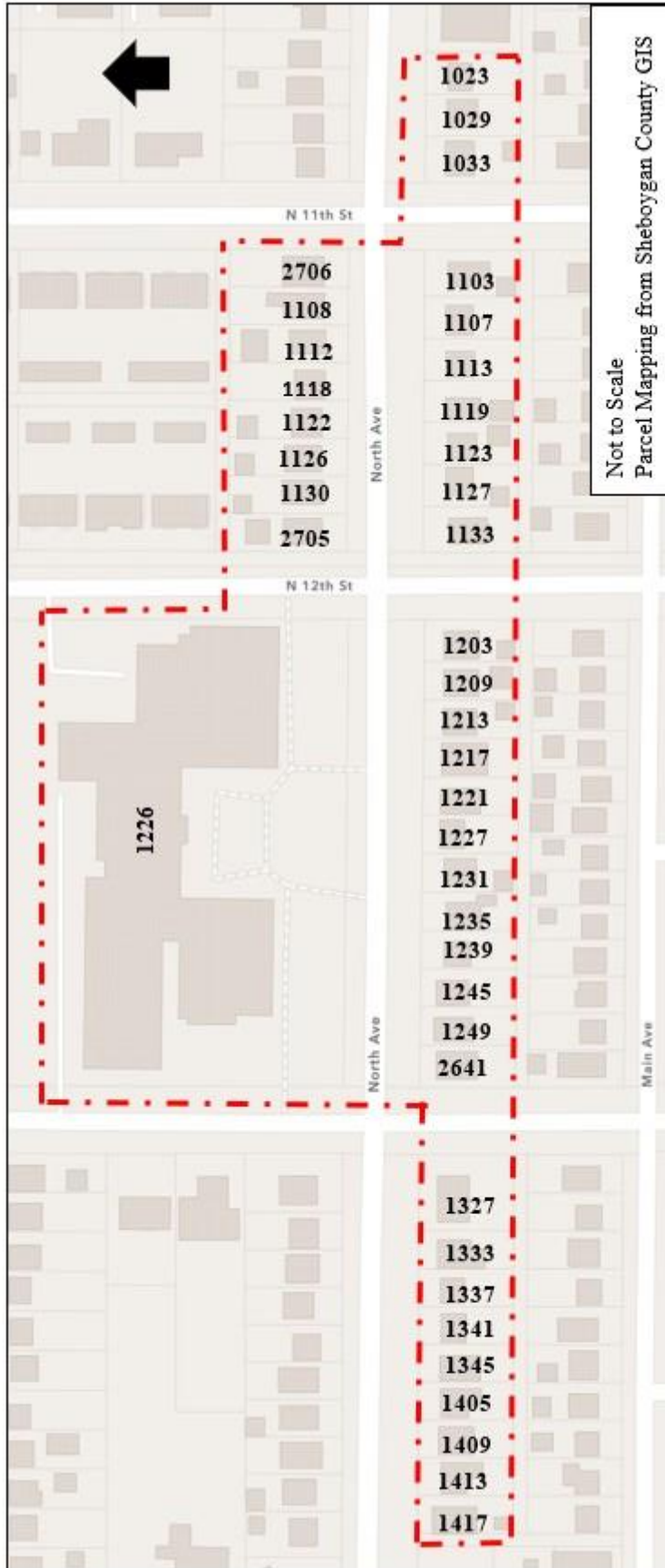
NORTH AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2706 N. 11 th Street	Aurelia Ebenreiter House	1940	131754	C
2705 N. 12 th Street	Elmer & Florence Sutter House	1951	131761	C
2641 N. 13 th Street	John Niesing House	1951	131729	C
1023 North Avenue	Gus. & Henrietta Kroening House	1939	128830	C
1029 North Avenue	Walter & Wilma Stapel House	1939	128829	C
1033 North Avenue	Lester & Anna Kading House	1950	245659	C
1103 North Avenue	Oscar & Bertha Stromer House	1936	131750	C
1108 North Avenue	Clyde & Cora Hiers House	1939	131753	C
1107 North Avenue	Harry & Lorraine Zabel House	1936	128828	C
1112 North Avenue	August Warnecke House	1941	131755	C
1113 North Avenue	John Jr. & Hilda Sessler House	1940	128827	C
1118 North Avenue	Paul & Arlene Brand House	1942	131756	C
1119 North Avenue	Theodore & Lucille Grasse House	1937	128826	C
1122 North Avenue	Sylvester & Adeline Hammes House	1941	131758	C
1123 North Avenue	Alfred & Edna Hartman House	1937	131749	C
1126 North Avenue	Elmo & Emma Nelson House	1941	131759	C
1127 North Avenue	Oscar & Olivia Ostergaard House	1930	128825	C
1130 North Avenue	George & Della Andre House	1937	131760	C
1133 North Avenue	Carl & Irene Wagner House	1937	131747	C
1203 North Avenue	Harvey & Linda Maas House	1938	131746	C
1209 North Avenue	Frank & Hattie Fibiger House	1930	131744	C
1213 North Avenue	Robert & Lenore Keil House	1928	131742	C
1217 North Avenue	Raymond Quasius House	1948	131740	C
1221 North Avenue	Martin & Mary Boerner House	1937	131739	C
1226 North Avenue	North High School	1938; 1978	82329	C
1227 North Avenue	Raymond & Coretta Ottensmann House	1936	131737	C
1231 North Avenue	Emil & Alma Maas House	1928	128823	C
1235 North Avenue	Clarence & Cora Schort House	1931	131735	C
1239 North Avenue	Harry & Selma Hoekstra House	1938	131733	C
1245 North Avenue	Albert & Marcella Baumann House	1932	131732	C
1249 North Avenue	William & Anna Kahnt House	1927	131730	C
1327 North Avenue	Edwin & Laura Schaetzer House	1928	128822	C
1333 North Avenue	John & Mary Seyferth House	1930	131728	C
1337 North Avenue	LeRoy & Ruth Gierke House	1938	131515	C
1341 North Avenue	Edward & Anna Mueller House	1927	128821	C
1345 North Avenue	Elmer & Hilda Hallwachs House	1936	131725	C
1405 North Avenue	Henry & Viola Gassert House	1939	131724	C
1409 North Avenue	Walter Piper House	1940	131723	C
1413 North Avenue	Herman & Hilda Luedke House	1941	131721	C
1417 North Avenue	John & Meta Landgraf House	1925	131516	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



NORTH AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance: 1925-1951

All homes and the school are considered to be contributing

--- = Historic Boundary

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
North Second Street Historic District	See Table	Additional Research Required

Description and Statement of Significance

The proposed North Second Street Historic District is largely comprised of medium-to-large-sized, single-family residences; however, it does include a single duplex, as well as a decorative concrete traffic safety barrier. The district is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as it encompasses a compact concentration of the following architectural styles or forms popular between the 1880s and the late 1950s: Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Arts and Crafts, Craftsman, Bungalow, Prairie School, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, and Contemporary. The district includes a total of thirty-nine dwellings, with just five properties believed to be non-contributing. The Period of Significance is from 1888 to 1959. Note that the boundary was altered from that delineated in 2006, at which time thirty-four homes were included in the building count.⁵

Of the thirty-four contributing homes in the district, the William A. and Ella Knilans House (1912; AHI#82260) at 1328 N. 3rd Street was previously identified as potentially individually eligible through an evaluation for the state tax credit rehabilitation program.

Prior to the area’s full development as a residential neighborhood, the south side of the 200 block of Huron Avenue was home to the Sheboygan Knitting Company, along with a few small homes. The company was reportedly destroyed by fire in 1904, after which large homes were built there. Through the use of city directories and other resources, it was uncovered that a small number of homes in the proposed district were, in fact, moved into it, including the Charles and Emma Zschetzsche House (c1899; AHI#82309) at 315-317 Huron Street, which was previously located at 824 Virginia Avenue. Despite identifying the subject district as potentially eligible in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), additional research is needed to confirm a few of the construction dates (through the use of tax rolls), dates of alterations, as well as to fully confirm when a few of the houses were moved into to the district.⁶

⁵ “Final Report,” 270-271. Following review of the 2006 district boundary, Dr. Daina Penkiunas asked that the homes along Long Court be researched for their potential inclusion into the proposed district. Research revealed that the houses did, indeed, fall into the Period of Significance for the proposed district.

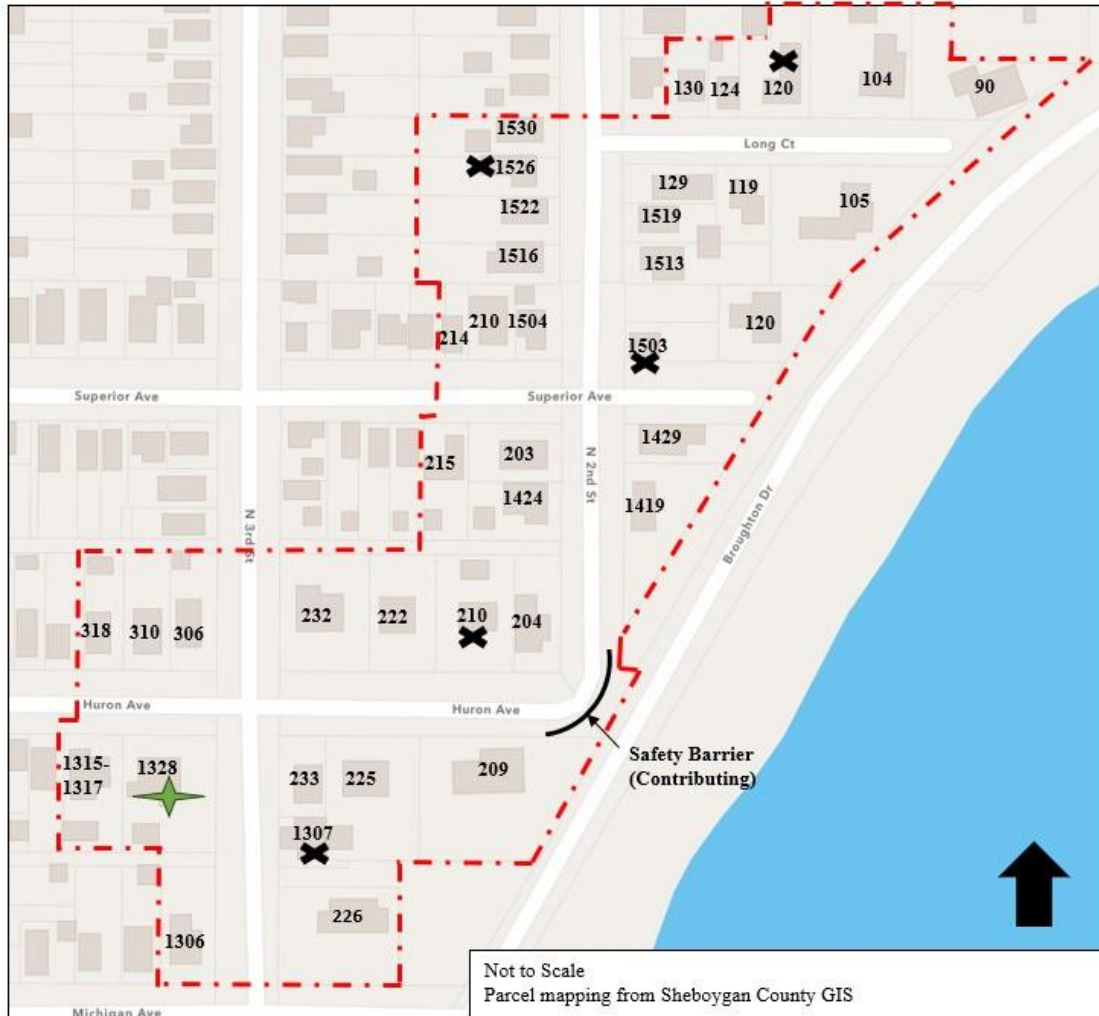
⁶ Although a more recent newspaper article indicates that there was a fire in 1904, a 1920 article simply states that the building was razed, Jan Hildebrand, “Company-published Book Details 100 Year History of Wigwam Mills,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 February 2006, 21; “Hand Knit Hosiery Co. Has Made Rapid Strides; Two Rivers Plant Moved Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 November 1920, 2. A search of the local paper for a 1904 at the firm did not produce any results.

NORTH SECOND STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
1419 N. 2 nd Street	John W. and Margaret Perry Jr. House	1922	129257	C
1424 N. 2 nd Street	Martin & Bertha Koehn House	1912	71559	C
1429 N. 2 nd Street	Mrs. Emma Heerman House	1926	82496	C
1503 N. 2 nd Street	House	1865	129256	NC
1504 N. 2 nd Street	Frank & Celia Horwitz House	1927	129255	C
1513 N. 2 nd Street	Charles E. & Emma Broughton House/ Fred A. & Lorelai Karste House	c1900; 1921; 1936	129254	C
1516 N. 2 nd Street	Ephraim & Elizabeth Fontaine House	1925	129253	C
1519 N. 2 nd Street	Hugo & Edna Kaems House	1923	129252	C
1522 N. 2 nd Street	Henry G. & Anna Pott House/ Anton H. & Mary Schmitt House	c1890; 1923	129251	C
1526 N. 2 nd Street	House	c1887	129250	NC
1530 N. 2 nd Street	Victor & Gretchen Schulz House	1928	129249	C
1306 N. 3 rd Street	Charles Jr. & Ellen Voigt House	1936	129241	C
1317 N. 3 rd Street	Arthur Jr. & Patricia Kroos House	1947	129240	NC
1328 N. 3 rd Street	William A. & Ella Knilans House	1912	82260	C
204 Huron Avenue	Henry A. & Carlie Detling House	1912	128973	C
209 Huron Avenue	Edmund R. & Mary Knauf House	1952	246430	C
210 Huron Avenue	John & Nancy Farrelly House	1991	128972	NC
222 Huron Avenue	Clarence & Clara Leverenz House	1918	128971	C
225 Huron Avenue	Anton & Edith Hoenigsberg House	1916	128970	C
232 Huron Avenue	John W. & Meta Hansen House	1914	82308	C
233 Huron Avenue	Edward & Hattie Voigt House	1929	128998	C
306 Huron Avenue	Dr. W. Walter & Blanche Wick House	1912	242714	C
310 Huron Avenue	Abraham & Lena Moser	Ca. 1910	128979	C
315-317 Huron Avenue	Charles & Emma Zschetzsche House	c1899	82309	C
318 Huron Avenue	August & Antonia Rathsburg House	c1912	128978	C
Huron Avenue at N. 2 nd Street	Concrete traffic safety barrier	c1920s	246455	C
90 Long Court	Mrs. Esther Thieman House	1959	246449	C
104 Long Court	Capt. Thomas & Mary Long House	1888	71563	C
105 Long Court	House	1875; 1949	246450	C
119 Long Court	Arwin E. & Norma Heerman House	1926	245451	C
120 Long Court	House	1990	246454	NC
124 Long Court	Lee W. Zundel House	1913	246452	C
129 Long Court	Frederick & Amy Steinhaus House	1938	128944	C
130 Long Court	Roy & Helen Reynolds House	1928	128943	C
226 Michigan Avenue	Fred A. & Clara Dennett House	1906	128852	C
120 Superior Avenue	Mrs. Gustav H. Guenther Duplex	1950	246453	C
203 Superior Avenue	Otto & Harriet Schreier House	1922	128728	C
210 Superior Avenue	Mrs. Clara Steimle House	1928	128726	C
214 Superior Avenue	Mrs. Rosalie Gangelbauer House	1890	128727	C
215 Superior Avenue	Eugene & Sylvia Wasserman House	1954	128725	C

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)



NORTH SECOND STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Period of Significance: 1888-1959

- - - = Historic Boundary
- X** = Non-Contributing
- ★ = Potentially Individually Eligible



232 and 222 Huron Avenue and 1306 N. 3rd Street (l to r) In the proposed North Second Street Historic District.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
North Third Street Historic District	See Table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Following re-review with SHPO in February 2021, the boundary was adjusted slightly on both the north and the south. Considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, the proposed residential historic district is comprised of a total of twenty-five, single-family homes that reflect the architectural styles popular in Wisconsin from the 1920s to the 1950s. Styles represented in the district include Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Art Moderne, Contemporary, Usonian and Ranch. Of the twenty-five houses, twenty-four are considered to be contributing. The Period of Significance is from 1925 to 1957.

Located within the proposed district is the Jean C. and Laura Vollrath House (1928; AHI#12015, pictured below) at 227 Euclid Avenue. In addition to being a contributing resource to the district, it is also recommended as potentially eligible on an individual basis, as a very good and highly intact example of English-inspired, Tudor Revival style of architecture.



The Jean C. and Laura Vollrath House (1928) at 227 Euclid Avenue in the proposed North Third Street Historic District.

NORTH THIRD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2206 N. 3 rd Street	Andrew & Sabine Hertel House	1949	129122	C
2209 N. 3 rd Street	Robert & Erna Vollrath House	1952	129121	C
2216 N. 3 rd Street	Eugene Jr. & Elizabeth Pantzer House	1924	242874	C
2304 N. 3 rd Street	Dr. Alton & Emma Schmitt House	1928	129120	C
2305 N. 3 rd Street	Harold Gottsacker House/Eusebius & Constance Garton House	1925	129119	C
2310 N. 3 rd Street	Gerhard & Erna Zimmermann House	1925	129118	C
2315 N. 3 rd Street	Abe & Melitta Heiden House	1942	129093	C
2316 N. 3 rd Street	Erwin & Eleanor/Elinore Sachse House	1929	129117	C
2319 N. 3 rd Street	Melvin & Jessie Smies House	1952	129116	C
2322 N. 3 rd Street	Milton & Tillie Kaumheimer House	1928	129115	C
2328 N. 3 rd Street	Hiram & Ruth Born House	1923	129114	C
2329 N. 3 rd Street	Earl D. & Pearl McBride House	1924	129113	C
2335 N. 3 rd Street	Dr. John & Myra Tasche House	1939	82262	C
2404 N. 3 rd Street	Sam & Celia Leveton House	1957	129112	C
2407 N. 3 rd Street	Fred & Mattie Hainer House	1926	129111	C
2414 N. 3 rd Street	Henry & Marcie Etteldorf House	1925	129110	C
2422 N. 3 rd Street	Francis & Jessie Williams House	1926	129109	C
2428 N. 3 rd Street	John Gordon & Janet Osborn House	1926	129018	C
305 Bell Avenue	Earl & Nellie Wedepohl House	1927	128461	C
312 Bell Avenue	Theodore & Lydia Grube House	1928	128455	C
205 Euclid Avenue	Carl & Janet Ross House	1957	129017	C
216 Euclid Avenue	Isaac C. & Elsie Thomas House	1925	129018	C
224 Euclid Avenue	Dr. William H. & Bernice Neumann House	1926	129016	C
227 Euclid Avenue	Jean C. & Laura Vollrath House	1928	129015	C
305 Euclid Avenue	Mike Brandt House	1984	245660	NC

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR HISTORIC BOUNDARY MAP



2310, 2316, 2322 and 2328 N. 3rd Street (l to r) in the proposed North Third Street Historic District.



NORTH THIRD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Period of Significance: 1923-1957

- - - - - = Historic Boundary
- ✘ = Non-Contributing
- ★ = Potentially Individually Eligible

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Northern Apartments	See table below	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The Northern Apartments Historic District includes six, Colonial Revival-style apartment buildings and their garages; three apartment buildings are located on the 2700 block of N. 11th Street, with the other three opposite them on the 2700 block of N. 12th Street.



2718-2724 N. 11th Street (1948) is one of the six, four-unit apartment buildings that make up the proposed Northern Apartments Historic District.

The construction of the subject twenty-four rental units (in six buildings) was approved in September 1947 by Thomas R. King, the State Director of the Federal Housing Authority, under the FHA Veterans Emergency Housing program. Financed by the Bank of Sheboygan with a mortgage of \$197,000 (and insured by the FHA under Title VI of the National Housing Act), the apartment buildings, with an estimated cost of \$24,000 each, were built by Arthur, Raymond, and Leslie Quasius under the corporate name of Northern Apartments, Inc. Prior to their

construction, twenty converted army barracks (with three apartments each) were built for veterans in the vicinity of Union Avenue and 22nd Street (no longer extant). Each unit would have a basement, main floor with kitchen dining and living room and two bedrooms and a bath on the second level. Completion of the project, including landscaping, was anticipated for 1 October 1948. The three apartments along 11th Street were completed in 1948, while the three on 12th were finished in 1949. In 1956, the apartment buildings were sold by the Quasius family to Emil Hersh and Isadore Weiss, both of Milwaukee. The apartment buildings continue to serve Sheboyganites as rental units.⁷

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, although offering modest Colonial Revival styling, the buildings are relatively vernacular in appearance and are not considered potentially eligible in

⁷ “New Housing Project Here Gets Approval,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 September 1947, 1; “Ground to be Broken for 6 New Buildings,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 September 1947, 1; “Excavating is Begun for 6 New Apartment Buildings in the City,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 September 1947, 1; “Permits for Building are Issued Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 September 1947, 7; “Northern Apartments Are Progressing Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 May 1948, 10. “Abandonment of the Veterans’ Housing Project is Voted Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 April 1953, 1; 330 “Shares of Stock are Sold in Apartments,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 January 1956, 5; “Final Survey,” 274.

that regard. The six apartment buildings are, however, considered potentially eligible under Criterion A: History for their association with the Federal Housing Administration’s effort to provide needed housing following World War II and, specifically, for veterans. Although the 2007 survey included the eight apartment buildings immediately adjacent to the north (four each on N. 11th and N. 12th streets), it was identified, following additional research and SHPO review in 2021, that only the six apartments on the south end of the block were built specifically as veterans housing.

NORTHERN APARTMENTS BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2718-2724 N. 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1948	131566	C
2726-2732 N. 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1948	131567	C
2734-2740 N. 11 th Street	Northern Apartments	1948	131568	C
2717-2723 N. 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	131501	C
2725-2731 N. 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	131502	C
2733-2739 N. 12 th Street	Northern Apartments	1949	131560	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR HISTORIC BOUNDARY MAP



2717-2723 N. 12th Street (1949) is one of the six, four-unit apartment buildings in the proposed Northern Apartments Historic District.



NORTHERN APARTMENTS

Period of Significance: 1948-1949

All Six Apartment Buildings are Contributing

- - - - - = Historic Boundary

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Plymouth Lane Pilgrim Houses	See table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Completed between late 1939 and early 1940, the Plymouth Lane Pilgrim Houses historic district is a single block comprised of fourteen single-family homes on a modestly curved street, rather than the conventional grid plan. The one-story, four-room homes were built by Pilgrim Homes of Milwaukee, which had, by then, built over 100 homes in various locations in Wisconsin, including Port Washington, Two Rivers and Madison. Built according to Federal Housing Authority (FHA) standards, this was the largest “group housing” project ever undertaken in the city of Sheboygan. The cost of each home was estimated to be about \$4,000 and the subdivision was fully improved with city sewer and water, gas and electricity, and sidewalks. Financing was FHA approved and the interest rate was at 4 ½ percent. The first home was completed by the end of November 1939 and open for public viewing, with furnishings provided by H.C. Prange Co. As of October 1940, five homes were still available for purchase; if not sold, they would be available for rent. As of June 1941, four homes had still not yet sold.⁸

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the one-story, single-family homes do offer a modest Colonial appearance, but they do not exhibit any particular style such that they would be eligible in that regard. Finally, however, the construction of the fourteen small homes, which were built under FHA guidelines and laid out on a curved street, were part of a greater “industrial expansion program” for the City of Sheboygan and are considered potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Community Planning and Development).



View of east side of Plymouth Lane in the Plymouth Lane Pilgrim Houses Historic District.

⁸ “Pilgrim Houses and George Kroeff are Taking Initiative to Build Subdivision,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 September 1939, 2; “14 One-Family Homes Are on Building Permits This Week,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 September 1939, 8; “Inspection of New Home Scheduled,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 November 1939, 2; “Pilgrim Houses Opens Office At Site of Homes,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 January 1940, 8; Pilgrim Houses, Advertisement, *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 January 1940, 9, includes photo that identifies the sales office in the subdivision; “Final Survey,” 276-77.

PLYMOUTH LANE PILGRIM HOUSES BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2203 Plymouth Lane	1939	131559	C
2204 Plymouth Lane	1939	131548	C
2207 Plymouth Lane	1939	131558	C
2208 Plymouth Lane	1939	131549	C
2211 Plymouth Lane	1939	131557	C
2212 Plymouth Lane	1939	131412	C
2217 Plymouth Lane	1939	131556	C
2220 Plymouth Lane	1939	131414	C
2221 Plymouth Lane	1939	131416	C
2225 Plymouth Lane	1939	131555	C
2226 Plymouth Lane	1939	131550	C
2231 Plymouth Lane	1939	131553	C
2232 Plymouth Lane	1939	131551	C
2236 Plymouth Lane	1939	131552	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR HISTORIC BOUNDARY MAP



Photo from advertisement for Pilgrim Houses in *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 January 1940, 9.



PLYMOUTH LANE PILGRIM HOUSES

Period of Significance: 1939-1940

All Homes in District are Contributing

- - - - - = Historic Boundary

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
St. Dominic Catholic Church Complex	See Below	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Generally bounded by Geele Avenue on the north, Cleveland Avenue on the north, N. 21st Street on the east and N. 22nd on the west, the St. Dominic Catholic Church Complex is comprised of five buildings, including a combined church/school/temporary convent quarters at 2108 N. 21st Street (1927-28; AHI#131545); rectory #1 (1927; AHI#131544) at 2020 N. 21st Street; rectory #2 (1955; AHI#131646) at 2133 N. 22nd Street; church (1966; AHI#131546) at 2136 N. 21st Street; and a parish activities center and gymnasium (2006; AHI#246393) at circa 2120 N. 21st Street, the lattermost building being the only one that is not considered to be contributing. A contributing belltower (Ca. 1966; AHI#246394) is also located along N. 21st Street, south of the 1965 church and in front of the 2006 parish center.

Due to overcrowding at Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church at 818 Huron Avenue, St. Dominic Catholic Church was formed in 1926, the fifth parish to derive from Holy Name. Located in the city's growing northwest side, the congregation purchased a total of twenty acres, platted it as the St. Dominic Addition, which was annexed to the city in 1927. Individual lots were then sold off for home construction which, in turn, helped to finance the construction of their new campus building program. After laying the cornerstone in July 1927, the first mass was held in the church on Christmas Day, although some interior finishes of the school and temporary convent quarters were not yet complete. Designed by Milwaukee architect Mark Pfaller, dedication occurred on 15 January 1928. While estimated to cost \$80,000, the actual cost was \$115,000. Also in 1928, the first rectory was completed at 2020 N. 21st Street at a cost of \$8,000. Designed by W. C. Weeks, Inc., the first unit of the convent (no longer extant, formerly located at 2113 N. 22nd Street) was completed in 1936 and the convent quarters in the church/school building were converted for use as additional classrooms. The north portion of the convent was completed until 1952; a portion of the new space was initially used for student overflow. In 1955, a new, significantly larger rectory designed by Satre & Senescall was built at 2133 N. 22nd Street and, in 1966, a new church, designed by Bray Associated Architects, Inc., was completed east of the rectory. The former church quarters were remodeled in 1967 for classroom use, as originally planned back in 1927. In 2004, the convent--a portion of which had been used as the church office--was torn down to make way for the parish activities center and gymnasium, which was completed in 2006. In 2002, a new entrance that connects the 1965 church with the 2006 parish center was completed.⁹

⁹ "Plans for Church Are Being Made," *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 August 1926, 1; "St. Dominic Congregation Buys Property in City for Buildings," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 October 1926, 4; "North Siders Favor Annexing of Sub-Division to Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 November 1926, 8; "Contracts for \$80,000 Church Here to be Let in the Near Future," *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 May 1927, 3; "Fist Mass in New Church on Christmas Day," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 December 1927, 4; "Dedication of Church to Take Place Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 January 1928, 1; "Dedication Services Conducted at St. Dominic's On Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 January 1928, 3; "Permits for Building Are Issued Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 March 1951, 14; "Building Operations

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the 1965 church was built specifically to reflect the new liturgy following Vatican II. With few visible alterations, the Lawrence Bray-designed continues to reflect its 1960s Contemporary features, both inside and out and, as a result, is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. Although missing its stand-alone convent, and despite the addition of a modern parish hall, the church property also stands as a very good example of a church complex.

SAINT DOMINIC CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

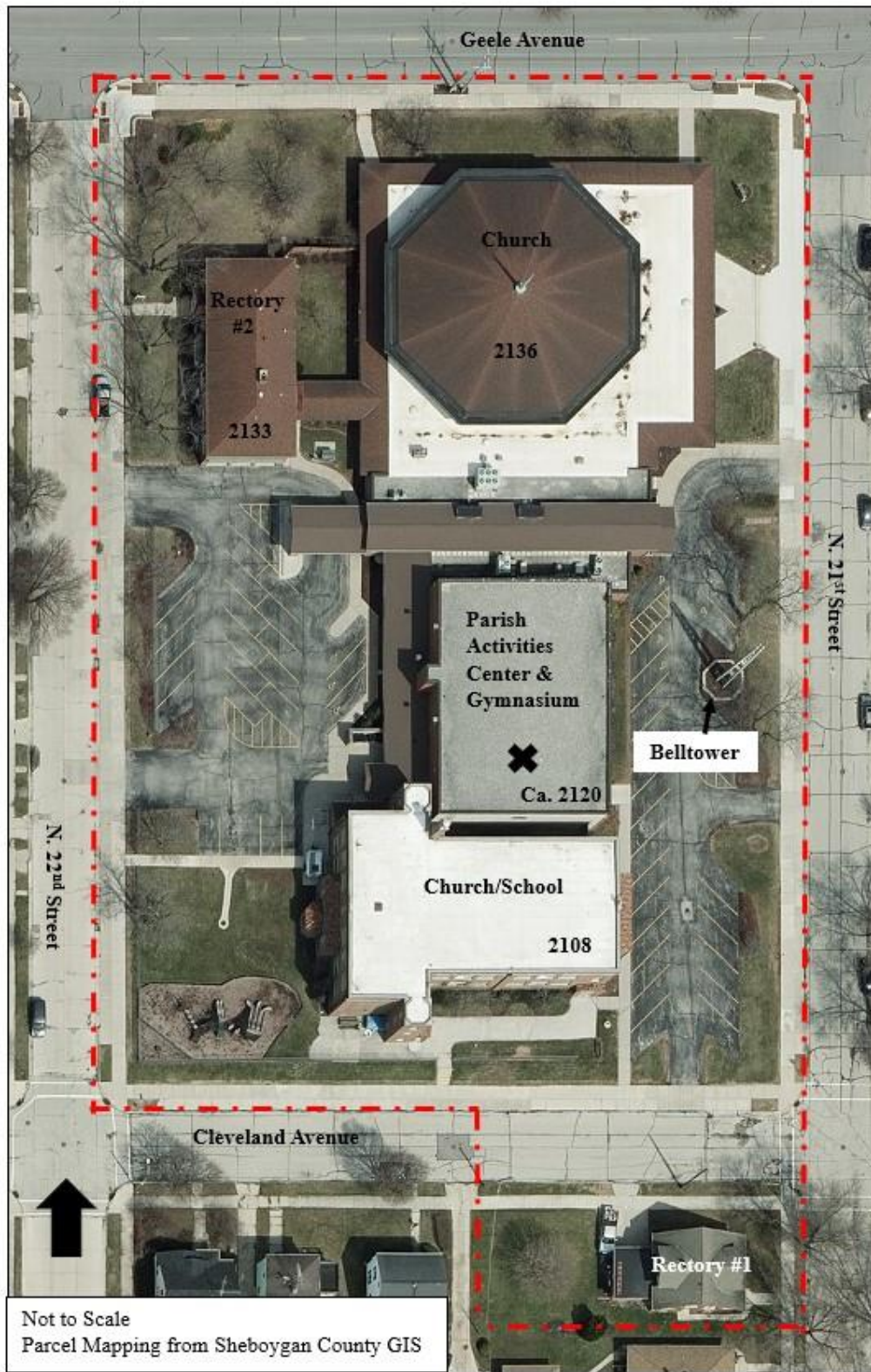
ADDRESS	RESOURCE	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
2020 N. 21 st Street	Rectory #1	1927	131544	C
2108 N. 21 st Street	Church, School & Temporary Convent Quarters	1927-28	131545	C
Ca. 2120 N. 21 st Street	Parish Activity Center & Gymnasium	2006-2007	246393	NC
“	Belltower/Carillion	Ca. 1966	246394	C
2136 N. 21 st Street	Church	1966	131546	C
2133 N. 22 nd Street	Rectory #2	1955	131646	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR CHURCH COMPLEX BOUNDARY MAP



St. Dominic’s Catholic Church (1966), 2136 N. 21st Street.

Completed at St. Dominic’s Convent,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 August 1952, 25, includes photo; “Recently Completed Rectory Being Occupied By Priests,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 January 1956, 23; Shirley Jarvis, “School Gets A ‘New Look’,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 September 1967, 22; “St. Dominic’s Church Dedicated,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 December 1966, 8; “Final Report,” 152.



Saint Dominic Catholic Church Complex
Period of Significance: 1927-1966

- - - - - = Historic Boundary
 X = Non-Contributing

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name South Seventeenth Street Historic District	AHI# See Table	NRHP Evaluation Not Eligible
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Description and Statement of Significance

This residential district is comprised of homes built between 1926 and 1954, along with one tavern. No information was provided in the 2006 Final Report regarding the district’s potential eligibility; however, it is assumed that it was, at that time, seen as a nice collection of small homes built between the 1920s and the 1950s. Additional research indicates that this district consists of two subdivisions—Grams Subdivision and Grams Subdivision No. 2, platted in 1926 and 1927, respectively. The subdivision was developed by real estate man August W. Grams, following land purchase from the Gilman family heirs. Grams was among the four founders of Sheboygan’s South and West Side Advancement Association, which was established in 1914. At the time of his death, Grams resided at 2412 S. 15th Street.¹⁰

Following review in 2021, it was apparent that a number of the S. 17th Street homes have undergone alterations including new siding and windows. Although certainly larger than a similar collection of 1920s-1950s-era homes on North Avenue (see write-up for the North Avenue Historic District), the North Avenue collection retains a greater degree of integrity and, therefore, the South Seventeenth Street Historic District is not recommended eligible for the National Register.

SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	DATE	AHI#
1429 S. 17 th Street	House	1926	137835
1433	House	1941	137837
1439	House	1927	137838
1443	House	1941	137838
1447	House	1931	137840
1501	House	1928	137841
1504	House	1928	137866
1507	House	1941	137842
1508	House	1922	137867
1511	House	1950	137843
1512	House	1939	137868
1515	House	1939	137844
1516	House	1935	137870
1521	House	1929	137845
1522	House	1926	137871
1525	House	1932	137846
1526	House	1928	137865
1529	House	1928	137847
1601	House	1925	137849
1602	House	1926	137848

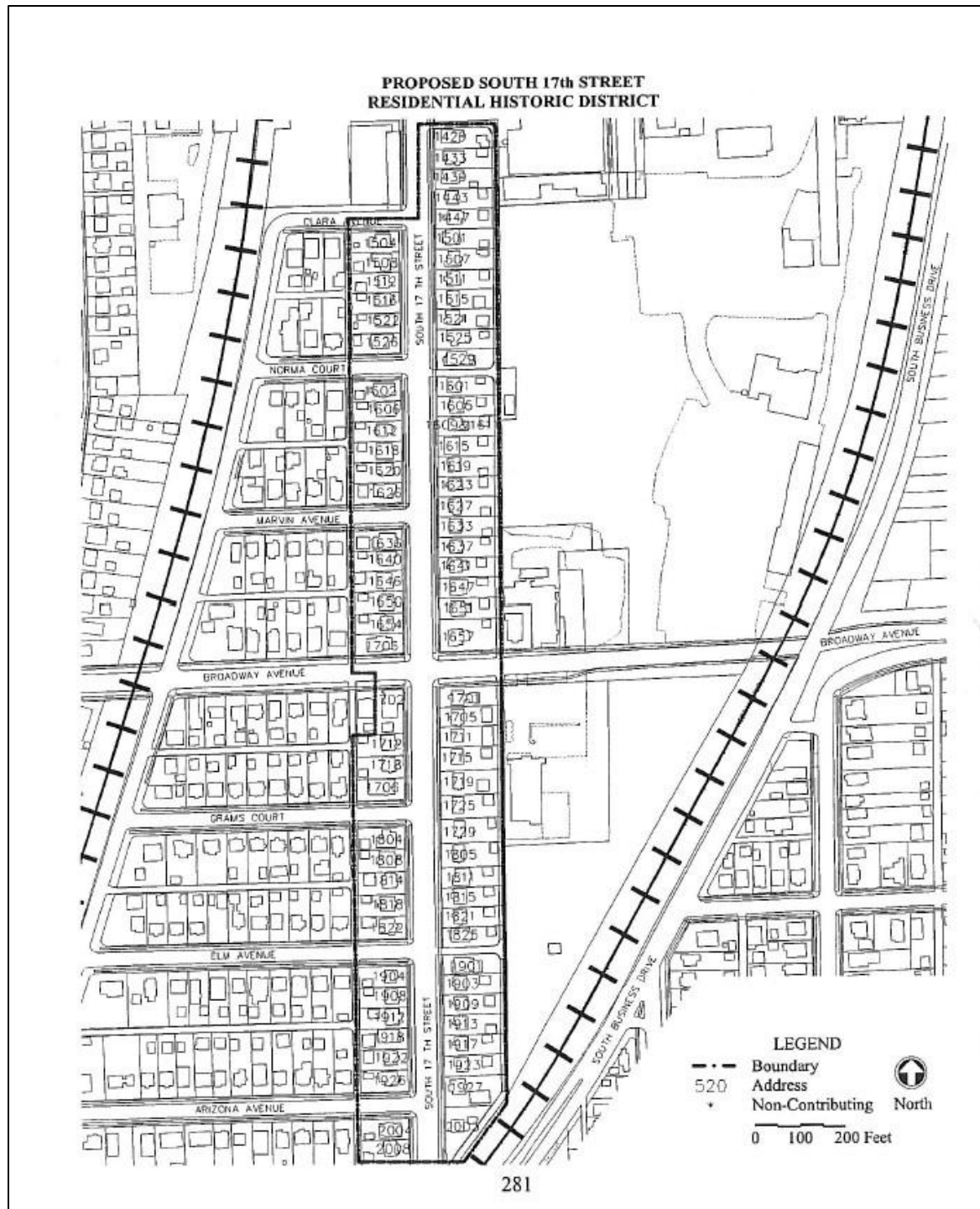
¹⁰ “Permit is Subject of Discussion,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 February 1926, 1, 8; “Subdivision is Planned on the South Side Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 February 1927, 2; “Press Camera Catches Pictures at South and West Side Celebration Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 July 1939, 7; “August W. Grams,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 June 1957, 10.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

1605	House	1939	137850
1606	House	1924	137864
1609-11	House	1941	137851
1612	House	1941	137863
1615	House	1929	137852
1618	House	1951	137862
1619	House	1937	137853
1620	House	1927	137861
1623	House	1938	137854
1626	House	1931	137857
1627	House	1941	137855
1633	House	1938	137858
1636	House	1927	137856
1637	House	1941	137859
1640	House	1926	137860
1641	House	1945	137873
1646	House	1946	137877
1647	House	1940	137874
1650	House	1951	137876
1651	House	1946	137884
1654	House	1940	137878
1657	House	1947	137885
1701	House	1936	137886
1702	Tavern	1950	137879
1705	House	1949	137887
1711	House	1949	137888
1712	House	1948	137881
1715	House	1946	137889
1718	House	1936	137882
1719	House	1946	137890
1725	House	1946	137891
1729	House	1946	137892
1804	House	1946	137914
1805	House	1938	137893
1808	House	1946	137913
1811	House	1950	137894
1814	House	1930	137915
1815	House	1948	137895
1818	House	1937	137912
1821	House	1948	137896
1822	House	1947	137911
1825	House	1937	137897
1901	House	1955	137898
1903	House	1947	137899
1904	House	1941	137910
1908	House	1948	137909
1909	House	1947	137900
1912	House	1929	137916
1913	House	1947	137901
1917	House	1948	137902
1918	House	1927	137908
1922	House	1937	137907
1923	House	1947	137903

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

1926	House	1937	137917
1927	House	1946	137904
2003	House	1939	137918
2004	House	1930	137906
2008	House	1940	137905
1706 Broadway Avenue	Martin A. Rammer House	1941	137880
1706 Grams Court	House	1954	



TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Vollrath Block Historic District	See table	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The Vollrath Block Historic District is a compact collection of mostly 1920s-era residences that were executed in a variety of high architectural styles by the likes of Edgar Stubenrauch, W.C. Weeks, and Charles Hilpertshauser. The proposed district was named for the industrial complex—the Vollrath Company--that was previously located on the block. Following demolition of the factory buildings, the construction of high-end homes began in 1919 and continued through 1932. In 1931, the Pfister House was moved from 528 N. 9th Street (to make way for the construction of a new post office building) to the lot at the northwest corner of the block.¹¹

Following re-review with SHPO in February 2021, the boundary was confirmed to be the same as previously delineated. However, the Pfister house, which was identified previously as non-contributing to the proposed district, is now considered to be contributing, thus making all of the homes on the block contributing. Recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, the district’s Period of Significance is from 1900 to 1932.

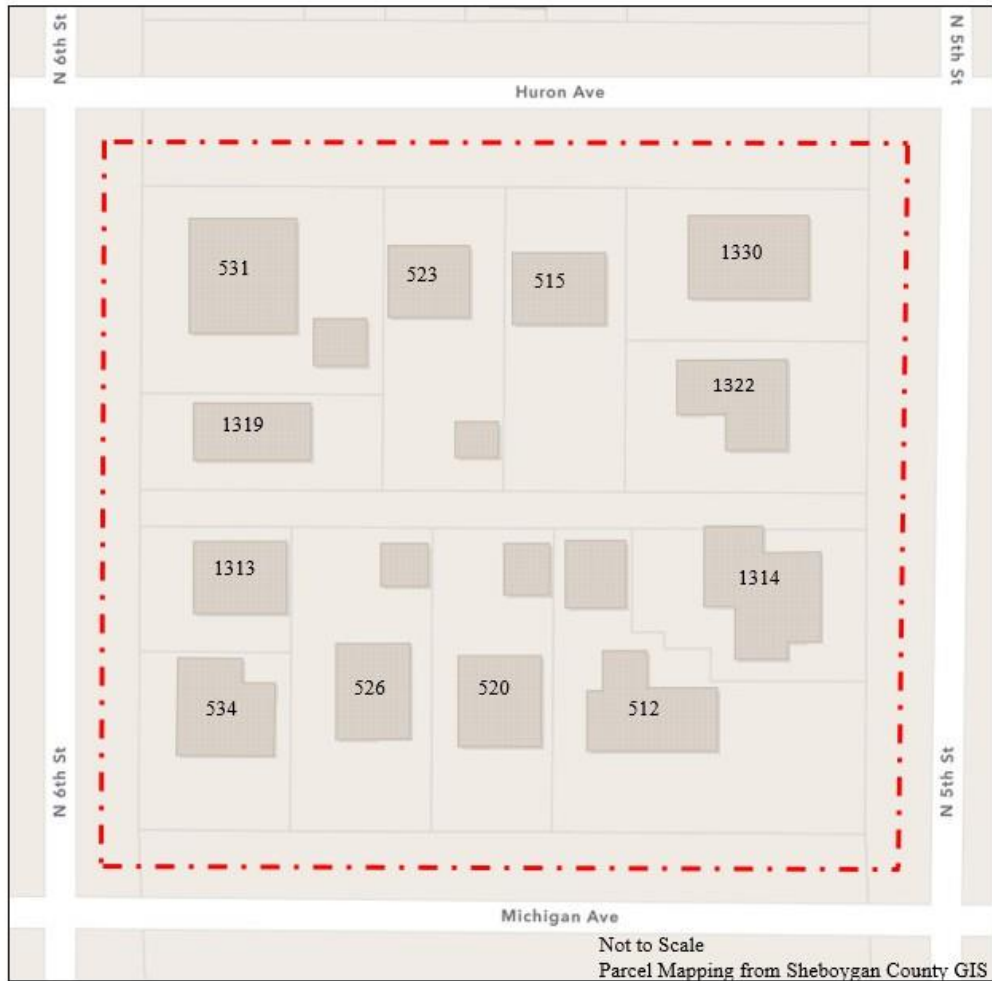
VOLLRATH BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

C = Contributing NC = Non-Contributing

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	AHI#	STATUS
1314 N. 5 th Street	Gustave & Elenor Buchen House	1923	128653	C
1322 N. 5 th Street	Maynard & Emma Douma House	1928	128651	C
1330 N. 5 th Street	John E. & Emma Schmidt House	1924	128646	C
1313 N. 6 th Street	Albert W. & Antoine Korthals	1932	128560	C
1319 N. 6 th Street	Frank & Lydia Trier House	1926	128559	C
515 Huron Avenue	Henry J. & Bertha Becker House	1926	128976	C
523 Huron Avenue	Dr. John & Anna Tasche House	1919	128975	C
531 Huron Avenue	William & Marie Pfister House	1900; Moved 1931	128974	C
512 Michigan Avenue	William & Emilie Jung House	1922	82498	C
520 Michigan Avenue	Charles & Ruth Ebenreiter House	1922	82317	C
526 Michigan Avenue	Ernst & Leilah Wolf House	1930	128876	C
534 Michigan Avenue	Frank & Mayme Rohde House	1930	128875	C

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

¹¹ “Start Activity to Vacate Site of Post Office,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 September 1931, 2; “Issue Permits for Residence, Other Work,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 September 1931, 9, cost of house move cited as \$2,165; “Mrs. William Pfister Dies Suddenly at Home,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 August 1943, 6.



VOLLRATH BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance: 1900-1932

All Homes in District are Contributing



- - - - - = Historic Boundary is drawn to reflect the curbline



526, 520 and 512 Michigan Avenue (l to r) in the proposed Vollrath Block Historic District.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

The table below includes a list of all properties that were considered to be potentially eligible as of the 2006 survey. Since that time, one property, The Sheboygan Press Building, has been listed in the National Register and it is identified as such below. Following the comprehensive list, each of the properties identified as Potentially Eligible in the Recommendation column, are typically discussed in a three-paragraph format that provides a brief description, a brief history of the building, and the National Register criterion under which the property is considered potentially eligible. Those that are no longer believed to be Potentially Eligible include a brief discussion so that the “Not Eligible” evaluation is fully understood. Photos of each property are also included with each discussion. Those that are no longer extant are simply identified as such in the following table.

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	RECOMMENDATION
1032 Alabama Avenue	Ross Glove Company (1926; 1976)	Additional Research Required
733 Broadway Avenue	Croatian National Home (1927)	Potentially Eligible
516 Broughton Drive	Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium and Armory (1942)	NO LONGER EXTANT
3135 Calumet Avenue	Mrs. Henriette Roth House (1918)	Potentially Eligible
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press (1925)	NR-listed on 12/14/2020
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall (1915)	Not Eligible
604 Erie Avenue	German Reformed Church (1888)	Not individually eligible but contributing in a historic district
227 Euclid Avenue	Jean C. and Laura Vollrath House (1928)	See North Third Street Historic District for brief discussion
932 High Street	Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (1892; 1922)	Not Eligible
1116 Huron Street	Fourth Ward School/Eight Ward School/Horace Mann Kindergarten (1868)	Potentially Eligible
1610-1612 Huron Avenue	William & Magdalena Gaecke House (Circa 1882)	Not Eligible
Lake Michigan @ Pennsylvania Avenue	Sheboygan Breakwater Lighthouse/North Pier Lighthouse (1904; 1915)	Potentially Eligible
3201 Lakeshore Drive	Lake View Shooting Park Bandstand (1926)	Not Eligible

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

917 Mead Avenue	Our Savior's Lutheran Church and Parsonage (1953; 1984-1986)	Not Eligible
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. & Rhoda Reiss House (1908)	Potentially Eligible
902-904-906 Michigan Avenue	Charles Hanf Block (1890; circa 1898)	Potentially Eligible
822-828-834 New Jersey Avenue	SS. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church (1911), School (1923) & Rectory (1967)	Potentially Eligible
817 New York Avenue	Edward F.W. Zimmermann Bookstore (1887)	Potentially Eligible
1223-1225-1227 New York Avenue	John H. Allan Seed Co. (1910; 1911; 1917)	Potentially Eligible
314 Niagara Avenue	August & Augusta Kamptz House (1893)	Not Eligible
902 North Avenue	Haider Memorial Chapel, Calvary Cemetery (c1885)	Not Eligible
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church (1851; 1926; 1962)	Potentially Eligible
72 Park Avenue	Sheboygan Water Plant (1887+)	Not Eligible
SW corner Park Avenue & 1 st Street	Sheboygan Water Cistern	NO LONGER EXTANT
209 Pennsylvania Avenue	Lighthouse Keeper's Residence/U.S. Coast Guard Station (1911)	Not Eligible
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	Chicago and North Western Railroad Station (1906)	Potentially Eligible
1221 Pershing Avenue	David & Henrietta Gross House (1931)	Not Eligible
700 and 800 block of Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanties (Ca. 1935+)	819 Riverfront Drive is Potentially Eligible; Additional Research required for those remaining
310 St. Clair Avenue	Eugene A. & Marian Crocker Zundel House (1912)	Potentially Eligible
311 St. Clair Avenue	John P. & Charlotte Reiss House and Carriage House (1912)	Potentially Eligible
411 St. Clair Avenue	Sheboygan Lodge No. 11, F. & A.M. (1929)	Potentially Eligible; See Industry Barons Historic District for brief discussion
612 St. Clair Avenue	Rogers E. & Ruth Crocker House (1887)	Not Eligible
1403 Superior Avenue	Frank & Caroline Hoffmann House (1907)	Not Eligible

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

927 N. Taylor Avenue	Taylor Hill Reservoir (1933)	Formally Determined Eligible on 10/5/2012; remains eligible
1156 Union Avenue	Bock's South Side Drugstore (1930)	Not Eligible
1328 N. 3 rd Street	William and Ella Knilans House (1912)	Potentially Eligible; See South Second Street Historic District for brief discussion
2528 N. 3 rd Street	A. Matt & Dorothy Werner House (1929)	Potentially Eligible
1125 N. 6 th Street & 523 St. Clair Avenue	Zion Reformed Church, Parsonage, and Educational Unit (1954)	Potentially Eligible; See Industry Barons Historic District for brief discussion
1126 N. 6 th Street	Asahel P. and Cynthia Lyman House (1868)	Potentially Eligible; See Industry Barons Historic District for brief discussion
1215 N. 7 th Street	Benjamin B. and Charlotte Locklin House (Circa 1868)	Potentially Eligible
1227 N. 7 th Street	Peter & Mattie Pape Reiss House (1906)	Potentially Eligible
1103 N. 8 th Street	Hilmert Building (Circa 1884)	Potentially Eligible
N. 8 th Street & Ontario Avenue, Fountain Park	Civil War Soldiers' Monument (1889)	Potentially Eligible
1827 N. 10 th Street	Hose Company No. 3 Fire House (1904)	Potentially Eligible
1303 N. 11 th Street	Standard Oil Co. Filling Station (1924)	NO LONGER EXTANT
N. 12 th Street between Superior & Michigan streets	Brick street segment (Circa 1910s)	Not Eligible
1810-1818 N. 13 th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church & Office/Hall (1931; 1995)	Potentially Eligible
1911 N. 13 th Street & 1248 Lincoln Avenue	St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church, Parsonage & Sunday School/Parish Hall (1930; 1955)	Potentially Eligible
2012 & 2024 N. 15 th Street	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company (1911-1924)	Potentially Eligible
1556 N. 16 th Street	Ebenezer Reformed Church (1914; 1926)	Potentially Eligible
1601 S. 7 th Street	General Charles King Memorial Park Entrance Gate (1936)	Not Eligible
2103 S. 7 th Street	Alfred L. and Everett Swart House (1899-1900)	Not Eligible

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

1011 S. 8 th Street	C. Reiss Coal Co. Office Building (1912; 1961; 2007)	Not Eligible
1923 S. 8 th Street	William & Elizabeth Peterson House (Circa 1904)	NO LONGER EXTANT
1924 S. 8 th Street	Charles H. & Gertrude Ryan House (1908)	Potentially Eligible
1010 S. 9 th Street	J.J. Koepsell Co. (c1889)	NO LONGER EXTANT
1909 S. 9 th Street	Alvin & Mabel Trester House (1928)	Not Eligible
1425 S. 10 th Street	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church (1906)	Potentially Eligible
1313 S. 11 th Street	Engine Company No. 2 Fire House (1929)	Not Eligible
1521 S. 12 th Street	August W. Grams Ice Cream Shop (1916)	Not Eligible
2412 S. 12 th Street	Harvey & Antoinette Gibbons House (1928)	Potentially Eligible
1320 S. 13 th Street	H.J. Elvers Store (c1910; 1920s)	Not Eligible
1332 S. 13 th Street	W.A. Knaak Motor Company (c1909; 1916; 1922)	Potentially Eligible

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1032 Alabama Avenue	131291	Additional Research Required

Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story plus raised basement industrial building is comprised of a 1926 brick-clad block, along with a two-story, concrete block addition (1976) and a one-story loading dock addition to the east. Each of the street-facing elevations feature brick piers that rise beyond the height of the building; they alternate with slightly shorter and narrower piers. Between each pier is a window; the west openings are glass block while the openings along the south, Alabama Avenue elevation are two-light glass examples. Aside from window replacement, alterations appear to be limited.



Ross Glove Company (1925), 1032 Alabama Avenue.

The Ross Glove Company was originally founded in 1916 by Hugh Ross, John Spiller, and Frank Brandt. Located at South Water and S. 9th Street, it was incorporated in February 1917 and named the Ross-Spiller Glove Company. In May 1925, construction began on a new, \$32,000 factory building at 1032 Alabama Avenue which was designed by William C. Weeks. By April 1926, Ross bought out his partners and the company was renamed the Ross Glove Company. As of 1929, the company employed approximately 175 people.

From 1925 through the early 1950s, Ross was as a director on the board of the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, serving as its president in his earlier years. From 1946 to 1959, Ross Glove manufactures between 40,000 to 60,000 dozen pair of gloves per year, including various styles of gloves used by the U.S. Army and Air Force. Hugh died in 1957 and the company was taken over by his son Carl. Beginning in 1959, gloves were imported from the Philippines and sold to wholesalers and retailers throughout the United States. A loading dock addition was made to the factory in 1976 and unidentified alterations in the amount of \$48,000 were made in 1989.¹²

Although Hugh Ross was a well-known industrialist, sat on the boards of two local banks, as well as the Vollrath Co., no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion

¹² Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Sheboygan, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1903 updated to 1949); "Improvements Recorded in Western Builder," *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 November 1916, 5, incorporation of company; "Sheboygan's Building Costs in April This Year Total is \$405,447," *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 May 1925, 2; "Hugh Ross Rites Will be Friday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 March 1957, 1, 16; "Three Industries in City Featured by Woman's Club," *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 March 1960, 15; "Ross Glove Addition Tops Permits," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 May 1976, 23; "New Home Construction Leads List of Building Permits," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 October 1989, 19; "Final Report," 102-03, 174.

B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the factory building does not represent any particular style. Although largely intact, it is also not a particularly notable example of an industrial building due to the factory sash replacement and, therefore, it is not recommended potentially eligible in that regard. Finally, the building has, since its completion, dealt in the manufacture or sale of gloves, which continued in business through at least 2021. Its current status, however, is unknown. In any case, the building appears to offer potential eligibility under Criterion A: History (Industry) for its association with the Ross Glove Company. However, additional research (which is beyond the scope of this project) would need to be completed in order to determine how the company compared to other manufacturers in the city and to determine how the company’s production affected the city’s economy overall.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
733 Broadway Avenue	131166	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



National Croatian Home (1927), 733 Broadway Avenue.

This two-story, pressed brick-clad meeting hall is topped with a flat roof that is obscured by a parapet that is finished with stone coping. A series of five brick pilasters divide the building’s primary (north) entrance into three bays, the central one of which includes the door. The classically derived stone surround features paired pilasters with decorative capitals to either side of the metal-and-glass door with transom and sidelights. A modern awning above the doorway reads, “Breakwater Church,” as does a modern blade sign located at the building’s northwest corner. Windows along the entrance

elevation are rectangular openings with replacement, multiple-light sash. According to the recent sales advertisement, the basement level has a fully functioning kitchen, open space, private room, and locker rooms/rest rooms. The first floor has a gymnasium/open space (now serving as a church) and restrooms, while the upper level is mezzanine office space that overlooks the former gym.

Designed by Edward A. Juul and constructed by the Verhulst Co., Inc., the National Croatian Home was completed in 1927 at an estimated cost of \$35,000. Following the immigration of the first Croatians to Sheboygan, no less than three Croatian lodges were established. The intent for this building’s construction was to unite the various groups under one roof, where they could keep their heritage and customs alive. The hall was managed by George Trgovec from 1954 to his death

in 1975, after which Jack Burke became manager. In 1977, the group celebrated the building’s 50th anniversary.¹³

In circa 1995, the hall was purchased by a group of investors and the building was renovated for use as the Eastern Sun Martial Arts School. The school’s tenure was short-lived, for by 1997, the building was approved for use by the Sheboygan Boys and Girls Club, which remained there until 2019. Following a brief vacancy, the building is now home to Breakwater Church, an Orthodox Presbyterian congregation which purchased the building in early 2023.¹⁴

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the building does not express any particular architectural style, but, instead, presents itself as an eclectic mix of 1920s design features. Finally, regarding Criterion A: History (Ethnic Association and/or Recreation), the building served as the social hub for the city’s Croatian population, which came to Sheboygan in 1908. Not only did the hall serve Croatians, the hall was also host to a variety of meetings, benefits and dances including those held by the Boy Scouts, AFL-CIO, as well as both the Democratic and Republican parties. Although recently converted for church use, available photos indicate that the interior continues to retain its singular meeting area, along with a stage. An interior inspection would need to be completed to confirm.¹⁵

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
3135 Calumet Avenue	131604	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Side-gabled in form, this two-story, Arts & Crafts-style house is sheathed with stucco, while the roof is covered with dimensional asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails detail the roof’s eaves. The main block features a porch with segmental-arched openings that alternate with wide round

¹³ “Articles Filed for Croatians’ Home in City,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 February 1925, 6; “Start Excavating for New Croatian Home on the South Side Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 May 1927, 12, includes rendering; “Building Permit Issued for a Funeral Temple,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 June 1927, 3, includes publication of permit for the Croatian National Home; “Plan to Lay Cornerstone of Croatian Home,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 July 1927, 2; “Croatian Home Has 50th Anniversary,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 October 1977, 7; “Final Report,” 44, 144-45. The five groups to affiliate as the Croatian Home Association were: the St. Ivan-Nepomuk Society (est. 1910); the Sloboda Society (est. 1913); R.S.A. (est. 1924), Sokol Society (est. 1913); and the H.S.S. Society (est. 1924).

¹⁴ Mike Lobash, “Martial Arts School Teaching Self-Defense and Self-Discipline,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 January 1996, 3; Mary Ann Holley, “Check Us Out: Boys & Girls Club Opens New Center in Sheboygan,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 February 1998, A3.

¹⁵ A cursory review of events held at the hall included a 1949 banquet to celebrate the 128th anniversary of Greek independence from the Turks and the entire Sheboygan Greek community was reportedly in attendance. A closer review of such events held at the hall would only bolster its potential eligibility, “Do You Remember?” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 March 1999, B6.

columnar supports; this enclosed porch space is created by the extension of the home’s overall roof line. The home’s original primary entrance, as well as two pair of six-over-one-light sash are located within the porch enclosure. Rising from the roof is a dormer that also carries two pair of six-over-one-light sash. Windows throughout the remainder of the house are typically paired and appear to retain their original double-hung, multiple-light sash openings. A two-story gabled wing, believed to be original to the home, extends from the main block to the north, while a flat-roof garage extends from the house along its north side. No historic photos of the home were located during research.



Mrs. Henriette Roth House (1918), known as “Hillside,” 3135 Calumet Avenue.

Known as “Hillside,” this house was completed in 1918 for the widowed Henriette Roth and her family. Henriette Kanitz was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States at the age of eleven with her family. In 1860, she married her brother-in-law Henry E. Roth, a pioneer settler in Sheboygan and the owner and operator of the Sheboygan Lime Works. Following Henry’s death in 1887, Henriette took over the firm, actively serving as president until her death in 1928. The next owners of the house were Arno and Sophie Zurheide by no later than 1936. Arno was born in

Sheboygan in 1901 and married Sophie Siewert in 1925, the same year that he founded the Zurheide Ice Cream Company at 816 Michigan Avenue. The Zurheides remained in the home until their deaths; Sophie died in 1984 and Arno in 1996.¹⁶

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although Henriette Roth ran the Sheboygan Lime Works from 1887 until her death, it should be noted that the Roths’ earlier home, located at 822 Niagara Avenue, was listed in the National Register in 1993 under Criterion B for its association with both Henry and Henriette Roth. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and highly intact example of the English Arts and Crafts style of architecture and is among the best in the city.

¹⁶ Assessor’s information cites the home’s date of construction as 1907; additional research has confirmed otherwise, Assessor’s information for 3135 Calumet Drive, City of Sheboygan, Available online at www.assessordata.org, Accessed May 2023; *Atlas of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin* (Sheboygan, WI: Jerry Donohue Engineering Co., 1916); “Mrs. Henriette E. Roth, one of Pioneers Here, Passes Away,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 July 1928, 1; “Business Was Started Here By Henry E. Roth,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 October 1929, 18; Elfriede Roth, “To You, the Descendants of Henriette Kanitz Roth,” 1965, On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center; “Roth Family History on Solid Foundation,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 March 1992, 5; “Arno W. Zurheide,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 January 1996, 2; “Final Report,” 224.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name 828 Center Avenue	AHI# 82290	NRHP Evaluation Not Eligible
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Description and Statement of Significance



**Sheboygan City Hall (1916; 2019 rear addition),
828 Center Avenue.**

This Neoclassical Revival-style brick building with stone trim was completed in 1916 as the Sheboygan City Hall. It was designed by Milwaukee architect Herman W. Buemming in association with Sheboygan architect William C. Weeks and constructed by the Immel Construction Company. The \$150,000 building was dedicated on 27 January 1917. In 2018-2019, renovations designed by Bray Architects of Sheboygan added a substantial entrance addition to the rear of the building and new windows throughout; however, the interior was significantly renovated. Actual construction, which cost approximately \$10.5 million, was completed by Quasius Construction.¹⁷

Designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark in 1987, the Sheboygan City Hall and Police Station was recommended as potentially eligible in 2006, at which time the building remained largely intact on both the exterior and the interior. Following the 2018-2019 renovations, the rear of the building was altered so that it became the primary entrance, while the remaining three elevations remained largely intact. On the interior, however, intact interior components include only the marble staircases, along with the Council Chambers, the latter being the only interior space that retains any degree of integrity. As a result of the alterations, the Sheboygan City Hall is no longer considered potentially eligible for the Register under either Criterion A: History or Criterion C: Architecture.

Name 604 Erie Avenue	AHI# 29387	NRHP Evaluation Not Individually Eligible
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Description and Statement of Significance

Rising from a stone foundation, this Early Gothic Revival-style church is constructed of brick. Dominated by a central tower trimmed with modest brick buttressing with stone caps, the Gothic-

¹⁷ “Tile Hold Up Dedication of New City Hall,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 November 1916, 1; “Dedication of the New City Hall at 8 o’clock Tonight,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 January 1917, 1; “New City Building Dedicated Saturday Evening With Pomp,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 January 1917, 1; McLean Bennett, “A Good Compromise,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 November 2017, A1, A4; Mike Vandersteen, “City Hall Renovations Will See Move for Departments,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 April 2018, A4; “City Hall Makeover,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 October 2018, A1, photo essay by Gary C. Klein; “Getting a New Look,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 July 2019, A1, photo essay by Gary C. Klein; “Final Report,” 33, 88, 160.

or pointed-arched entrance is located along the first level and is flanked on either side by a single Gothic-arched window with tracery. Above the doorway rests a similar, albeit smaller, Gothic-arched window, as well as a small rose window with tracery. Each of the four sides of the belltower includes a pair of pointed-arch, louvred openings, on top of which extends the spire. Along both the east and west facades, brick buttressing divides the wall space into seven bays; six of which carry a single, Gothic-arched window.



Zion Reformed Church (1889), 604 Erie Avenue.

Designed by Charles Hilpertshouser, this church was built in 1888-89 as the Zion Reformed Church. The congregation was founded in 1853 by a group of German pioneers. Their first house of worship was built in 1853 and located at 723 Erie Avenue (no longer extant); it was enlarged in 1865. That church was replaced by the current edifice in 1888-89; in 1916 a new, \$7,000 parsonage was built next door at 610-612 Erie Avenue (remains extant). The congregation remained in the subject building until a significantly larger house of worship was

completed in 1954. That Late Neo-Gothic Revival church and rectory complex is located one block to the north at 1125 N. 6th Street (and 523 St. Clair Avenue).¹⁸

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church stands as a fairly intact example of the Early Gothic Revival style of architecture. Notably, however, the original front entrance, which was accessed via short set of stairs, has been modified for ground-level access. Additionally, the east doorway has been infilled. On the interior, the original church space has been altered with interior walls to provide for multiple suites. As a result of the interior alterations, the church is not considered potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Despite the interior alterations, the exterior alterations are not so significant and, as such, the church remains a contributing resource to the Industry Barons Historic District which is discussed in earlier in this document.

¹⁸ Rev. W. F. Horstmeier, "Zion Reformed Church," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916, 64; "Zion Reformed Church Observing Seventy-Fifth Anniversary," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 July 1928, 11; "Cornerstone Laid as Parish Observes 100th Anniversary," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 July 1953, 15; "Final Report," 88, 160.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
932 High Street	82306	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Our Savior's English Lutheran Church (1892; moved in 1922), 932 High Street.

This frame-constructed, Gothic Revival-style church was built in 1892 as the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, the congregation of which was organized in 1864. Their first church building was dedicated in 1868 and was located at the southeast corner of Indiana Avenue and Tenth Street. The subject church was their second edifice. Although currently located at 932 High Street, this building was originally built at the corner of S. 9th Street and Clara Avenue. In 1922, it was moved to this location, at which time a brick basement was built and a new overhang was built over the entrance. Since its survey in 2004, the church has been re-sheathed with vinyl siding. Despite having been built for Norwegian Lutherans, the congregation was reorganized in 1913 and the name was changed to Our Savior's English Lutheran Church, the congregation of which worships today at 917 Mead Avenue. As of 1952, this church building was the home of the First Assembly of God. Today the church is home to Iglesia Getsemani, a Pentecostal congregation.¹⁹

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A, although the congregation was originally comprised of Norwegian Lutherans when organized in 1864, its composition had changed such that the name was changed in 1913. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a fair example of the Gothic Revival style. Its integrity has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, as well as the fact that it was moved from its original location. As a result, the church is not recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1116 Huron Street	82310	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Constructed of cream-colored (painted red) brick, this one-story, former three-room schoolhouse is comprised of a side-gabled main block from which a gabled wing extends to the rear (north). A

¹⁹ "Our Savior's Church to be On a New Site," *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 September 1922, 5; "Renovation Service Sunday at Our Savior's Lutheran," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 January 1923, 5; "Our Savior's English Lutheran Church," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 April 1926, 23; "Dedicate Our Savior's Lutheran Church Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 May 1953, 8.

modestly projecting gabled main entrance extends to the south, from which rises a square belltower that has been enclosed with modern materials and is capped with a dome. The replacement front door and sidelight is set beneath a fanlight transom. Multiple-light, double-hung windows topped with a fixed, round-arched sash are largely regularly placed throughout the building and set off by round-arched, hoodmolds and sills comprised of brick. A one-story, flat roofed addition is located at the northwest corner of the rear of the building.



Fourth Ward School (1868), 1116 Huron Avenue.

This school building was built in 1868 and originally served as the Fourth Ward School. It was designed by Sheboygan architect Arvin L. Weeks. Following the introduction of kindergarten into the Union School in 1886, a kindergarten was opened in the subject Huron Street school which, by then, was known as the Eighth Ward School. Later it was known as Horace Mann Kindergarten. The final year of its operation, it had just sixty-six students in kindergarten and first grade. In 1963, the school was leased to the Sheboygan Child Care Center,

which had previously been located in the basement of the Longfellow School. Prior to the move in 1964, the school was painted red with white trim, a small concrete block addition was added for a boiler and storage rooms and fencing was installed. On the interior, new kitchen facilities were added. The school was designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark in 1975. The building has since seen other occupants, its current use is as a church.²⁰

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the former school is an example of the Italianate style. Despite its recognizable style, the building has undergone some alterations that negate its potential eligibility in that regard. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the school stands as a testament to the history of education in the City of Sheboygan. Not only was it the second public school built in the city; it currently stands as the oldest extant school building in Sheboygan.

²⁰ “History of Public Schools in Sheboygan,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916, 51; “Board Approves Plan to Abandon 95-Year-Old Horace Mann School,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 February 1963, 8; “New Home for Child Care Center,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 September 1964, 7; “Birthday for Local Landmark,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 September 1968, 13; “End of An Era: Wrecking Crews Raze Union School,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 June 1969, 3; “Request for SHPO Comment and Consultation on a Federal Undertaking: Rehabilitation Loan Program for 1116 Huron Avenue,” Case #07-0144/SB, 2007 Paperwork completed by LJM Architects, Inc., On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1610-1612 Huron Avenue	131700	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising one-and-one-half stories and constructed of brick laid in a running bond pattern, this 1882 house features raised, segmental-arch brick windowhoods over all openings along its symmetrically arranged, south entrance elevation. The first floor includes a door at the far right (east) and a pair of windows along the remaining wall space, while a pair of similar windows occupy the second floor. A rectangular section of decorative brickwork is located within the gabled peak.



William and Magdalena Gaecke House (1882), 1610-1612 Huron Avenue.

This house was built circa 1882 by mason William Gaecke (later spelled Yecke) for his family. Gaecke was born in Sheboygan in 1853. After attending local schools, he became a mason. In 1871, he married German-born Magdalena Loersch and they had eleven children, five of whom died in infancy. William died in 1927, at which time he still resided in the home. Magdalena remained in the home until circa 1936, when she was moved to St. Nicholas Hospital, where she died one year later. The house was, at some point, converted for duplex use.²¹

This house was identified as potentially eligible per the 2006 report; however, there was no discussion regarding the house in the report—it was identified only in the list of Potentially Eligible properties, as well as in the comprehensive list of surveyed properties. Following field review with SHPO, along with additional research, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion

B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a simple front-gabled, brick-constructed house. Following review of comparison homes of the same brick construction, and considering the window replacement, the house is not, at this time, believed to be potentially eligible for its brick construction.

²¹ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1880, 1900, 1920; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, 1903 updated to 1949; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1884, 1886, 1887-88, 1891-92, 1893, 1904-05; “Mr. and Mrs. W. Gaecke Observe Golden Wedding,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 September 1921; “Aged Resident Dies at Hospital After Illness,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 October 1927, 17; “Mrs. Yecke is Dead; Funeral is Saturday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 March 1937, 14.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Lake Michigan @ Pennsylvania Avenue	129478	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising 50 feet, this cylindrical, metal-constructed lighthouse tower is painted red and is missing its lantern. Despite the missing lantern room, it continues to maintain a navigational light, albeit a replacement.



Historic image of the Sheboygan Breakwater Light with lantern intact. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Coast Guard.

The Sheboygan Breakwater or North Pier Lighthouse was brought to Sheboygan in sections and built in 1904, replacing the previous lighthouse structure. In 1915, the steel lighthouse was loaded onto a scow and towed out to its present location and erected at the outer end of the breakwater, which had just been extended and improved. According to a 1951 newspaper article, there were no first order lights in service on the Great Lakes at that time and this breakwater light had a flashing red light of the fifth order and visibility of nine miles. The service of the lighthouse was consolidated with the U.S. Coast Guard in 1939 and the Coast Guard continues to operate it today.²²

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the lighthouse looks much as it did when it was assembled and installed in 1915; however, it is missing its lantern. Because the lantern is missing, the structure is not recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C. The lighthouse, however, is recommended eligible under Criterion A: History, for its function as a navigational aid, specific to Lake Michigan.

²² “Sheboygan Lights Are to be Removed,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 August 1915, 6; “Marine,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 August 1915, 4; “Practically Finish Work on New Pier,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 August 1915, 5; “Work on Breakwater Ends and Fine Harbor is Established Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 October 1915, 9; Ed Long, “Scow Used in Moving Lighthouse to Pier,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 February 1951, 11; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *1994 Inventory of Historic Light Stations* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1994), 352-53; Barry Ginter, “Still Beaming,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 April 1997, 1; “Final Report,” 130; “Sheboygan Harbor Breakwater, Piers and Revetments,” Determination of Eligibility form, Case#10-1209/SB, Prepared in 2010, excludes the lighthouse, in site file for the lighthouse structure (AHI#129478). Be aware that there are various, conflicting accounts of the construction of the subject lighthouse; however, its 1904 construction and 1915 move to its current position is the most consistent account..

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
3201 Lakeshore Drive	131777	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Bandstand (1926) in Lake View Shooting Park.

Lake View Park includes a park shelter, playground equipment and a bandstand. The frame-constructed, octagonal bandstand rises from a latticework base and is topped with a low-pitched tent roof that is supported by plain wooden supports. A simple, spindled railing runs the perimeter, less the opening that includes a wooden five-step approach. A light previously hung from the center of the roof. Since initially reviewed in late 2020, the railing is missing a significant number of its spindles, portions of the latticework is missing, and the stair access is now blocked off.

Located in what was originally known as the Lake View Shooting Park, this structure was completed in 1926 at an estimated cost of \$1,290. In 1912, a group of forty-three shareholders of the Lake Front Shooting Park Association, which owned the 10-acre site since 1895, offered the parcel to the city for use as a park for \$6,000. In March 1915, the land was deeded to the city. As of 1937, Lake View Shooting Park consisted of a total of 14 acres and was one of a total of twelve city parks. An additional (approximately) 10 acres to the south was purchased from the Wisconsin Power and Light Co. in 1970 at a cost of \$54,000. In 1979, the park was officially named Lake View Park.²³

No information was found to support potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the bandstand is largely astylistic in its appearance. While certainly recognizable as a property type, its deteriorated condition prevents its potential eligibility in that regard. With regard to Criterion A: History, the bandstand has a long-standing association with the recreational history of the City of Sheboygan and its city parks. Despite that fact, its

²³ "Notice to Contractors," (re: bandstand construction), *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 April 1926, 17; "Review of Park Commissioners for the Year," *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 December 1926, 3, cites its completion; "Council Sets A Precedent About Convention Expenses," *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 May 1926, 15, cites resolution for the construction of a bandstand at Lake View Shooting Park at a cost of \$1,290; "Recreation Areas Grow Each Year," *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 June 1937, 9; "Landscaping To Begin at Lake View Park," *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 April 1982, 19, cites intent for restoration of the bandstand and also cites that the city then had possession of the original plans. Additional historical information is included in "Final Report," 190; Beth Dippel, "Before Six Flags, Sheboygan Had Lake View," *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 April 1916, Available online at <https://www.sheboyganpress.com/story/news/2016/04/22/before-six-flags-sheboygan-had-lake-view/83379492/>, Accessed October 2023; and on the Wisconsin Band Shells and Bandstands website, Available online at <https://www.wibandshellsandstands.com/sheboygan-lake-view-park.html>, Accessed December 2023.

dilapidated (and perhaps vandalized) condition prevents its potential eligibility under Criterion A. However, if the bandstand were restored, its eligibility could be reconsidered.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
917 Mead Avenue	131346	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This restrained Late Gothic (or Neo-Gothic) Revival-style church with attached parsonage is sheathed with brick and topped with a steeply pitched, gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The church proper is located at the immediate intersection of Mead Avenue and S. 10th Street, with the parsonage attached at its east end along Mead Avenue and a large 1986 addition extending to the south along S. 10th Street. Regarding the 1953 church proper, buttressing alternates with rectangular and tripartite, stained-glass window groupings, while Gothic-arched windows are evident along the gabled wing at its northeast corner, as well as the gabled endwall along S. 10th Street; while a Gothic-arched entrance is found at the northwest corner. The 1986 addition “matches” the original 1953 design, but is more simplistic in its execution.



Our Savior’s Lutheran Church and Parsonage (1953; 1984-1986), 917 Mead Avenue.

Designed by Sheboygan architect W.F. Weeks Jr., this church with attached parsonage was completed in 1953 as Our Savior’s Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod). The congregation was organized in 1864 as the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and four years later their first church was completed at the corner of S. 10th Street and Indiana Avenue. In 1892, their second house of worship was built at S. 9th Street and Clara Avenue. In 1913, the congregation reorganized as Our Savior’s

English Lutheran Church and, nine years later, the church was physically relocated to the corner of S. 10th Street and High Avenue (See Recommendation for 932 High Avenue). In 1952, they sold the building to the First Assembly of God and moved to the current location the following year, with dedication services held on 17 May 1953. The architect of the church was William F. Weeks Jr. In 1984, the congregation embarked on a Three Phase Expansion program that began with a new administrative office, a new working sacristy, and three remodeled classrooms in the Parish House. Dedication was held in November 1984. The following year, a \$300,000 addition (Phase II) was made along N. 10th Street which expanded the narthex and added classrooms, an elevator, restrooms. Phase III, consisting of renovations of the church interior, which were directed

by the Potente Studios of Kenosha, was completed in 1991. The congregation continues to occupy the church today.²⁴

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is clearly identifiable as an ecclesiastical example of the Late Gothic Revival style that is executed in brick. Despite its recognizable styling, the 1984 alterations and the substantial 1986 addition affects the integrity of the original 1953 block. And, as evidenced in this document, Sheboygan is home to a good number of Late Gothic Revival-style churches that either exhibit better detailing and/or are without modern additions. As a result, Our Savior’s Lutheran Church is not recommended eligible for the Register.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
632 Michigan Avenue	82318	Potentially Eligible; But Interior Inspection Required

Description and Statement of Significance



William A. & Rhoda Reiss House (1908), 632 Michigan Avenue.

Rising two-and-one-half stories, this early Tudor Revival-style house is sheathed with brick as well as stucco and false half-timber finish. Oriented to Michigan Avenue, a two-story, gabled wing extends from the approximate center of a side-gabled block. Wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails detail the gabled roofline, while the open front porch extends west of the main block to create a porte cochere. Windows throughout the house are multiple-light sash examples, some of which may be replacements.

Designed by the Milwaukee firm of Ferry & Clas and constructed by William C. Weeks, this house was originally built in 1908 for William A. & Rhoda Reiss. Born in Sheboygan in 1884, William attended local schools and, in 1903, began an apprenticeship in Milwaukee. That same year he joined the family business as an office clerk at the C. Reiss Coal Company. He served as company secretary from 1907 to 1916 and, for the next ten years, as vice president. In 1926, he became the

²⁴ “Our Savior’s Lutheran Church Members Acquire Land, Plan to Build a New Home Soon,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 July 1947, 19; “First Assembly of God Dedicates South Side Church Monday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 November 1952, 12; “Dedicate Our Savior’s Lutheran Church Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 May 1953, 8; “Our Savior’s To Mark Centennial,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 September 1969, 16; “Groundbreaking Set Sunday at Our Savior’s Lutheran,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 July 1985, 14; “Church Remodeling Project Set,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1985, 22; “Our Savior’s Dedicates Addition,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 April 1986, 18; “Our Savior’s Dedicates Renovated Sanctuary,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 November 1991, 10.

president, the position of which he maintained until 1958, when he became chairman of the board. In 1909, he married Sheboygan native Rhoda Rietow who graduated from the University of Wisconsin the year previous. They had four children. The Reisses moved to Lake Court and the house passed to their daughter, Mrs. Robert Testwuide. In 1959, the Riesses’ nephew, Walter J. Vollrath Jr., his wife June, and their family moved into the house. The house was designated as a Sheboygan County landmark in 1982. The next owner was Susan Hundley. She operated the home as the English Manor Bed and Breakfast from 1997 until 2014, when a fire damaged the interior of the home. The house was unoccupied from 2014 through 2020.²⁵

No information was found to support eligibility under Criterion A: History. Despite William’s lifetime career in business, along with William and Rhoda’s combined philanthropy, no information was identified to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, per the 2006 survey, the house was identified as a very good, highly intact, and early example of the Period Revival-style, specifically of Tudor Revival. However, a fire in 2014 did some significant damage and it stood empty for a number of years. The home sold in February 2021 and it is apparent that some work is currently being done on the home, including some window replacement. While it does appear to remain largely intact and seemingly remains potentially eligible, an interior inspection should also be completed in advance of making a final eligibility recommendation.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
902-904-06 Michigan Avenue	56097	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story, Queen Anne-style building is comprised of two periods of construction; the first in 1890 (east portion), the other added circa 1897-98 (west portion). The entire building features a prominent, decorative cornice that consists of brickwork, brackets, and modillions; a parapet with additional detailing runs along the top of the building. Despite an altered storefront, its Michigan Avenue facade continues to be divided into three storefronts and the central space retains its prism glass transom. The second floor, however, remains significantly intact, featuring a pair of oriel-type bay windows—one each along both Michigan and 9th streets, a rectangular bay window along 9th Street, while the projection at the corner of the building presents itself more as a turret and is topped with a tent roof. Remaining fenestration along this level is comprised of tall-and-narrow,

²⁵ “Mrs. William A. Reiss is Summoned Today: Services on Saturday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 January 1953, 1; “William A. Reiss is Honored for His 50 Years With Reiss Co.,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 December 1953, 15; “William A. Reiss Summoned,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 October 1959, 1, 10; “Five Homes in City to be Landmarked Saturday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 October 1982, 14; “Parade of Homes,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 October 1994, 19; “Tourists Help B&Bs Grow,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 September 1997, 4; Tara Jones, “Look Through This Fixer Upper Home Formerly Used as a Sheboygan Bed and Breakfast Before a 2014 Fire,” *The Sheboygan Sun*, 30 December 2020, Available online at https://www.sheboygansun.com/real_estate/look-through-this-fixer-upper-home-formerly-used-as-a-sheboygan-bed-and-breakfast-before/article_f5d1767c-44a0-11eb-80d3-ab3064c87f10.html, Accessed December 2023.

double-hung windows, each topped with a heavy, decorative hood. Historic photos, one featuring the original corner block and another after the addition was completed, confirms that little has been done to alter the building.²⁶



Charles Hanf Block (1890; 1898), 902-904-906 Michigan Avenue.

Designed by Sheboygan architect Charles Hilpertshauser, the Charles Hanf Block was built in 1890, with the addition to the west (also by Hilpertshauser) being added between 1897 and 1898. Charles Hanf was born in 1835 in Germany and come to the United States at the age of seventeen. In 1865, he settled permanently in Sheboygan with his wife Augusta Festerling and engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1890, he replaced his frame building at the corner of Michigan and 9th streets with one of brick. Hanf sold his business in 1895 to Charles Festerling and

Hanf retired in 1898. At approximately that same time, he built a two-story addition (904-906 Michigan) on to the west of his block; the first tenant of which was tailor George Kroeff in 904. Festerling and his son William occupied 906 from circa 1898 through at least 1925. From 1905 until 1909, the Farmers and Merchants Bank (est. 1905) was located in the 904 space. And from 1898 to 1910, the former Hanf store was remodeled for use as a drug store that was run by Hanf's son-in-law, O.C. Neumeister and, thereafter, referred to as the Neumeister Block. In 1911, the block was sold by Mrs. O.C. (Lillie) Neumeister to Julius T. Bruhn of the Bruhn Drug Company. The storefront was remodeled in 1925 from plans drawn by William C. Weeks at which time prism glass was installed over the display windows. As of 1925, the block, which was owned by J.F. Bruhn, included the Guido Trilling tailor shop, the shoe store of William Festerling, and the Bruhn Drug Co. Schultz and Schultz Insurance moved into the block in 1967 and the building was ultimately purchased by Girard and Tom Schultz. The building was designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark in 1995 and it became a city designated landmark in 2013.²⁷

²⁶ *Sheboygan of Today: Its Business Solidity and Prospects* (N.p.: N.p., May 1898), 25, includes photo; Dawn Jax Belleau, "A Gem of History," *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 October 1995, A1-2, includes historic photo of the original 1890 block.

²⁷ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1891; 1903; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1891, 1893, 1895-96, 1897-98; "New Farmer and Merchants Bank," *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 October 1909, 1; Entry for O.C. Neumeister in Carl Zillier, ed., *History of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin: Past and Present* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Pub. Co. 1912), 550-51; "J.T. Bruhn Buys Business Block Today," *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 March 1917, 5; "Charles Hanf Died Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 January 1915, 1; "Remodeled Front of Large Building on Michigan Avenue Adds to Beauty of Stores," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 August 1925, 3; "Michigan Ave. Was Thoroughfare of Amusement," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 April 1926, 14; "Charles Festerling, Former Shoe Merchant, Is Summoned," *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 October 1931, 2; "O. Neumeister Passes Away at Hospital Today," *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 December 1938, 6; Jos. M. Theisen, "Fifty Years," (re: ground work begun on Hanf building), *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 April 1940, 13; Belleau, "A Gem of History," A1-2; "Final Report," 172.

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although Charles Hanf was among the earliest businessmen in the city and he occupied the same parcel for fifty years, no specific information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Charles Hanf Block, later known as the Neumeister Block, stands as a very good and largely intact Queen Anne-style commercial building, complete with a corner turret, second-story oriel window bays, as well as decorative brickwork and a significantly detailed, original cornice and parapet. Although only one of the prism glass transoms remains visible, the outer two likely remain intact beneath the board coverings of 902 and 906.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
822-828-834 New Jersey Avenue	See text	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Ss. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church (1911), 828 New Jersey Avenue.

This church property includes a church (1911; AHI#82322) at 828 New Jersey Avenue, school (1923; AHI#232690) at 834 New Jersey Avenue and a rectory (1967; AHI#246376) at 822 New Jersey Avenue. The Romanesque Revival-style church is constructed of cement block and features a central belltower that is fronted by a one-story entrance with three entrance portals. Main level windows throughout the building are round-arched, stained-glass openings with modest tracery, with side walls being delineated into bays by buttressing. Basement-level openings are rectangular. The church steps were replaced at an unknown date, prior to 2007. Located west of the church is the two-story school building which is also built of cement block. Largely devoid of any architectural style, it is finished with a stepped parapet. Rectangular window openings are located throughout the building, with many being downsized with stone aggregate infill with windows, or entirely infilled with aggregate or board. Located east of the church is the two-story, Contemporary-style rectory that is finished with both brick and board sidings and topped with a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves.

Ss. Cyril and Methodius Catholic congregation was established in 1910 with a congregation that consisted largely of Slovenian immigrants that had been attending St. Peter Claver Catholic Church. Construction of the new church was begun that same year, with the cornerstone being laid on 18 September. Designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller & Schober, the total cost was

estimated at \$30,000. The first mass occurred on 9 April 1911 and formal dedication services were held in November. Although the exterior of the school building was completed in circa 1919; the interior was not finished until 1923, when the school formally opened. In 1967, the existing rectory, which was designed by Lawrence E. Bray & Associates, was built in the location of the original 1911 rectory. In 1980, the church was designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark. The school merged in 1991 with Christ Child Academy, the consolidation of St. Peter Claver and Immaculate Conception Catholic schools. The 1961 convent, which was located east of the rectory, was torn down in 2015 to make way for the existing modern housing development.²⁸

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a very good and highly intact example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture, of which there are only a few examples in the city. Despite the replacement of the original staircase, the church is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C. Finally, the subject congregation was created for the city’s Slovenian immigrants and the existing church is the first and only edifice erected specifically for that population. As such, the church is considered potentially eligible under Criterion A: History, for its ethnic association. Likewise, the 1923 school and 1967 rectory would be considered a contributing element to the property’s significance.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
817 New York Avenue	82325	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This Italianate-influenced, late 19th century brick-constructed commercial building rises two stories and terminates with a bracketed wooden cornice and iron cresting. The central peaked section of the cornice includes building’s 1887 construction date set within decorative brickwork, below which are three, tall-and-narrow, double-hung sash windows. Additional decorative brickwork runs immediately beneath the cornice. The wood-and-glass storefront includes a central, double-door entry set beneath a transom, while a four-light display window is located to either side. The second floor carries three window openings, each with a segmental arch brick hood. A

²⁸“Catholic Church to be Built,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 July 1910, 1; “To Dedicate Church Next Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 November 1911, 1; “Fitting Ceremonies Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 November 1911, 1; “Women Unite in Effort for Parish School,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 March 1922, 5; “Parish to Observe Its Golden Jubilee,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 October 1960, 3, this article enumerates the original parish as having ninety families; “SS. Cyril-Methodius Convent Complete; Open House Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 March 1961, 3; “Request for SHPO Comment and Consultation on a Federal Undertaking: Historic Preservation Grant 828 and 834 New Jersey Avenue,” Case#07-0493/SB, 2007 Paperwork completed by LJM Architects, Inc., On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI: “Parish is Observing Diamond Jubilee,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 July 1985, 12; “History of SS. Cyril & Methodius,” Available online at <https://www.sseparishes.org/ss-cyril-methodius>, Accessed December 2023.

single one-over-one-light sash is set within each of the outer hoods, while a pair of tall-and-narrow sash windows is located at the center.²⁹



Edward F.W. Zimmermann Bookstore (1887), 817 New York Avenue.

This commercial building was built in 1887 as the Edward F.W. Zimmermann Bookstore. Edward was born in 1853 in the Town of Wilson, Sheboygan County; he and his family moved to Sheboygan in 1862. After spending three years of study at the German Lutheran Seminary in Addison, Illinois with the intent of being a teacher, he then went to Milwaukee to learn the book-binding business. He opened his book, stationery, and book bindery business in 1873 (or 74); printing was added by 1910. In 1879, Edward married Lydia Freund; together they had five children. Lydia died in 1896 and the following year he married Emma Meier and they had three more children. Edward died in 1933 and the bookstore closed in 1937. Between the late 1930s and the mid-1970s, the first floor has been home to the following: Direct Credits Society, the Sheboygan Conservatory of Music, Sheboygan Coffee, Torke Coffee, a law office and Sheboygan’s Parking Utility and Public Assistance office. During that period, the original storefront was “modernized” and largely covered with brick, leaving only a narrow, horizontal strip of windows west of the door. In 1975, the Gottsacker Real Estate Company purchased

the building and improved the storefront but it was not technically considered a restoration. In 1987, the building was listed as a county landmark. Actual building restoration occurred in 2002, when the building was converted for use as a restaurant, “Biro,” which remained there for a few short years. Today the building is home to interior design firm, Honey & Ace.³⁰

No information was found to support eligibility under Criterion A: History. While Edward Zimmerman was a businessman of note, no specific information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the

²⁹ “1887 Downtown Building is Restored,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 September 1975, 17; “Flavor of 1887 is Restored,” *The Milwaukee Journal*, 22 February 1976, 2.

³⁰ “Edward F. Zimmermann is Called to Rest Wednesday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 May 1933, 2; “1887 Downtown Building is Restored,” 17; “Flavor of 1887 is Restored,” Part 7, 2; Gottsacker Real Estate Co., Inc., advertisement, *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 August 1978, 10; “The Zimmermann Book Store,” Landmark designation information prepared by Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1987, Pamphlet on file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, WI; Kurt Rentmeester, “Realty Building to Become Upscale Restaurant, Tavern,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 March 2002, 3; Mary Ann Holley, “The Birth of Biro,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 December 2002, C1; “Final Report,” 90, 228.

Zimmermann bookstore stands as a very good and largely intact commercial example of an Italianate-influenced, late 19th century commercial building. Although the storefront is not original to the building’s construction, its 2002 installation was clearly based on historic photos.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1223-1225-1227 New York Avenue	122513 & 246372	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



John H. Allan Seed Company (1910, 1911, 1917), 1223-1225-1227 New York Avenue.

This industrial complex is comprised of a three-story, brick building (1910) and a two-story, brick building (1911)—the two buildings were then connected via a three-story, brick addition in between the two buildings, which was completed in 1917. Regarding the 1910 building, which is topped with a low-pitched gabled roof, openings on all three levels, including the basement level, include segmental-arched window and door openings. Although some openings have been boarded over, a good number

continue to retain their original six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. “John H. Allan Seed Co.,” ghost signage is still visible along both the north and east elevations. The addition to the west (which connects the buildings) largely replicates the openings seen on the 1910 block, less the first level, which employs rectangular windows. A later one-story addition extends from the rear of 1910 building. The 1911 building to the east is also topped with a low-pitched, gabled roof and features both rectangular and segmental-arched window openings. “Mayline Company, Inc.” ghost signage is barely visible beneath the wooden signage of the Wisconsin Bedding Co.³¹

The John H. Allan Seed Company formed in 1856 in Picton, Ontario, Canada, and handled only pea and bean seeds. In 1892, John Allan sold his interests in the firm and it moved to Jefferson County, New York. Ten years later, it moved to Sheboygan, locating its offices at 412 N. 7th Street (no longer extant). In 1909, the company was formally incorporated under the laws of the state with the following officers: E.M. Parmalee, president; W.B. Lucas, treasurer and A.L. Sommer, secretary. As of 1913, the local paper indicated that of their approximately 300 employees, 275 of them were women and girls. In 1910, the three-story warehouse building located today at 1223 New York Avenue was completed and, the following year an addition was made to the west. In

³¹ A photo on the cover of a 1913-14 *Prospectus* for the John H. Allan Seed Co., as well as a 1916 advertisement for the John H. Allan Seed Co. confirms that there is space between the 1910 and the 1911 buildings, *Prospectus* on file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center and Advertisement, In *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916, 28.

1928, the Allan Seed Co. and two of its competitors—the Everett B. Clark Seed Co. and N.B. Keeney & Son—merged to form the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., with headquarters located in New Haven, Connecticut. As combined, the company became the largest company engaged in the seed growing business. The brand name “Asgrow” was developed and the company formally changed its name to the Asgrow Seed Company in 1958. In 1968, Asgrow—which, to that time, remained in the New York Avenue complex--was acquired by The Upjohn Company and its headquarters was moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1970, Asgrow ceased operations in the facility.³²

No information was found to support potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the property stands as a very good and highly intact example of an early twentieth century industrial complex and, therefore, offers potential eligibility as a property type. Finally, in regards to Criterion A: History, a cursory review of available newspaper articles indicated that the John H. Allan Seed company laid “claim to being the first concern in Sheboygan to employ female help on a large scale...”.³³ Additional research into that claim could also offer potential eligibility in that regard.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
314 Niagara Avenue	82327	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



August & Augusta Kamptz House (1893), 314 Niagara Avenue.

Sheathed largely with cream-colored brick, this two-story, Queen Anne-style house is topped with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Rusticated stone outlines the windows of the gabled wing that faces Niagara Avenue, as well as the first-floor windows of the gabled projection to the east. Turned posts and spindled railings and friezes adorn both the first- and second-floor porches, while decorative wooden brackets line the south-facing gabled eaves. Wooden fish-scale shingles cover those areas not finished in brick or

³² Newsbrief (re: new plant nearing completion), *The Sheboygan Daily Press*, 4 August 1910, 8; Newsbrief (re: work begun on addition), *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 May 1911, 8; “Official Notice: Building Permits Granted,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 June 1917, 2; “John H. Allan Seed Co. an Industry in Which This City Can Take Great Pride,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 April 1920, 1, 5; “Merger of Allan Seed Company,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 January 1928, 1; William Ahurtleff and Akiko Aoyagi, comps., *History of the Soyfoods Movement Worldwide (1960s-2019): Extensively Annotated Bibliography and Sourcebook* (Lafayette, CA: Soyinfo Center, 2019), 1236.

³³ “John H. Allan Seed Co. An Industry in Which This City Can Take Great Pride,” 1.

stone. Windows throughout the house are replacements, with many being single pane examples.

Built in 1893, the original owners of this house were August F. W. & Augusta Kamptz. August was born in Prussia in 1855 and immigrated to the United States in 1881, where he first resided in Ohio and worked as a stone mason. The following year, he and German-born Augusta Jonas married; they had five children. They moved to Sheboygan in 1887, where August became a well-known mason contractor and Augusta was a mid-wife/nurse. After first living on 7th Street and then the 400 block of Huron Avenue, they moved in 1893 to the subject house, which was presumably built by August himself. Just two years later, the Kamptzes moved to rural Kiel, where August operated a brickyard and lime kiln. He died in 1904. Augusta died in 1940. From circa 1897 to circa 1907, the home was occupied by the family of Henry Muehlenberg Sr., captain of a fish tug. During their last year there, the upper level, or a portion thereof, was a rental. City directories would indicate that by no later than circa 1915, it may have been operating as a rooming house. Among the roomers was local fisherman Charles Raatz, who would remain in the home until his death in 1941; his wife Minnie remained there until 1980. The house was named a Sheboygan County landmark in 1977 and renovated for use as offices in 1983.³⁴

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, the house is understood to have been built by local mason contractor August Kamptz, while his wife Augusta worked as a mid-wife. Although both professions are notable, no information was found at this time to suggest potential eligibility in that regard. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house stands as a seemingly intact example of the Queen Anne style. However, when compared to an 1890s photo of the house, as well as later photos dating to 1975 and 2002, it is evident that a number of changes have been made. Although not necessarily affecting its integrity, the ground level has been raised/built up since construction. Identified alterations include the following: (1) the removal of the original wooden gable trim at the peak of the southern-facing gabled wing and the more recent (post-2002)

³⁴ *Dayton (Ohio) City Directory*, 1886; August Kamptz in Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993, Both available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed September 2023; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1887-88, 1891; 1893, 1895-96, 1897-98, 1902, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1908-09, 1910-11, 1912-13, 1915-16; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900; Wisconsin State Census, 1905, Population, Available online at www.Ancestry.com; *Kiel, Wisconsin* (N.p., N.p., undated), 14, Booklet available online at <https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/A43YWIZV46LZST9C/pages/ARPFN3EXXLPDE9A>, Accessed May 2023; “25 Years Ago,” (re: August Kamptz) in *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 July 1929, 8; “Mrs. Kamptz of Howards Grove Called to Rest,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 July 1940, 2. Although her obituary cites they were married in Germany, the Ohio marriage records clearly indicate otherwise. Likewise, August’s notice of death indicated that they had divorced and the 1900 census also cites twice divorced; however, Augusta’s obituary suggests otherwise. Notably, their only surviving son, who was likely responsible for the obituary information, was only about seven years old at the time of August’s death. “Charles F. Raatz is Called to Rest Here This Morning,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 June 1941, 2; “Landmarking Ceremonies Saturday...The Presence of the Past,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 September 1977, 10; “Minnie (Schmidt Raatz) Manthey,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 May 1980, 4. Neither tax rolls nor deeds were reviewed to determine whether the Kamptzes retained ownership of the home after they moved. According to the Raatz family, the house was condemned in 1912 and it was rebuilt by Raatz. It is unclear as to what, exactly, “rebuilt” entailed. It is known that as of 1915, at least four people lived at the house, one of them being Raatz, “Now Housing Business Firms...Landmarked Home Renovated,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 September 1983, 3.

addition of decorative wooden bracket-like trim along the entire eave; (2), the replacement of the original square wooden shinglework with fish-scale shingles along the porches; (3) the loss of a short length of a spindlework on the second-floor, southern porch; and (4) a good number of the original sash windows have been replaced with single-pane examples. As a direct result of the alterations, along with the fact that more intact Queen Anne-style houses remain extant in the city, the Kamptz House is not recommended potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
902 North Avenue	131494	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Constructed of brick, this small, Gothic-Revival-style, chapel building is topped at its crossing with a pyramidal copper roof that is surmounted by a cross. Each of the three gabled projections (to the north, south and west) is accented by buttressing at the corners and includes a Gothic-arched opening that carries a stained-glass window with tracery. The primary west elevation includes wood-and-glass doors beneath the window, while the remaining east elevation terminates in an apsidal form.



Haider Memorial Chapel (c1885), Calvary Cemetery, 902 North Avenue.

Although reportedly designed by Father Michael Haider himself, this memorial chapel building was built in Calvary Cemetery after his death and burial in February 1885, under the direction of the succeeding priest, Father Peter Schwaiger. Michael Haider was born in Austria in 1820, was ordained in 1845 and immigrated to the United States in 1850. After serving in East Troy, Jefferson, and Madison, he was transferred to Sheboygan in 1862 and took over the Catholic congregation of St. Mary Magdalene. Rev. Haider then planned and designed a new church, which

was renamed Holy Name of Jesus and was completed in 1872. Also buried within the chapel are two School Sisters of Notre Dame.³⁵

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the small chapel is an example of the Gothic Revival style of

³⁵ “Rev. Michael Haider,” Obituary, *The Plymouth Reporter*, “Holy Name Church,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916, 60; “History of Holy Name Church By Henry Trestler,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 October 1922, 8; Gary C. Klein, “Haider Chapel at Calvary Cemetery Was Built Atop the Remains of Holy Name’s First Priest,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 August 2022, Available online at <https://www.sheboyganpress.com/story/news/2022/08/11/sheboygan-history-haider-chapel-built-honor-rev-haider/10283357002/>, Accessed October 2023.

architecture. Although an interior inspection was not completed, an interior photo from 2022 would seem to indicate that the decorative wooden altar and checkboard pattern floor remains intact. However, when compared to an 1891 photo of the exterior of the chapel, it is evident that the entrance doors have been replaced, the highly ornate, baldacchino-like structure at the building's roof crossing has been removed and replaced with a copper roof, and crosses were removed from all three gabled peak, roof projections. As a result of the alterations, the chapel is not recommended as eligible under Criterion C. Finally, regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Rev. Haider was well-known throughout the community. He was also a gifted musician and well-informed with medical knowledge. His most notable accomplishment, however, was as the architect of the Gothic Revival-style, Holy Name of Jesus Church. The highly intact church remains extant and stands as the most closely associated resource to Haider during his lifetime and, therefore the Haider Memorial Chapel is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.³⁶

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
521 Ontario Avenue	68747	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



First Baptist Church (1851; 1926; 1962), 521 Ontario Avenue.

Sheathed with clapboard, this Colonial Revival-style church is dominated by a two-story portico; a square, louvred belltower capped with a short dome rises from the gabled roof. The front-facing pediment includes an oval window with wooden tracery and wood trim, while the plain wooden frieze reads “Lakeland University,” beneath which is “Est. 1862.” Set within the portico is a one-story, flat-roofed entry that features replacement wood-and-glass double doors flanked on either side by a four-over-four-light, double-hung window. The remaining windows along both the first and second

floors consist of symmetrically arranged, six-over-six, double-hung sash. Both the east and west side walls carry triple-hung, stained-glass windows. A flat-roofed, two-story wing (added in 1962) extends from the rear which features symmetrically arranged, multiple-light, double windows throughout. A one-story connector wing, completed in 1989, extends from the west wall of the church to the building immediately to the east.

Founded in 1838, the First Baptist Church congregation constructed a Greek Revival-style church at 724 Wisconsin Avenue. The basement was complete as of 1849 and services were held there; construction was completed and the Arvin L. Weeks-designed building was dedicated in 1851. In

³⁶ *Sheboygan, Wis., Illustrated* (Milwaukee: The Art Gravure & Etching Co., 1891), 18; Klein, “Haider Chapel.”

1926, it was moved to this location on Ontario Avenue and was significantly remodeled and expanded to the building that is seen today. The remodeling plans were completed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch. In 1962, a \$42,000 educational unit, designed by Eugene Wasserman, was added to the rear of the building. Along with the rest of the buildings on the south side of the 500 block, the church was designated a Sheboygan County landmark in 1977.³⁷

After renting space in the rear educational unit, the advertising firm of Jacobson Rost (est. 1956) purchased the church in 1989 and completed \$350,000 worth of renovations, which included connecting the building to the one immediately west of it, in which the firm also operated. When Jacobson Rost relocated to Milwaukee, the building became part of Jake’s Café, an office community for start-ups, free-lancers and entrepreneurs which operated out of two additional buildings to the west. In 2022, Lakeland University purchased the four buildings that comprised Jake’s Café, which includes the former Baptist Church.³⁸

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History (Baptist religion), this denomination was the earliest congregation to form in Sheboygan. Despite that fact, and although the First Baptist Church continues to be touted as the oldest church building in Sheboygan, the church as it stands today would likely not be immediately recognizable to church members from its organizational period. As a result, the church is not potentially eligible under Criterion A. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the former First Baptist Church is a very good and highly intact example of the English Colonial Revival style, the form and features of which are largely derived from seventeenth century prototypes designed by the likes of both Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs. Admittedly, since its move and reconstruction in 1926—at which time it achieved its current appearance—two additions have been made to the building. The rear 1962 addition was executed in the same style (albeit more modest), is largely obscured by the church itself, and does not significantly alter the building’s original design. The second addition, the hallway “connector” to the building to the west, which was completed in 1989. Despite its more recent construction, the connector is appropriately setback from the entrance elevation of the church and, in the course of its construction, it did not affect the church’s original window arrangement of the nave, as seen from recent photos of the interior. Although alterations have been made to the interior because of its conversion for office use, the interior still “reads” as a church interior. As a result, the former First Baptist Church is recommended potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

³⁷ “First Baptist Church Dedication Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 December 1926; “First Baptist Church Oks \$42,000 Addition,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 May 1961, 7; “Baptist Church Educational Unit to be Dedicated in Rites Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 May 1962, 17; “Final Report,” 149. In the 1980s, the Sheboygan Baptist congregation joined the Baptist church in Sheboygan Falls and relocated there.

³⁸ Pat Tearney, “Jacobson Rost Now Has a Real Sanctuary,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 December 1990, 13; Brandon Reid, “Lakeland University Acquires Jake’s Café,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 March 2022, A1-A2; Gary C. Klein, “City’s Oldest Church Building Still in Existence,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 May 2022, A4.

TARGETED RESURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN (2020-2024)

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
72 Park Avenue	82493	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

The city water works plant consists of a number of interconnected brick buildings, the original portion of which was built in 1887. As of 2018, seven additions had been made to the plant. Aside from the largely rectangular and flat-roofed, astylistic buildings and additions, just two sections appear to offer some degree of architectural interest. Built in 1887, the gabled and cream-colored brick pump station buildings at the north end of the complex are Romanesque Revival in appearance and include simple brick pilasters, round-arched windows, and corbel tables along the roofline. The first filtration plant, completed in 1931, is rectangular in plan and topped with a hipped roof that was originally covered with red barrel tile. The classical entrance is comprised of a cut-stone surround and an inset stone tablet that reads, “Sheboygan Filter Plant.”



Aerial view of the Sheboygan Water Works plant (1887 with additions through 2024), 72 Park Avenue. Photo in possession of the City of Sheboygan Water Department.

A water works system was established in Sheboygan in 1887, which was initially operated by the American Water Works and Guarantee Company of Pennsylvania. In 1909, the system was taken over by the city, at which time the population numbered about 25,000. In 1912, the water tower/stand pipe froze and collapsed and the water plant operated without storage, then relying on direct pumping. In 1922, the city began chlorinating the water; however, it was cloudy and still had a fishy odor. As a result, a filtration plant was completed in 1931, which was designed by Alvord, Burdick, and Howson of Chicago, in association with the Jerry Donohue Engineering Company of Sheboygan. In 1959, a new filter plant was built, along with a new rapid mix and

chemical feed building. The most recent addition to the grounds is a raw water pump station and shore well, that is projected for completion in 2024.³⁹

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the plant is comprised of numerous “blocks” executed in varying styles, including Romanesque Revival and Eclectic Period Revival styling, as well as additions that are vernacular/astylistic utilitarian in appearance. All combined, the plant does not offer the architectural character or integrity necessary for potential eligibility under Criterion C. Finally, regarding Criterion A: History, the water plant was put into service in 1887 and continues to serve the community’s water needs. Despite that longtime association and continued service, the property has seen multiple additions and alterations (that continue to date), such that the complex’s historic integrity has been adversely affected. When compared to the Taylor Hill Reservoir, which enhanced the city’s water supply since its construction in 1933 (and which was formally Determined Eligible in 2012 and is discussed elsewhere in this document), the Reservoir continues to offer a higher degree of historic integrity.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
209 Pennsylvania Avenue	128764	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Lighthouse Keeper’s Residence (1911), 209 Pennsylvania Avenue. View of street elevation.

Rising two stories, this brick-constructed building is side-gabled in form and includes a pair of gabled wall dormers along both its north and south elevations. The building’s “front” elevation faces the harbor (opposite the photo shown at left) and features a pair of entrances, each of which is sheltered an open, gabled porch with column supports. The porch to the left/west is centered beneath the gabled wall dormer, while the porch to the right/east is offset to the right. Windows throughout the building are topped with a concrete lintel and underscored with a concrete sill and each carries one-over-one-light, double-hung replacements. Although not fully confirmed with a

³⁹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, 1903 updated to 1949; “Sheboygan is Enjoying Benefits of Its New Filtration Plant,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1931, 3; “Municipal Water Department is \$2,700,000 Investment,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953, 4; “New Filtration Plant Open for Inspection This Weekend,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 January 1960, 15; “Taylor Hill Reservoir,” Determination of Eligibility completed by Traci E. Schnell, Heritage Research, Ltd., 2012, On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI and with Schnell, Kiel, WI; “Sheboygan Water Utility,” Informational flipbook (2018), Available online at www.sheboyganwater.org/flipbook/index.html?page=1, Accessed December 2023; “Final Report,” 37-38.

date of construction, it is believed that the pair of porches are not original to the building and were added when the building converted from triplex to duplex use.

Constructed in 1911 at an approximate cost of \$6,500, this building originally served as the lighthouse keeper's residence and was located immediately east of the U.S. Life Saving Station (1889; no longer extant), later known as the U.S. Coast Guard station. Construction began on the three-apartment dwelling on 20 June 1911 and shortly thereafter, the location was shifted so as not to impede the life-saving crew's line of sight of the harbor. Although noted in the local paper as completed as of the end of August, the building had no running water. Total completion occurred on 31 October and, almost one full month later, the family of First Assistant Robert E. Paul moved into the quarters. Captain G.M.S. Hanson and Second Assistant Paul Pitschler and their respective families moved in soon thereafter. In 1939, the U.S. Coast Guard took over lighthouse services. As of 1985, the building, which was undergoing renovations, was occupied by the Coast Guard station's commander and executive officer and their families. After years of uncertainty regarding the Coast Guard's continuing stationing in Sheboygan, it was solidified that it would, indeed, stay as of 2002. At that time it was announced that the Coast Guard would consolidate its services in the subject lighthouse keeper's residence. Following an approximately \$200,000 remodeling effort that was completed in 2003, the building has since served as the U.S. Coast Guard Station. In 2007, the former U.S. Life Saving (later Coast Guard) Station was razed and new buildings were erected.⁴⁰

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Although alterations to the building appear to be relatively minimal, it does not exhibit any particular style and is, therefore, not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Regarding Criterion A: History, the building was originally erected to house the lighthouse keeper and his two assistants, along with their respective families. At some unknown date, the building was remodeled as a duplex. Finally, in 2003, the building ceased its residential purpose and was modified for use as the U.S. Coast Guard Station, replacing the previous station that was ultimately demolished in 2007. As a result of the building's 2003 remodeling and change of function, the former lighthouse keeper's residence is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History.

⁴⁰ "First Material Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 June 1911, 1; "Government Building Begun," *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 June 1911, 1; "Location Changed," *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 June 1911, 1; Newsbrief (re: foundation in), *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 July 1911, 8; "No Water for the New Lighthouse," *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 August 1911, 1; Newsbrief (re: lighthouse keeper's house complete), *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 November 1911, 1; "Data On Lighthouse Obtained From Records," *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1939, 4; "A Lonely Sentinel Stands Guard Over the Harbor," *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 June 1976, 2; Loren F. Sperry, "Coast Guard Station to be Closed," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 February 1985, 1; Kurt Rentmeester, "Coast Guard Says it's Not Leaving Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 April 2001, 1; "Coast Guard Changes Command, Upgrades to Stand-Alone Station," *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 July 2003, 1; "Coast Guard Station Sheboygan History," Available online at www.atlanticarea.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/District-9/Ninth-District-Units/Sector-Lake-Michigan/Units/Sheboygan/History, Accessed December 2023; "Final Report," 30.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	82541	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Chicago and North Western Railroad Depot (1906), 1139 Pennsylvania Avenue.

This property consists of a 1906 passenger depot (north end) that is connected to the railway express office (south end) via a gabled roof with glass walls on either side. Constructed of brick and trimmed with stone, the passenger depot is comprised of a central, two-story section with parapet endwalls; a one-story, hipped-roof wing extends to the

north, while a gabled one-story wing extends to the south. Each of the three bays of the central, two-story section carries a window comprised of three double-hung sash topped by a round-arched upper sash. Remaining windows consist of both round-arched and rectangular, multiple-light sash. A flat-roof canopy of modern construction (but based on historic photos) runs along the west façade of the passenger station. Historic photos indicate that the gap between the two buildings was once enclosed with brick walls. Additionally, a large brick archway inscribed with “Sheboygan” once extended from the north end of the passenger station.⁴¹

Designed by the Chicago firm of Frost and Granger, this building was completed in 1906 as the Chicago and North Western Railroad Station. The first train arrived at 6:40pm on 23 November 1906. The last passenger train ran in 1971 and the depot was last used by the railroad in 1984, by which time the canopy along the west side of the building had been removed. Two years later, the deteriorating station property--with holes in the roof and boarded over windows--was purchased for \$26,000 by Prigge’s Chartered Buses, Inc. and the building was rehabilitated and developed into offices. In 1990, the depot was named a Sheboygan County landmark. In 2006, additional renovation and restoration work was completed with Community Development Block grant funding, after which the office of Prigge’s Discovery Tours was moved into the building, where it remains today.⁴²

⁴¹ Sanborn maps would seem to indicate that the depot and railway express office were, at one time, not physically connected, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, updated to 1949; Historic photos of the depot, various dates, on file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, WI, as well as photos included in WHPD.

⁴² “Railroad Wants to Close Old Depot,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 April 1986, 3; Bill Schulz, “Old Rail Depot to be Restored,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 February 1987, 18; “Depot Getting Landmark Status,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 December 1990, 15; Dawn Jax Belleau, “On Track: Restored Depot Newest Landmark,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 December 1990, 1; “Final Survey Report,” 79; Gary C. Klein, “Throwback Thursday: Sheboygan’s Chicago and

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the depot does not reflect any particular architectural style; however, it is representative of a property type and is believed to be eligible as such, assuming the interior continues to maintain its original spacing that historically included a ticket counter, waiting area and luggage area. An interior inspection was not completed for this endeavor; however based on the fact that CDBG funding was approved for the 2006-2007 restoration work, it is presumed that the interior retains its historic integrity. In any case, an interior review should be completed prior to embarking on a National Register nomination. In addition to its architectural significance, and despite the physical removal of the actual train tracks, the depot also stands as a testament to the history of rail transportation in Sheboygan, and is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1221 Pershing Avenue	131575	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



David & Henrietta Gross House (c1931), 1221 Pershing Avenue.

This small, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house rises from a brick foundation and is sheathed with clapboard. A gabled, open porch with replacement post supports shelters a door with flanking sidelights. A tripartite window is located to either side of the entry. Remaining windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash that are singly arranged.

Completed in 1930 or 1931, the original owners of the house were David and Henrietta Gross, who wed in 1931. David was born in Russia in 1897 and immigrated to the United States with his family at the age of three. Following graduation from Trinity Lutheran School, he apprenticed as a machinist, the trade of which he worked until circa 1944. He and Henrietta, along with their two daughters, then moved to the Town of Wilson where they engaged in farming. David died in 1949.⁴³

Northwestern Depot,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 30 April 2020. Although original renovation and restoration plans submitted in 2006 were deemed to be an adverse effect on the historic building, plans were resubmitted following the recommendations provided by the city’s consultant, LJM Architects, Inc., “Request for SHPO Comment and Consultation on a Federal Undertaking: Historic Preservation Grant for 1139 Pennsylvania Avenue,” Case #06-0713/SB, 2006 Paperwork completed by LJM Architects, Inc., On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

⁴³ Assessor’s information for 1221 Pershing Avenue, City of Sheboygan (note that although it was originally located in the Town of Sheboygan, the house has since been incorporated into the city of Sheboygan); Vollrath Land Co. to David Gross, lots 26 and 27, Block 3, Lake Shore Subdivision, Town of Sheboygan, \$1.00, Land transaction published

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house strongly resembles “The Crescent,” the plan of which was available from Sears, Roebuck & Company in 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1932 and 1933. It is assumed that was the basis of the home’s previous eligibility recommendation. However, since that time, the house has undergone a few alterations including window replacement (original windows were six-over-one light sash) and the window boxes were removed. Because “The Crescent” is a standard kit design with multiple examples across the country, not only would it need to be confirmed as such, its integrity would also need to be significantly high in order for it to be considered eligible in that regard. Therefore, since it has not been fully vetted as a Sears plan, combined with the noted alterations, the house is not recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C.⁴⁴

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
715, 733, 809 & 819 Riverfront Drive	See text	819 Riverfront Drive is Eligible; Additional Research Required for the remainder

Description and Statement of Significance

A series of four non-contiguous gabled frame buildings, all understood to originally serve as fish shanties, are located along the north bank of the Sheboygan River—at 715 Riverfront Drive (AHI#82302), 733 Riverfront Drive (AHI#128672), 809 Riverfront Drive (AHI#128671) and 819 Riverfront Drive (AHI#128674). They are interspersed with shanty-like replicas of more recent construction.⁴⁵

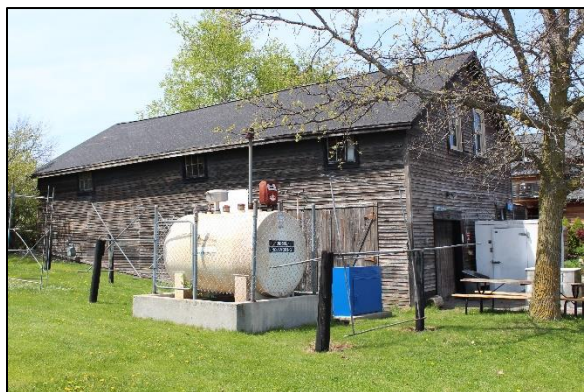
The land upon which each of the shanties was built was historically owned by the Home Security Company, a division of the C. Reiss Coal Company, which purchased the lots from the Northern Furniture Company in 1936. In 1956, the land was purchased by the city of Sheboygan and, thereafter, the shanty buildings were rented from the city. The only shanty that is owned outright is the one at 819 Riverfront Drive; however, the land remains in possession of the city.⁴⁶

in *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 August 1931, 9; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1940; “David Gross,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 February 1949, 10.

⁴⁴ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 95.

⁴⁵ Bill Schulz, “\$80,000 Authorized to Raise Shanties,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 July 1987, 1. Please note that Riverfront Drive was originally named N. 7th Street (until circa 1938-39), after which it was named East Water Street (1940) and then N. Franklin Street (1946) and then S. Franklin Street. It was renamed Riverfront Drive in 1988. Actual street addresses were not introduced in the city directory on this street until 1945.

⁴⁶ “Transfers of Real Estate Are Recorded in the County,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 February 1936, 22; Map of ownership along the river is included with a caption that begins “Development of Municipal Dock Frontage,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 September 1955, 6; “Purchase of Dock Property Is Approved,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 July



**Fish Shanty (c1935-37), 715 Riverfront Drive.
View from river to northwest.**

According to information compiled for their designation as Sheboygan County landmarks in 1976, the shanties were built circa 1929. However, following a comparison of the 1903 Sanborn map of Sheboygan (updated to December 1949) with a 1937 aerial image of the riverfront, it would appear that only one of the four original shanties—that which is located at 715 Riverfront Drive—was built by no later than 1937 at the riverfront location.⁴⁷ At least two others--those previously located at 701 and 705 Riverfront Drive--were also evident as of the 1937 aerial; however, neither of those two buildings remain extant.⁴⁸

Indeed, permits indicate that two shanties were built in July 1935 by the Home Security Co., each at an approximate cost of \$1,000, but with no information as to what company would be utilizing them. In 1936, an ice house and a shanty was built by the Smith Bros. As of 1937, five commercial fishing companies operated in Sheboygan; they included the following: Smith Bros. (formerly at 705 Riverfront Drive), Ernisse Fish Co. (formerly at 701 Riverfront Drive), Steimle Fish Company (formerly at 828 S. Franklin), H. Muehlenberg Company, and the Wisch and Brummeyer Fish Company, the exact address locations of the last two remain unknown. In 1938, a newspaper article on the fishing industry included a photo montage of both fish tugs and fish shanties, the latter of which were identified by owner.⁴⁹

1956, 1, 16; “Approve Buying Harbor Property,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 July 1956, 1, 10; Bill Schulz, “Shanty Problems Discussed,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 May 1987, 4.

⁴⁷ Please note that the 1937 date that is on the oar over the doorway of this shanty represents the date of construction of the J.B. Nelson, the fishing boat built by the Burger Boat Co. for Leonard A. Nelson. Although the shanty has been occupied since 1981 by Leonard’s grandson Mark Nelson, his grandfather established his fishing business in Sturgeon Bay, Schulz, “Shanty Problems Discussed,” 4; “Fishing Vessels of the Great Lakes,” Available online at www.harveyhadland.com/rosterj.htm, Accessed December 2023.

⁴⁸ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, updated to 1949; “Landmarking Slated at Fish Shanties,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 August 1976, 13; “Fishing Shanties Sheboygan Riverfront, 1929,” Pamphlet produced for local landmarking, Prepared by Sheboygan County Landmarks, Ltd., 1976; 1937 aerial image of Sheboygan, Available online at Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder, <https://maps.sco.wisc.edu/WHAIFinder/#7/44.747/-89.747>, Accessed October 2023.

⁴⁹ “Fish Shanties Here Are Being Dismantled for Dockage Room,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 June 1935, 19; C.F. Themar, “Building Inspector Makes Annual Report for 1935,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 December 1935, 40; “12 Permits for Building Despite winter Weather,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 January 1936, 9, notes ice house construction for Smith Bros.; “Four New Residences Are Included in Permit List,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 October 1936, 17, includes citation for permit for Smith Bros. fish shanty; “Commercial Fishermen Enjoying Better Days,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 January 1937, 6; Based on historic photos, combined with city directory information, 701



Seger Fish Co. shanty (1945), 819 Riverfront Drive.

Due to the street name changes and the lack of an addressing system along that street until 1945, the only fully confirmed date of construction is for the shanty located at 819 Riverfront Drive. Although addressed differently when constructed in 1945, Sanborn maps, as well as newspaper items, appear to confirm that it was built by fisherman Frank Seger at an approximate cost of \$1,450. The Seger Fish Co. was founded by Frank, along with his two sons, Harold and Robert. Frank, who had been fishing on sea vessels since the age of fourteen, retired in 1963. Although the Seger company

ceased to operate for about a decade (circa 1964-1976), it was again restarted by Harold's sons, Gary and Glen, who operated as the Great Lakes Fish Co. out of the subject shanty well into the 2000s.⁵⁰

Because this shanty is the only one for which a solid construction date could be confirmed (1945) and because it has almost continuously been used for the fishing industry, 819 Riverfront Drive is recommended eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History, specific to the fishing industry in Sheboygan. While it would appear that the shanty at 715 Riverfront Drive is older (built between 1935 and 1937), its complete history is unclear. With additional research, however, it could also be considered for eligibility. Regarding the remaining two original shanties, located at 733 and 809 Riverfront Drive, they both are confirmed to have been built by no later than 1949, as evidenced on the Sanborn map, updated up to that year. While both may well have been used initially as fish shanties, city directories would seem to indicate that they served other functions for significant periods of time and therefore, the remaining two shanties are not recommended potentially eligible at this time.

Riverfront is believed to have been occupied by the Ernisse Fish Co., while 705 was occupied by Smith Bros., "Sheboygan Fishing Industry Shows Big Increase in Year," *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 February 1938, 7, includes photos of shanties.

⁵⁰ "Permits For Building Are Issued Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 July 1945, 6, at which time it is addressed as 113 E. Water Street; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, updated to 1949; "City Briefs," *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 August 1964, 8, this article specifically cites the Seger Fish Shanty at 819 S. Franklin St.; Kurt Mueller, "Seger Brothers Welcome Back The Whitefish," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 August 1977, 17; "Frank Seger," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 September 1973, 16; "Harold F. Seger," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 May 2000, 2.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
310 St. Clair Avenue	71565	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Topped with a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, this Prairie School house is finished with stucco. Long banks of windows along with wood banding emphasizes the home’s overall horizontal emphasis. The flat-roofed, recessed entrance is located at the westernmost end of the house, adjacent to the porte cochere which extends further to the west. A one-story, flat-roofed sunroom extends to the east.



Eugene A. & Marian Crocker House (c1912), 310 St. Clair Avenue.

Designed by Ivar Lohman of the architectural firm of W.C. Weeks, Inc., this house was built circa 1912 for Eugene A. & Marian Crocker Zundel. Born in New York in 1868, Eugene came to Sheboygan in 1891 and began working in the office of the Crocker Chair Company. Two years later, he married Marion Eloise Crocker (b. 1869), the daughter of Crocker Chair’s owner, Watson Crocker. They had one daughter, Eloise. In 1912, while serving as secretary, Eugene purchased the controlling interest in the company and, shortly thereafter, he became president of the firm. The

Zundels divorced circa 1918. Eugene sold his interest in the company 1924, at which time retired and moved to Chicago with his second wife, Leila. By 1920, the subject house was purchased by Hugh and Ruth Vollrath Ross, who wed in 1917. Hugh was the founder and president of the Ross Glove Company. Hugh and Ruth remained in the home until their respective deaths in 1957 and 1969. During their tenure, they reportedly added a ballroom to the house in 1925 which was later torn down. The house was one of a dozen sites that were designated a Sheboygan County landmark in 1977, at which time it remained in the Ross family.⁵¹

⁵¹ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, 1910, 1920; “Deals By E.F. Oehler in March,” (re: property sale), *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 April 1911, 1; “E.A. Zundel Asks Divorce in Langlade,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 January 1918, 5; Marriage License for E.A. Zundel in Arizona, U.S. County Marriage Records, 1865-1972, Available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed October 2023; “Mr. Brickbauer New Head of Crocker Chair Co.,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 August 1924, 1; “Mrs. Zundel Dies at Home in California,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 March 1937, 6; “Remains of Mrs. Zundel to Arrive Here on Monday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 March 1937, 2; “Hugh Ross Rites Will Be Friday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 March 1957, 1; “Ivar Lohman, Former Local Architect, Dies,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 December 1958, 12, includes information that he designed the Hugh Ross Residence (the owner after the Zundels) at 310 St. Clair Avenue; “Services Monday for Mrs. Ross,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 March 1969, 12; Janice Hildebrand, “Faded Genes,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 June 1987, 19, this article cited that the architect was unknown; however, that article solicited a response from William Weeks, who told Hildebrand that the plans were drawn by W.C. Weeks in 1910, Janice Hildebrand, “Faded Genes,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 July 1987, 11; “Portals to the Past,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 September 1996, C3.

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although Eugene A. Zundel was a well-known industrialist, no information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and highly intact example of Prairie School architecture, of which there are just two examples in the city, as recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Based on that information, the house is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
311 St. Clair Avenue	See text	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This property consists of a Georgian Revival-style house (1912; AHI#82337) and carriage house (1912; AHI#129479); ornamental metal fencing with brick piers delineates the lot. Topped with a Mansard roof from which round-arched dormers and at least four brick chimneys rise, the house is sheathed with brick and trimmed with stone quoining. The home’s primary entrance is located along St. Clair Avenue, within a projecting, one-story enclosure. Ornamental wrought iron railings accents second-floor windows along both its north and east elevations. A glass canopy that once sheltered the east entry is no longer evident and the stone balustrade that originally topped the north entrance is also missing.



John P. and Charlotte Reiss House (1912), 311 St. Clair Avenue.

Designed by Milwaukee architect H.W. Buemming and built by W.C. Weeks, Inc., this house and carriage house/garage was completed in 1912 for John Peter & Charlotte Reiss. John P. Reiss was born in 1875, the son of Clemens Reiss, the founder of the C. Reiss Coal Company, the company for which John worked for twenty-three years, ten years of which he served as the vice president and treasurer. He married former schoolteacher Charlotte Buchanan in 1902 and they had three children. Charlotte died in 1913 and John died just three years later, at the age of forty-

one. At the time of his death, he was also vice president and treasurer of the Reiss Steamship Company, vice president of the Sheboygan Railway & Electric Company and a director in the North American Steamship Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The minor children of the Reisses remained in the home with their maternal grandmother Elizabeth Buchanan and aunt Kathryn Buchanan. The house then passed on to John P. Reiss Jr., who owned the house with his wife Ruth (nee Wheeler) until his death in 1972. The house, which was sold outside of the Reiss family in 1973, was one of five properties designated as a Sheboygan County landmark in 1982. The house

has previously served as the Lake View Mansion Bed & Breakfast and, since 2014, it is a rental venue known as the Castino Lakeview Mansion.⁵²

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although notable for John P. Reiss’s association with the C. Reiss Coal Company, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture the house and carriage house/garage stands as an exceptional example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture and, as such, is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
612 St. Clair Avenue	82339	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Rogers E. & Ruth Crocker House (c1887), 612 St. Clair Avenue.

The subject Queen Anne-style house was identified as potentially eligible in the 2006 final survey report; however, it was not discussed anywhere in the text, nor was it identified with a historic name or a solid date of construction. Following additional research, this house was built circa 1887 for Rogers E. and Ruth Crocker. Rogers Crocker was born in New York in 1846. Rogers would join his father and brothers at the Crocker & Bliss Chair Factory, working there until the factory burned in 1875. He then served as the superintendent of the chair making department of the Phoenix Chair

Company. In 1880, Rogers, along with two brothers and three other individuals established the Crocker Chair Company, the firm of which was one of Sheboygan’s largest employers and it was also, at one point, purported to be the largest chair manufacturer in the world. By circa 1912, the Crockers had sold the house to E.M. Parmalee and moved to Pasadena, California, and reportedly only summered in Sheboygan. Ruth died in 1921. Rogers would return to Sheboygan, living with his son William; Rogers died on Christmas Day, 1925. Beginning in 1956 and continuing into the early 1970s, the house served as Bethany Manor Home, a home for the aged. As of 1975, the house

⁵² Newsbrief (re: house opening dinner party held), *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 December 1912, 1; “Funeral of Mrs. J.P. Reiss Saturday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 December 1913, 1; “Sudden Death of John P. Reiss at Early Hour Today,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 July 1916, 1; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950; “Mrs. Elizabeth Buchanan is Called to Rest Early Today,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 October 1930, 2; “John P. Reiss Dies at 64,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 August 1972, 16; “J.P. Reiss Mansion Sold,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 April 1973, 19; Dawn Belleau, “Gatsby Would Have Loved It,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 June 1975, 8.

opened as “Willowglen East,” a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children, an extension of Willowglen Academy in Plymouth. The 612 St. Clair location lasted just one year.⁵³

Despite its recognizable Queen Anne styling, the house has undergone alterations that include new sidings, window replacement, as well as an addition. As a direct result of the alterations, the house is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Although Rogers Crocker, who resided in the subject house from 1887 until 1924, was identified in the Notable Persons chapter of the 2006 report, no information was provided—or found at this time—to suggest that the subject home’s association with Crocker would substantiate potential National Register listing. Finally, regarding Criterion A: History, the home’s function as a home for the aged use is notable, it functioned as such for a relatively short period of time. Based on that fact, and combined with the aforementioned alterations, the Crocker house is not considered potentially eligible in that regard.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1403 Superior Avenue	82420	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Frank & Caroline Hoffmann House (1907), 1403 Superior Avenue.

Rising from a rock-faced, concrete block foundation, this two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is sheathed with vinyl and is topped with a steeply pitched, hipped roof. A round-arched dormer is located along the north roofline, while a hipped-roof example extends from the west. A flat-roofed porch with Corinthian column supports shelters the projecting central entrance on the first floor. Located on both sides of the entry is a single plate-glass window; two additional plate-glass windows occupy the second floor. Remaining fenestration consists of one-over-one-light, double hung replacement sash.

This house was built in 1907 for Frank & Caroline Hoffmann. Frank was born in Bohemia in 1866 and immigrated to the United States at the age of eleven. After first living with his uncle in

⁵³ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1910-1911, 1912-1913; “Mrs. R. Crocker Died Tuesday in Pasadena, Calif.,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 October 1921, 1; “Pioneer in Furniture Trade Dies,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 December 1925, 1; “\$11,500 Fire at Home for the Aged Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 November 1956, 1; Dawn Belleau, “Willowglen East—Almost A Home,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1975, 11; “Dawn Jax Belleau, “Community Treatment...Just What the Doctor Ordered,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 March 1977, 14; “Final Report,” 213.

Kellnersville, he moved to Sheboygan in 1884 and began working at the Knocke meat market. In 1889 he married Caroline Herziger; they had no children but they raised a niece. He would later establish his own meat business—including the manufacture of sausage--which was located next-door to the house (no longer extant). In addition to his business, Frank served a term as a city alderman. Caroline died in 1931 and Frank in 1933.⁵⁴

The 2007 final survey report *did not* identify the Hoffmann House as potentially eligible; however, it was identified as such in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). Most likely, its potential eligibility at that time was under Criterion C: Architecture, as a very good example of the Colonial Revival style. Since that recommendation was made, the alterations have been made to the home: the original wooden siding has been replaced with vinyl; new windows have been installed; and the raised first-floor windowhoods have been removed, as has the second-floor porch railing. As a result of the alterations, the house is no longer considered to be potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
927 N. Taylor Avenue	82344	Determined Eligible on 10/5/2012; Remains Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Taylor Hill Reservoir (1933), 927 N. Taylor Avenue.

The Taylor Hill Reservoir was completed in 1933. While the basic design and calculations were done by the Sheboygan Water Department Superintendent Arthur H. Miller, the architectural firm responsible for the design was Edgar A. Stubenrauch and the engineering was done by The Jerry Donohue Engineering Co., both of Sheboygan. A Determination of Eligibility (for the National Register) was completed for this structure in 2012 for a Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) project and recommended as potentially eligible under

Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Engineering. Following concurrence by both WisDOT and the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer, the structure was officially determined eligible for the National Register (although not listed). As no significant alterations have been made to the

⁵⁴ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910; Assessor’s information for 1403 Superior Avenue; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1906-07, 1908-09; “Frank Hoffmann, Former Alderman, Dies at Home,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 May 1933, 4.

structure since 2012, the evaluation remains intact. The reservoir is a designated Sheboygan County Landmark.⁵⁵

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1156 Union Avenue	131469	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This one-story, brick-clad, Tudor Revival-style commercial building features a corner entrance that features a turret finished in faux stucco and half-timber and topped with a shingled tent roof. A single large display window flanks the entrance along its west and south elevations and prism glass transom runs above. The northernmost end of the west elevation is comprised of brick set in a decorative pattern, while the space below the display windows is comprised of header brick. The remainder of the south elevation includes a series of eight windows, the westernmost three run directly beneath the pent roof and are comprised of prism glass. The remaining five windows are located along the center of the wall, the westernmost example having originally been a door and is topped with a pent overhang. A large solar panel rises from the south side of the roof.



Bock's South Side Drug Store (1930), 1156 Union Avenue.

Designed by Edgar Stubenrauch, this building was completed in 1930 as Bock's South Side Drug Store and cost approximately \$15,000. The Bock Drug Co. was founded in 1876 by Dr. Louis Bock, who was succeeded by Adolph Bock and, later, Dr. Otto B. Bock and finally his widow. The opening of this store was the third store of the Bock Drug Company; the other two stores were located at 928 N. 8th Street and N. 11th and Geele streets. In addition to its pharmacy, the store also sold sundries and cosmetics, as well as offered a cigar counter and soda fountain. A.H. Mongin of Green

Bay served as the store's first registered pharmacist. The building served as a drug store until at least 1970, when it was known as LaMar's Pharmacy; by the 1970s, the Linde-Groth Architecture firm operated out of the building.⁵⁶

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Although the building's architectural style is identifiable as Tudor Revival (cited as "English Normandy type architecture" at the time of its opening)—a style not often employed for commercial buildings—the faux stucco and half-timber finish of the corner

⁵⁵ "Reservoir to be Landmarked," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 July 1983, 3; "Taylor Hill Reservoir," 2012 DOE.

⁵⁶ "Bock Drug Co. Was Established Early in 1876," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 April 1926, 5; "Bock Drug Co. To Build New Store in City," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 January 1930, 4; Progress of building published in "Season's Building in Sheboygan Hits \$1,000,000 Mark," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 June 1930, 1; "Bock Drug Co. to Open South Side Store Saturday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 June 1930, 9.

turret is the building’s only stylistic feature. The remaining features, including the decorative brickwork, display windows and prism glass transoms, are common features of many twentieth century commercial buildings throughout the state. Lacking the character necessary for listing under Criterion C, Bock’s South Side Drug Store is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2528 N. 3 rd Street	242691	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



A. Matt & Dorothy Werner House (1930), 2528 N. 3rd Street.

Topped with a slate shingle-covered, hipped roof, this Tudor Revival-style house is largely sheathed with brick, but also features stone and stucco and half-timber finishes. The two-story, gabled entrance projection features a Tudor-arched opening with corner buttressing that shelters a recessed wooden-paneled door with stone quoining. The second floor of the projection is covered with stucco and half-timber finish and includes a series of four windows with diamond paining. A second projection, this one a two-story, flat-roofed bay, carries what appear to be multiple-

light casement windows on each level. Windows throughout the remainder of the house are arranged singly or in larger groupings and consist of either diamond or multiple-light paning. A one-story sunroom extends from the home’s south endwall, while a compound chimney rises from the west roofline. The integrated two-car garage and parking area is sheltered by a brick wall and is accessed off of Clement Avenue.

Although the architect of the home is not known, this house was constructed in 1929-1930 for A. Matt and Dorothy Werner. Mr. Werner was born Anthony Matthias Werner in 1894 in Kewaskum. He graduated from New London High School, after which he served in the U.S. Navy during World War I. After earning his law degree from Marquette University in 1919, he moved to Sheboygan and began practicing law with E. H. Clemens, establishing the firm of Werner & Clemens. In 1923, he served three, two-year terms as city attorney, during which time (in 1925) he married Dorothy Bowler, the daughter of Timothy Bowler, one of the founders of *The Sheboygan Press*, which he would join in 1947 as associate editor. Four years later he became editor and publisher and was named chairman of the board in 1964, after retiring as editor. In 1933, he was appointed to the Sheboygan Police and Fire Commission; he served a total of twenty-nine years--twenty years of which he served as chairman. Additionally, Werner served for thirty years on the UW Board of Regents, having been appointed to that position in 1939 and resigned

in 1969; two years later the UW conferred on him an honorary doctor of laws degree. In 1973, the A. Matt. Werner Journalism Court in the Vilas Communication Hall on the UW campus was dedicated. The Werners had five children. In 1973, the same year they opened the home for a Woman’s Club Home Tour, the Werners sold the subject home to Dr. Donald Gore and built a house immediately to the south at 2500 N. 3rd Street. A Matt Werner died in 1977 and Dorothy died in 1996.⁵⁷

This house was originally included in the boundary of the North Third Street Historic District. As discussed earlier in this document, that district boundary was slightly revised and this house was drawn out of it; however, it is believed to be individually eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as a very good and highly intact residential example of the Tudor Revival style of architecture. Although no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History, the house may also offer potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons, for its association with the home’s first owner, A. Matt Werner.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1215 N. 7 th Street	82272	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Benjamin B. & Charlotte Locklin House (c1868), 1215 N. 7th Street.

This Gothic Revival-style house is cruciform in shape and sheathed with brick that has been painted grey. A flat-roofed porch with sawn wooden post supports, a spindled railing and a frieze wraps entirely around the front-facing gabled projection; the northwest corner of which was, at one point, enclosed. Additional Gothic Revival detailing includes the hallmark loopy open bargeboards, along with raised windowhoods with modest bracket supports.

Although previous research identified this house as the B. Thompson House, current research confirms that it was built by no later than circa 1868 for Benjamin B. and Charlotte Locklin. The house was originally built next-door to the north--the lots upon which the Peter and Mattie Pape Reiss House is currently located (1227 N. 7th Street).

⁵⁷ “City Attorney A. Matt Werner Will Not Be a Candidate in 1929,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 February 1929, 18; “Owners of Homes Prepare For Cold Weather, Report Indicates,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 September 1929, 5, cites permit for vapor heating; “Boutiques Planned for Tour of Homes,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 April 1973, 22; “Editor, Civic Leader A. Matt. Werner Dies,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 November 1977, 1, 8; “Sheboygan Press Editor is Dead,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 November 1977, 2; “Dorothy E. Werner,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 January 1996, 2; “Do You Remember?” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 February 2002, 16; “Library Honors Dorothy Werner,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 February 2004, 3; “Final Report,” 227.

Benjamin was born in Maine circa 1831. After his marriage to Charlotte in Ohio, they moved to Sheboygan by no later than 1860, by which time Benjamin was enumerated as a master carpenter, presumably specific to shipbuilding. Indeed, by the early 1860s he was in business with A.C. Stoakes, operating a shipyard near the 7th Street bridge. Although thereafter cited as a shipbuilder, it is possible that Benjamin may have built his own house. At some point in the late 1870s, the property was sold to Mary and Captain John Thompson, the latter being a partner in the lumber yard of Schrader & Thompson. John died in 1889 and the property was sold to Gustav Huette, the treasurer of the C. Reiss Coal Co. The house was designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark in 1977.⁵⁸

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Benjamin Locklin appears to have been a shipbuilder of some note, however, little specific information could be found on him and his career. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is recommended as potentially eligible as a very good and largely intact example of the Gothic Revival (or Carpenter Gothic) style of architecture, of which there are very few examples in the city. While the house was admittedly moved, it was moved only about 100 feet to the south and maintained its original orientation. More importantly, however, there is appears to have been little alteration to the home following its move in 1904, less the small enclosure on the north side of the original open porch.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1227 N. 7 th Street	82273	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising two-and-one-half stories, this Tudor Revival-style (specifically Jacobethan) house is largely side-gabled in form and constructed of rock-faced brownstone, a type of sandstone that was quarried along Chequamegon Bay. Parapet endwalls detail the roofline, while a parapeted wall dormer identifies the west entrance elevation. Sheltering the entrance is a stone-constructed, open porch from which a cloth awning extends. A stone balustrade extends to either side of the central porch area and an additional balustrade outlines the porch roof. Windows throughout the house

⁵⁸ Assessor’s information cites an 1863 date of construction for the house, which is possible. Unfortunately there are no available tax records between 1861 and 1869, by which time the house was definitively there, Tax Assessment Rolls, City of Sheboygan, 1869, 1870, Assessment Rolls (1847-1923, not a complete run) on file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, WI; Additional evidence of the home’s construction is that the Locklin family is identified as living at the corner of 7th Street & Michigan Avenue as of the 1868 Sheboygan City directory; Sheboygan County Landmarks Inventory Research Form for 1215 N. 7th Street, undated, On file at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, Sheboygan Falls, WI; U.S. Federal Census, 1860, 1870, 1880; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1884, 1891, 1903, 1903 updated to 1949; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1875-76, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1891; “Capt. John Thompson,” obituary, *Sheboygan County News*, 13 March 1889; Mary Thompson Hendriksen’s obituary cites the home’s location at the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue, “Remains of Mrs. Kenriksen (sic) Are to Arrive Saturday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 February 1925, 3; Janice Hildebrand, “Men Who Built Boats Here Wrote,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 1 August 1978, 4.

are generally regularly arranged, with many featuring double-hung sash and a projecting stone lintel above. Some windows feature diamond paning. A porte cochere extends from the north side of the house and a free-standing carriage house/garage with living quarters is located behind the house.



Peter & Mattie Pape Reiss House (1906), 1227 N. 7th Street.

Designed by Milwaukee architect Alfred C. Clas, this house was completed in 1906 for Peter & Mattie Pape Reiss. Peter Reiss was born in 1867, the son of Clemens Reiss, the founder of the C. Reiss Coal Company. At the age of fourteen he worked as a clerk in the store of Herman Herbst, and later worked in the German Bank for two years, after which he joined his father in the family firm. From the company's incorporation in 1888 until 1902, he served as the company secretary, after which he became president, which he continued until his death in 1926. In addition to

being president and chairman of the board of the coal concern, he was also chairman of the board of the Reiss Steamship Company, a director of the Northern Furniture Company, the Pittsburg Coal Company, the Security National Bank, and a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee and of Marquette University. He was also involved with the development of St. Nicholas Hospital, as well as the Anna M. Reiss Home for the Aged, which was dedicated in honor of his mother. He was also a member of several local fraternal organizations. In 1893, he married Mattie Pape and they had three children; Mattie died in 1951. The house then passed into the hands of the two Reiss daughters, who both lived in Chicago and it was used by them for long weekend getaways. Daughter Carita bought out her sister's share of the house in the 1960s and she resided in the home until her death in 1971. For the next fourteen years, the house was owned by the third generation of Reisses, Joan and Frank Ribich Sr., after which it was used as office space for various businesses operated by the family. The house was designated a Sheboygan County landmark in 1977. In 1995, great-grandson Frank Ribich Jr. bought the house and it served as The Brownstone Inn, a bed and breakfast, until circa 2015. The house is no longer owned by the Reiss family.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ "Solve Domestic Problem by Giving Swell Blowout," *The Oklahoma News* (Oklahoma City, OK), 15 October 1906, 3; Biographical entry for Peter Reiss in Zillier, ed., *History of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin*, 702-03; "Peter Reiss Passes Away at Pinehurst, His Country Home," *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 September 1926, 1, 18; "Death of Mr. Reiss Shock to Manitowoc," *Manitowoc Herald*, 9 September 1926, clipping in site file for the Reiss House at 1227 N. 7th Street, Sheboygan, on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation; "Mrs. Mattie P. Reiss Rites Held Here This Afternoon," *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 October 1951, 10; "Mrs. Carita Winston," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 August 1971, 14; Jami Lemke, "Grand Idea: Magnificent Mansions will be Reborn as Brownstone Inn," *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 October 1995, C3-C4; Ann Potempa, "An Old New B&B," *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 August 1996, 17; Kurt Rentmeester, "Peter Reiss: Business and Community Leader," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 November 1999, 3; Ann Grote-Pirrung, "Breakfast at the Brownstone is Berry, Berry Beautiful," *The Sheboygan Press*, 14 February 2005, A8-A9; Marsha Weisiger, et. al., *Buildings of Wisconsin* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia

No information was found to support potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Reiss house is an exceptional and highly intact example of English-inspired Tudor Revival--specifically Jacobethan Revival--and remains potentially eligible as such. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, the house may also hold additional significance for its association with Peter Reiss, a noted local industrialist and philanthropist; however, no specific information to support that assertion was found at this time.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1103 N. 8 th Street	82521	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story, brick commercial building features storefront windows with a recessed entry, above which is a transom. The second floor carries three, tall-and-narrow, double-hung sash windows, each with a plain stone sill and a decorative brick window hood. Additional decorative brickwork set in a rectangle is located beneath each sill. The metal cornice features a central parapet peak, from which extends latticework detailing. A historic photo indicates that little has been done to alter the building.



Hilmert Building (c1884), 1103 N. 8th Street.

This building was built by William Hilmert in circa 1884. Hilmert was born in 1830 in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, where he apprenticed as a carpenter. He married German-born Maria Michel Niemeier in Sheboygan and they had eight children, four of whom died young. As of 1870, Hilmert was a dealer in flour and feed and, for much of his life, was involved in real estate. The Hilmert family resided on the second floor of the subject building. William died in 1888, after which the building was owned by the Hilmert’s daughter Louise Fischer; she, her husband Henry, and their family also lived in the building. By 1893, the storefront was occupied by clothier Mayer Max. By 1897, B. Reichmann operated a dry goods, and ladies and gents’ furnishings store in the building, after which Herman F. and Lena Krueger ran a paints and wallpapers store out of the first floor. The storefront changed occupants a few more times before John Grandlic Sr. moved his jewelry and watchmaking business (est. 1910) from 1117 N. 8th

Street to this building, opening in March 1921. Also located in the building was the A.W. Kowert Music House. Following the death of John Grandlic Jr., Rudy Grandlic joined with Jim Kisiolek

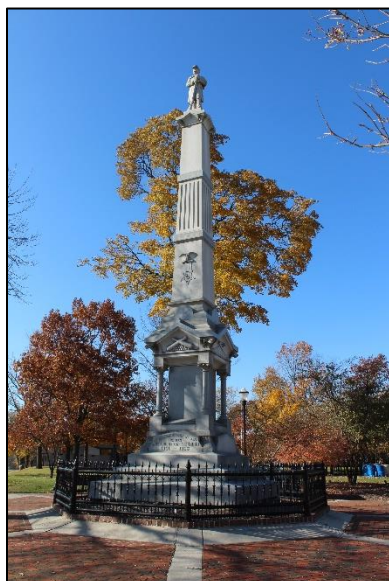
Press, 2016), 264; “Final Report,” 223. The house is incorrectly identified as an example of the Richardson Romanesque style in “Final Report,” 89.

to run the business as Grandlic & Kisiolek Jewelers, which continues today in the building as J. Kisiolek Jewelers.⁶⁰

No information was found to support potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, William Hilmert appears to have been a long-time businessman in the city of Sheboygan. Despite that fact, research did not uncover information that might otherwise suggest potential eligibility in that regard. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Hilmert building stands as a very good and highly intact example of a late nineteenth century commercial building and continues to be considered eligible for the Register as such.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
N. 8 th Street & Ontario Avenue, Fountain Park	42953	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Civil War Soldiers' Monument (1889), Fountain Park.

Located at the southeast corner of Fountain Park, this monument rises 46 feet high and is constructed of granite that was quarried in Barre, Vermont. Italian artisans carved the military figure at the top, while the rest was cut and chiseled in Vermont. The monument was erected by the Henry Scheele Monument Company of Sheboygan. It weighs a reported 75 tons. The inscription reads, “In Remembrance of the Heroes Who Fought for the Union 1861-1865.”⁶¹

The Civil War Soldiers' Monument, built in honor of those who either served and/or died during the service in the Civil War, was dedicated on 17 October 1889. The dedicatory address was given by U.S. Senator John C. Spooner. The memorial was conceived at a meeting held in July 1888, by the Gustavus Wintermeyer Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The monument committee, which was selected by Henry Stocks, was comprised of James H. Mead, George End, Thomas M. Blackstock, Michael

⁶⁰ *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1884, 1886, 1887-88, 1891; Tax Assessment Rolls, City of Sheboygan, 1888; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wis.*, 1898, 610; Advertisement (re: opening of J. Grandlic & Son at 1103 N. 8th Street), *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 March 1921, 9; Advertisement (re: A.W. Kowert Music House), *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 November 1921, 7; “John Grandlic, Sr., Jeweler For Many Years, Is Summoned,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 April 1947, 8; “Mayer Max, Well Known Retired Merchant, Dies,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 June 1956, 6; “John Grandlic,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 March 1983, 4; In Jami Lemke, “Window Cleaning Led to Restoration,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 October 1994, D12, the article incorrectly states that Grandlic had moved into the subject building in 1905. The building was incorrectly identified as built in 1904 in “Final Report,” 176.

⁶¹ “Scheele Monument Co. Marks Centennial,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 July 1971, 13.

Winter and John M. Kohler. A fair was held in October 1888 and the proceeds—a total of \$1,891.06--were donated to the monument fund. Thereafter, subscriptions were solicited and Blackstock was the largest contributor with \$1,000. Although anticipated to cost \$6,000, the actual cost was \$5,000.⁶²

No information was found to support either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: the 1889 Civil War Soldiers’ Monument stands as a highly intact sculpture/work of art and potentially eligible in that regard.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1827 N. 10 th Street	128248	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Hose Company No. 3 Fire Station (1904), 1827 N. 10th Street.

This two-story, former fire station building is constructed of brick and is topped with a flat roof. A three-story hose tower anchors the building at its northwest corner, at the base of which is a human-scale door topped with a transom over which is a raised brick windowhood. A single, double-hung sash window occupies both the second and third levels of the tower. The main block carries a wood-and-glass, overhead garage door while a pair of double-hung sash, each topped with a segmental-arched hood rest along the second floor. An inset near the roofline originally identified this as the home of Hose Company No. 3. Windows along the remainder of the building consist largely of singly arranged, segmental-arched, double-hung sash.

This fire station was originally constructed as the home of Hose Company No. 3 and officially opened on 9 February 1904. It was built by Christ Ackermann & Sons and Christ Zelle & Sons. At that time, equipment at the station was limited to a small hose cart. Although initially horse-powered, the station did not immediately have its own horses; however, they were later housed at the east end of the building. The second floor included hay and feed storage, as well as quarters for two men. By 1920, the city fire department was mechanized and the hay and feed area was altered for the expanding number

⁶² “Public Spirited Citizens of Sheboygan Raised \$5,000 for Fountain Park Hero Monument,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 June 1925, 1-2; “Monument Erected in Fountain Park,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 June 1933, 21; “Monument to Veterans was Built in 1889,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 June 1937, 8; “News and Views of Sheboygan City and County: Fountain Park,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 July 1939, 2; “Thousands Find Rest, Fun in City’s Parks,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953, 7; Newsbrief (re: civil war monument), *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 September 1975, 13; Jan Hildebrand, “Civil War Monument Turns 100 This Month,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 October 1989, 4; “Final Report,” 27.

of men on duty. The station continued to function as such until a new station was built at N. 15th and Main streets. The building is now residential in function.⁶³

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the subject station, which has undergone little exterior alteration, stands as the oldest extant fire station in the city. Although the central fire station, located at 833 New York Avenue, was built only three years later and continues to serve as such, it has seen a larger degree of exterior alterations. While the interior of Hose Company No. 3 has likely seen a fair number of interior alterations, it is possible that the building could also offer potential eligibility as a property type.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
N. 12 th Street between Superior & Michigan streets	128198	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Brick pavers cover a portion of the two blocks of N. 12th Street, between Superior and Michigan streets. Multiple patches of concrete are evident throughout. It would appear that the intersection of N. 12th and Huron streets has been improved since the street was surveyed and photographed in 2002.



Brick Street (c1910s), N. 12th Street, between Michigan and Huron avenues.

The first paved street in Sheboygan was on 7th Street between Pennsylvania and Superior avenues and was completed in 1905. Up to 1910, all brick was “Metropolitan brick,” with Michigan Avenue being paved that year with “Athens brick” from Athens, Ohio. This segment of N. 12th Street was likely constructed in the circa 1910s. As of 1920, the city had over eighteen miles of concrete-paved streets, six and one-third miles of brick-paved streets, eleven miles of macadam and one mile of cedar block on concrete foundation. As of 1921, paving streets with brick and ceased and concrete was utilized.⁶⁴

⁶³ “Formal Opening of New Fire Station Held Tuesday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 April 1929, 12; “News and Views: Sheboygan’s North Side Fire Station,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 December 1939, 6; “Fire Chief August Sokoll, “First Sheboygan Paid Fire Company Appointed in ’88,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953; “Visitor at Station No. 3 Back in 1904 Still Drops In,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 February 1954, 5; Kurt Mueller, “Neighbors Feel Loss as Old Fire Station Abandoned for New,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 November 1990, 1.

⁶⁴ “Our Streets Bring Fame,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 January 1914, 7; “Recommends that Another Flusher be Bought for Streets,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 April 1920, 4; “For the Record,” (75 Years Ago Today), *The Sheboygan*

Today, only a few streets remain paved with brick, with this segment of N. 12th Street being one of them. Additional brick paver streets known to exist include Commerce Street/Wisconsin Avenue from Pennsylvania Avenue to the north, along with a short segment of Jefferson Street, between S. 9th and Water streets. Of the three, the Commerce Street/Wisconsin Avenue segment is, by far, the longest and seemingly in the best repair. As a result, the N. 12th Street segment is not recommended as potentially eligible. Because this survey did not cover the entire city, it is also possible additional segments of brick paver streets still exist.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1810-1818 N. 13 th Street	82537	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Office/Hall (1931; 1995), 1810-1818 N. 13th Street.

This Late Gothic Revival-style church is constructed of Haydite block that is faced with limestone. The gabled building is dominated by a corner belltower entrance (facing Lincoln Avenue) that rises three stories. The primary entrance faces N. 13th Street and is accessed via a series of concrete steps. Set within in an arched opening, the entry itself consists of wooden double doors that are flanked by a single wooden door to either side; transoms occupy the space above each doorway. Above the entry is a carved stone section that reads, "St. Paul's Lutheran Church," over which is a

Gothic-arched, stained-glass focal window with tracery. A two-story tower is located opposite the belltower and includes an additional side/secondary entrance. Stone buttressing and pilasters trim the building, which includes projecting, one-story side aisles. Windows throughout the church are largely Gothic-arched openings with tracery and stained glass; however, side aisle and basement-level openings are rectangular. A more recent one-story, flat-roofed, stone-sheathed wing (1995) extends from the rear of the south elevation of the church.

Designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch, this church was built between 1930 and 1931 as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The congregation organized on 30 October 1904, with a group of thirty-two members formerly of Trinity Lutheran Church, located downtown at 824 Wisconsin Avenue. Services were first located in an old Trinity School building on Calumet Drive near Cooper Avenue, after which a new church building was completed in 1906 at the subject location. A new school was built across the street in 1922 at 1809 N. 13th Street (extant), with additions

Press, 29 April 1985, 27; Gary C. Klein, "Think Sheboygan's Roads are Bumpy?" *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 October 2022, 6A.

completed in 1954 and 1977. By 1928, the congregation had reached approximately 1,800, thus outgrowing their existing church. Although anticipated to cost \$60,000, the new church building cost about \$105,000. In 1994, the church rectory at 1810 N. 13th Street was removed, along with two additional buildings and, the following year, the one-story, office annex/assembly hall was added to the rear of the south side of the church, which continues to serve the congregation of St. Paul's.⁶⁵

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a very good and highly intact example of the Late Gothic Revival style. When compared with other examples of the Late Gothic Revival style, including those already listed in the National Register and others thought to be potentially eligible, St. Paul's—even with its more recent, and appropriately setback, one-story office annex/assembly hall addition to the south--compares favorably.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1911 N. 13 th Street & 1248 Lincoln Avenue	131623	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This Late Gothic Revival-style church complex is comprised of a two-story, brick-clad, Sunday School/Parish Hall unit faced with brick and a 1955 church and parsonage addition faced with brick and finished with cut limestone. Regarding the former, this first unit is the northernmost portion of the complex, north of the stone entrance tower. Finished with a parapet endwall with stone coping, this portion features a tripartite rectangular window with diamond paning on each of the two floors. The north sidewall consists of a one-story, projecting gabled entry that appears to have been added at the time of the 1955 church and parsonage addition. A more recent porte cochere extension extends further to the north. Windows along this north wall are replacements set within original rectangular openings, with the westernmost opening being boarded over.

⁶⁵ “New Church Planned Here in the Future,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 November 1928, 12; “Season’s Building in Sheboygan Hits \$1,000,000 Mark,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 June 1930, 1, cites progress on the building and Stubenrauch as architect; “Dedication of Beautiful New Church Will Be Held Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 March 1931, 21; “Lutheran Church To Be Dedicated Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 March 1931, 2; “St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church Dedicated Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 March 1931, 3, includes photo; “St. Paul’s Church Leaders Take Part in Ground-Breaking,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 30 April 1954, 15; Verla Peichl, “St. Paul Celebrates Anniversary,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 April 1990, 6; “Demolition,” photo and caption, *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 September 1994, 9; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903 updated to 1949. When plans began for Phase II of the building expansion/improvement plan, the initial plan was to enclose the front steps of the church, add offices and other rooms along the south side of the church and enlarge the narthex and install an elevator. The congregation wanted as much of the exterior to be preserved, resulting in the addition to the south, which is attached near the rear of the church, “St. Paul’s 100 Years, 1904-2004: Growing in Faith, Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, Sheboygan, WI,” Prepared by the congregation, 2004, 14.



St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church, Parsonage and Sunday School/Parish Hall (1930; 1955), 1911 N. 13th Street and 1248 Lincoln Avenue.

Although a largely brick-clad tower entrance was included in the 1930 construction, that tower was remodeled in 1955 to serve as the primary entrance to the new church and is now entirely finished with cut stone and includes a belltower. The west wall of the church proper is divided into bays by short pilasters, with each bay carrying a rectangular and tripartite, stained-glass window with tracery. A stone label mold tops each window, while a simple stone sill runs beneath. The south endwall, which is finished with a parapet and stone coping, carries a segmental-arched, stained-glass window with tracery at its center. Rectangular, stained-glass

window openings are located to either side, and along the first floor; while the second floor features blind openings infilled with carved stone. Extending from the church block is a hallway that connects to the original parsonage unit, the endwall of which is finished with a parapet with stone coping. Windows within this unit carry rectangular, multiple-light, double-hung sash that are asymmetrically arranged.

Designed by W.C. Weeks, Inc., this church complex was built for the St. John's Evangelical & Reformed congregation and it achieved its current appearance in 1955. The congregation was formed in 1902 as St. John's Evangelical Church with thirteen charter members. Initial services were held in an empty store at 1716 Calumet Drive; a new frame church (no longer extant) was built in 1903. Plans for the 1930 Sunday School and Parish Hall unit were underway as of May 1929 and dedication occurred in May 1930. The second and third units, consisting of a new church and parsonage, were to be built once the 1930 unit was paid for and the congregation considered itself financially stable to do so. The Depression interrupted their plans and the final two units were not completed until twenty-five years later, with dedication occurring in September 1955. The previous rectory was moved one lot to the east along Lincoln Street, while the 1902 church was razed in June 1954. In 1950, the congregation was renamed St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church and, seven years later, as St. John's United Church of Christ (following the merger of the Evangelical and Reformed Church with the Congregational Christian Church). Following the purchase of a new parsonage at 2721 N. 30th Street, the connected parsonage space was remodeled into additional church facility space, including Sunday School rooms, a pastor's study, an office for the church secretary, as well as a multi-purpose room for conferences or Sunday School. The subject church continues to serve the St. John's congregation.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ "Sunday School Hall Will Be Built in City," *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 May 1929, 6; "New Sunday School Hall Dedicated Here Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 March 1930, 3; "Sunday Marks Last Service and Start of Fund Campaign," *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 June 1954, 3; "St. John's Evangelical Church Dedication Sunday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 September 1955, 3; "St. John's UCC to Observe 65th Anniversary Sunday," *The Sheboygan*

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the St. John’s complex is a very good example of an English-inspired, Late Gothic Revival-style church. Although the complex was built in two phases, available information suggests that the phased construction was planned at the time of construction of the 1930 unit. Notably, each unit was designed by W.C. Weeks. A review of the architectural plans, if available, should be reviewed to confirm. Although the city of Sheboygan is home to a good number of Late Gothic Revival-style churches, St. John’s compares favorably to those already listed, as well as the others considered to be potentially eligible, the latter of which are presented elsewhere in this document.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2012 & 2024 N. 15 th Street	131625-131626	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



This complex of buildings, built between 1911 and 1924, functioned as the Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company from 1913 to the 1940s, 2012-2024 N. 15th Street.

The complex that served as the Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company from 1913 through the 1940s is comprised of two buildings, both with additions. The two-story brick building at 2012 N. 15th Street (AHI#131625) is comprised of two periods of building, 1914 and 1917-18, the latter of which immediately abuts the sidewalk. Topped with a low-pitched, gabled roofline, the street-facing elevation is comprised of a series of segmental-arched

openings with brick headers and sills along each level, some having been enclosed with either board, brick, or concrete block. The basement-level openings have also been boarded over. The 1914 block to the rear includes similar fenestration; again, many of which have been enclosed.

Adjacent to the north is a three-story, asbestos shingle-sheathed frame building (AHI#131626) that rises from a stone foundation and was built in 1911. Topped with a low-pitched, gabled roof, regularly placed window openings are evident along all of the three elevations visible from the street. Most windows are covered over, although some along the north side continue to retain six-over-six light, double-hung sash. From this building, two brick additions extend to the north. The three-story, brick warehouse addition to the rear was completed in 1923, while the one-story, flat-roofed, brick office wing along the street was built in 1924.

Press, 3 November 1967, 11; “St. John’s Modernization Project Completed Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 April 1968, 9; “Final Report,” 160-161.

The three-story frame building was completed in 1911 and was owned by the S.W. Miller Piano Company until 1921. Incorporated in 1906 by Swan W. Miller (a Chicago piano maker) and three others, the company began manufacturing pianos on N. 8th Street. Five years later, they built the new factory on N. 15th Street. Although the firm remained in the building—and on the first floor—for one more year, it was purchased in 1921 by The Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company, which constructed the two-story factory building (built 1914, 1917-18 addition) immediately to the south. Sheboygan Fibre was founded in May 1913 by Otto A. Mueller, Charles H. Ackermann and Joseph S. Rank. After briefly operating at N. 7th Street and Jefferson Avenue, they moved into their new N. 15th Street building in October 1914. In 1925, Ackermann sold his share of the business to Mueller and Rank; three years later Rank sold out to Mueller, who died in 1933. Mueller's son Edwin then took over. In 1944, a portion of the complex was leased by the National Tinsel Manufacturing Company of Manitowoc, which eventually purchased the entire complex. In January 1963, National Tinsel sold the building at 2012 N. 15th Street to Lakeland Manufacturing (makers of outer sportswear for men and boys), making it their third location. However, the following year, the buildings were sold to Woodcraft, Inc. (2024) and The James Toth Sawdust Co. (2012).⁶⁷

No information was found to support potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. The complex, however, is a very good and largely intact industrial complex. Although the two buildings were originally built for two different companies, they were combined in 1921 to serve a single company, the Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company, for over two decades thereafter. And, from 1944 through 1962, the complex served as a branch of the National Tinsel Manufacturing Company, the headquarters of which was located in Manitowoc. Standing as a small, intact industrial complex, the Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

⁶⁷ "Showing New Plant of S.W. Miller Piano Co.," *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 June 1911, 8, includes an image, albeit an idealized version; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, updated to 1949; "The Fibre Furniture Co. Moves," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 October 1914, 5; "Miller Piano Co. Plant Was Sold Tuesday," *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 May 1921, 1; "Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Increasing Plant Facilities To Care for its Expansion," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 June 1923, 9; "Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Company Has Forged to Front," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 April 1926, 26; "Sheboygan Has \$35,000 Fire Today," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 July 1926, 2; "Joseph Rank Sells Factory Interests Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 April 1928, 1; "Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Co." history blurb in *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 November 1934, 15, please note that there is erroneous information in this, as it incorrectly cites the date of building's date of construction as 1913; "Tinsel Co. Moving to Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1944, 1; "Auction Is Underway at Furniture Co.," *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 March 1949, 1; "Lakeland Manufacturing Co. Buys National Tinsel Plant," *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 January 1963, 10; "Woodcraft, Toth Firm Buy Former Tinsel Co. Plants from Lakeland," *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 August 1964, 15; "S.W. Miller Piano Co. was Located in Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 November 1994, C1, C3. In 1922, the company moved to 1440 S. 8th Street and went bankrupt in 1930; "Final Report," 56.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1556 N. 16 th Street	131680	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This Late Gothic (or Neo-Gothic) Revival-style, brick-clad church is dominated by a three-story, crenellated corner tower behind which is a gabled wing that is oriented on a north/south axis, from which an additional gabled wing extends to the west (the latter is believed to be a portion of the original church). The primary entrance, with its cut stone surround, faces east; the original opening has been modestly infilled and includes replacement doors. The second level of the tower includes a window, while the belfry occupies the third level; both openings are trimmed with cut stone quoining. Brick buttressing trims the tower's corners, as well as delineates the four bays of the south projecting wing. The four, Gothic-arch, stained-glass windows of the south-extending wing feature heavy wooden tracery. A large, Tudor-arched, stained-glass window with wooden tracery is located along the north elevation, the opening of which features a carved stone surround.



Ebenezer Reformed Church (1914; 1926), 1556 N. 16th Street.

Although a small church was first built on this parcel in 1914, the existing edifice achieved its current appearance in 1926, when a significant addition was built on to the front of the original building. Established as Ebenezer Reformed Church in 1912, the congregation was a mission of Zion Reformed Church at 604 Erie Avenue. A parsonage was built immediately to the south at 1548 S. 16th Street (remains extant). Finding their 1914 church building too small, they engaged Edgar Stubenrauch in circa 1926 to design the expanded facility seen today. In 1934, the name

changed to Ebenezer Evangelical and Reformed Church. Twelve years later, the stained-glass windows were installed and, in 1952, the interior was remodeled/redecorated. The congregation remained here until 1970, when they built a new church and parsonage at 3215 Saemann Avenue, where it remains today. The N. 16th Street church was, thereafter, home to the Netherlands Reformed Church and, since 1987, the Hmong Christian Reformed congregation.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ "Ebenezer Reformed Congregation to Build in Near Future," *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 May 1914, 1; "New Church is Dedicated with Much Ceremony," *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 December 1914, 8; "Eighty Permits are Issued for Builders," includes estimated cost for church, *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 April 1926, 3; "Laying of Cornerstone Attended by Many Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 June 1926, 6; "Dedication of Church Held Here," *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 December 1926, 1 (includes photo), 6; "Ebenezer Evangelical and Reformed," *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953; "Ebenezer United Church of Christ: 50th Anniversary, 1912-1962," Anniversary booklet, Prepared by the congregation, 1962, includes photo of 1914 church; John Hill, "New Church Gets New Home," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 October 1987, 10; "Final Report," 161.

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B. Significant Persons. The church has, since 1987, been home to the Hmong Christian Reformed congregation and this ethnic association may offer potential eligibility in the future under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church, following its 1926 remodeling, is a very good and intact example of the Late Gothic Revival style. It is acknowledged that the city of Sheboygan is home to several churches in this style; however, this example retains a significant degree of integrity and compares favorably to those either already National Register listed or to those included in this document that are identified as potentially eligible. An interior inspection should, however, also be completed.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1601 S. 7 th Street	131165	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



General King Memorial Park entrance gates (1936), 1601 S. 7th Street.

The limestone-clad General Charles King Memorial Park entrance gates were constructed in 1936, following the park’s formal renaming from South Side Beach Park. Typically entrance gates alone are not considered to offer potential National Register eligibility, but they can be contributing resources to a park. A

review of the park itself indicates that the pavilion is modern, as is the playground equipment and, therefore, the park as a greater entity is not considered potentially eligible.⁶⁹

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2103 S. 7 th Street	82532	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising from a brick foundation and largely cruciform in plan, this two-story, Queen Anne-style house is sheathed with clapboard siding. An open gabled porch with simple wooden post supports, frieze detailing and decorative shinglework shelters the front entrance, along with a square, multiple-pane window. The same detailing is found between the first and second floors, as well as within the gabled peaks along both the west and south elevations. Decorative bargeboards and carved wooden brackets trim the gabled peaks of the main roof, as well as the porch entry. Aside

⁶⁹ “Lake Front Parks Described in an Interesting Article,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 August 1936, 2; “King Park To Be Dedicated Here Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 August 1936, 1, 17 ; “Dedication of General King Park is Big Event Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 August 1936, 23.

from the two multiple-light windows—one each along the north and west elevations—the remainder are either single or paired, double-hung sash examples. A replacement metal railing lines the front porch stairs, while an enclosed, later addition extends from the rear over which a replacement railing is found.



**Alfred L. & Emerett Swart House (1899-1900),
2103 S. 7th Street.**

This house was built between 1899 and 1900 for Alfred L. and Emerett Swart. Alfred was born in 1840 in New York; he moved to Wisconsin in 1852. As of 1870, he lived in Plymouth along with his brother William and his family. In 1874, Alfred married Emerett Ford; they had no children. Alfred, who was a dealer in agricultural machinery (in the 1880s) served in the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1883, as the Sheboygan County treasurer from 1887 to 1890, and as the general superintendent of the first Sheboygan County fair in 1897. The Swarts appear to have lived in the

house for only a few short years, for as of the 1904-05 city directory, the house was occupied by the widowed George J. Posson and his family. At the time of his residence in the home, Posson served as the treasurer of the Mattoon Manufacturing Company, later known as the Northern Furniture Company. His obituary, however, noted him as a pioneer railroader and a native of Port Washington. By 1910, the occupants of the home had changed hands yet again and, by no later than 1913, it was turned into a duplex, which it remains today.⁷⁰

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Swart House is a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, featuring original siding and decorative wooden porchwork and shinglework. However, it does have a replacement front porch railing and a Colonial Revival-style window along its entrance elevation. Despite being a seemingly good example of the style, there are no less than forty-four other examples of the style in Sheboygan, thirty-two of which retain their original clapboard sheathing—or at least according to the information recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Among the thirty-two that

⁷⁰ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1870, 1900, 1910; J. E. Heg, comp., *The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, WI: The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co., 1883), 504; Tax Assessment Rolls, City of Sheboygan, 1899, 1900; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1902, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1910-11; Obituary for Mrs. Swart (incorrectly cited as Mrs. E.W. Swart, note that E.W. are her initials), *The Daily Press* (Sheboygan, WI), 24 June 1910, 1; “Former Legislator Dead,” *The Manitowoc Pilot*, 6 July 1911, 2; “Sheboygan County Fair and its Wonderful Success at Plymouth,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 April 1916, Section 6, 41; “George Posson, Pioneer In Railroading in This Vicinity, Is Called to Rest at Home,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 August 1934, 4; “Assessed Valuation of Sheboygan County Is Rated at \$290,997,580,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953, Section 4, 18. The 2006 final report identified this house as that of George White. Please note that White was not the owner/occupant of the home until circa 1920, “Final Report,”

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retain their original sheathing is the Anton M. and Josephine Hammes House at 2036 N. 7th Street (1892; AHI#63497). When compared directly, the Hammes house appears to offer better detailing and a higher degree of integrity than the Swart house; therefore, at this time, the Swart house is not recommended potentially eligible. Please keep in mind that this targeted re-survey required review only of properties that were thought to be potentially eligible per the 2006 final survey report, and the Hammes house, which was not recommended potentially eligible in the 2006 report, would appear to offer potential eligibility; however, a review of the entire city should be done first to confirm that all appropriate comparisons have been considered.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1011 S. 8 th Street	82274	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This building consists of three periods of construction dating to 1912, 1961 and 2007. The original 1912, four-story, Neoclassical-style block is faced with brick and includes stone trim around the original S. 8th Street entrance, as well as along the top edge of the building. Each of the five bay divisions of the west-facing entrance elevation includes tripartite window groupings on each floor, less the central, modern glass entrance. “The C. Reiss Coal. Co.” is inscribed in the stone surround above the doorway. Extending from the rear of the building is a four-story addition that was completed in 1961. Originally aluminum and glass curtain wall construction, that wing was completed remodeled, both inside and out in 2007, for its conversion to condominiums.



C. Reiss Coal Company Office Building (1912; 1961; 2007), 1011 S. 8th Street.

The C. Reiss Coal Company was established in 1880 by German-born Clemens Reiss (1835-1892) and originally named Clemens Reiss and Company. Eight years later, it was incorporated as the C. Reiss Coal Company. The firm originally handled coal, salt, cement, and wood. While sailing vessels brought the first cargo, it was later transported by modern steamships. The 1912 block of the subject building, designed by Milwaukee architect Herman Buemming, was erected at the same location where the previous offices had been destroyed by fire. As of 1953, the company

handled approximately 3,000,000 tons of coal annually and maintained five docks in Wisconsin and two in Michigan. Retail yards were also found in those locations, in addition to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. At that time, the company operations dealt strictly with anthracite and bituminous coal and the manufacture of Reiss briquets. By 1960, the firm was operating fourteen coal docks in nine different cities. In 1961, an addition was made to the rear (east side) of the original block. Designed by W.C. Weeks, Inc., the addition was designed such that a new building of a similar design (to that of the 1961 addition) could, at some point, take place of the original

1912 block. In 1986, the company was purchased by Koch Industries, at which time the company employed about 200 persons, with thirty-seven in the Sheboygan office. Layoffs that same year cut that number to eighteen and, within a few years, operations were entirely shut down. Between 2005 and 2007, the entire building, less some first-floor office space, was converted for use as condominiums, which was completed by developer Tim Dixon and the architectural firm of Vetter Denk.⁷¹

The building served for decades as the headquarters for the C. Reiss Coal Company, which was among the prominent industries of Sheboygan, and which was begun by Clemens Reiss, a prominent local businessman. Although the 1912 block of the property does retain a good degree of integrity along three of its four sides, the alterations that were made to the 1961 addition significantly affect its overall integrity—such that it is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture or Criterion A: History. And while company founder Clemens Reiss was a prominent local businessman, his 1896 death preceded the construction of even the initial 1912 block and, therefore, significance under Criterion B: Significance Persons is also not substantiated.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1924 S. 8 th Street	131194	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Charles H. & Gerturde Ryan House (1908), 1924 S. 8th Street.

Side-gabled in plan, this Colonial Revival-style house rises from a rock-faced, concrete block foundation and is sheathed with wooden shingles. The roofline extends over the first floor to form a porch which is supported by a series of five round wooden columns. The modestly projecting entrance is off-center to the right (north) and includes a rectangular window, while a tripartite window occupies the south half of the first floor entrance elevation. An upper-level porch with a gabled overhang, battered side walls and a spindled porch railing includes a central door with flanking double-hung windows. An oval window accented with the four cardinal points rests within the overhang that is also covered with wooden shingles.

⁷¹ “To Have Modern Offices,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 March 1912, 1; “C. Reiss Coal Co. Moves into New Building,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 January 1913, 1; “The C. Reiss Coal Co.,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 June 1919, 11; “C. Reiss Coal Co. – A Credit to Our Business Community,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953, 11; Chuck House, “C. Reiss Sold to Giant Firm,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 October 1986, 1; “C. Reiss Coal’s New Owners Cut 15 Jobs,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 December 1986, 1; “Condos Planned for Reiss Building,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 May 2005, 1; “Final Report,” 70.

Windows throughout the remainder of the house are either single or paired, double-hung or single plate-glass examples with simple wooden surrounds with raised hoods.

This house was built in 1908, the original owners of which are believed to be Charles H. & Gertrude Ryan. Charles was born in Dexter, New York in 1854. In 1876, Charles and Gertrude were married and, as of 1880, they were living in Sheboygan Falls where he was making rakes. They would move to Sheboygan by no later than 1900, at which time he was the superintendent at the George Spratt Chair Company (later the McNeill Chair Co.). Between 1915 and 1916, the Ryans moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. After what appears to have been a short run of renters, the house was advertised for sale in 1921. As of 1922, Dr. Harry Heiden, a physician at the Sheboygan Clinic, and his wife Amanda purchased the home and remained there until selling it to Hugh and Margaret Staffon. Hugh worked at R-Way Furniture Co.; he retired in 1962, at which time he was the company comptroller. Margaret was a teacher in the Sheboygan school system. The Staffons remained in the home until their respective deaths in 1958 and 1983. As of 1983, the Staffon's daughter Jean and a grandson also resided in the home.⁷²

This house was identified as potentially eligible in the 2006 final survey report; however, no eligibility criteria was identified. Following additional research, it is evident that a number of notable Sheboygan residents lived in the home between 1908 and the 1980s. Although notable in their respective fields, no information was found on any of them to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Likewise, no information was found regarding Criterion A: History. In regards to Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and seemingly intact example of the Colonial Revival style. Following review of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), Sheboygan is home to nearly 80 examples of the style.⁷³ Following further review of WHPD, there are at least four very similar examples (located at 427 Niagara Avenue; 418 Washington Court; 1949 N. 7th Street and 704 Union Avenue); however, the subject Ryan House offers the highest degree of integrity. Based on its appearance, it is also possible this is a catalog design. Because the targeted resurvey did not require the full physical review of the city limits (which could include additional comparison homes not previously inventoried or others that have been restored in the last two decades), additional citywide review should be completed before rendering a final eligibility recommendation as far as its architectural style. Likewise, if a catalog

⁷² U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1880, 1900, 1910, Available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed May 2023; "Charles H. Ryan Dies at Grand Rapids," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 December 1918, 6; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1922, 1928; Sale ad for house, *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 August 1921, 7; "Mrs. Hugh E. Staffon, 60, Well known Teacher, Dies," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 February 1958, 12; "Dr. Harry Heiden Dies," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 January 1981, 4; "Hugh E. Staffon, 84, Dies, Long-Time School Leader," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 February 1983, 4. The obituary of Heiden indicates that he was a founder of the Sheboygan clinic; however, a brief review of 1922 newspaper coverage on the clinic's opening does not appear to include him among the original 1920 group of founding members.

⁷³ Please note that WHPD categorizes Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival together.

plan is identified as a match and an interior inspection confirms a matching layout, the house could also be eligible in that regard.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1909 S. 9 th Street	131312	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Topped with a hipped roof, this two-story house is sheathed with brick on the first level and stucco on the second. A one-story bay projection extends from the south elevation and a large brick chimney rises from the rear of the house. The home’s primary (west) entrance elevation is symmetrical in design and includes a central entrance that features a classically derived wooden surround with a broken pediment; a transom is located above the door. To either side of the front door is a pair of six-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows that are topped with a blind arch of stucco that includes a tile inset at its center. The second floor includes five, six-over-one-light sash openings; all windows are flanked by non-working wooden shutters. Remaining windows throughout the house are largely symmetrically arranged.



Alvin & Mabel Trester House (1928), 1909 S. 9th Street.

Completed in 1928, the house was originally built for Alvin & Mabel Trester. Alvin was born in Sheboygan in 1894 and graduated from Sheboygan High School. He attended Marquette University’s School of Pharmacy from which he graduated in 1915. After working two years at the Bruhn Drug Co. he served in World War I in the Medical Corps. Following service he returned to the Bruhn concern, where he remained until 1922, when he purchased the South Side Drug Store at 814 Indiana Avenue. In 1919, he married Mabel Koehler and they had two sons. Alvin died in 1955

and the house was sold to Minnie “Ann” and Elwood Gosse. The Gosses, who married in 1936, remained in the home until their respective deaths in 1992 and 2002.⁷⁴

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: the house stands as a seemingly intact example of the Colonial Revival style. Although when compared to other examples in the city, of which Sheboygan has a substantial number, it does not offer the same level of detailing. As a result, the

⁷⁴ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1920, 1930; “Alvin H. Trester, Well Known Druggist, Summoned,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 31 December 1955, 14; “Mabel Trester,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 June 1987, 12; “M. Ann Gosse,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 March 1992, 7; “Elwood Gosse,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 February 2002, 5.

Trester House is not considered potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1425 S. 10 th Street	82280	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church (1906), 1425 S. 10th Street.

Featuring a central entrance tower, this brick-clad church is an example of the Romanesque Revival style. A set of wooden double doors and a transom are set within a recessed, round-arched opening, while a round window is located directly above. A stone inset with incised lettering identifies the congregation’s name in Greek. The uppermost section of the tower includes a pair of blind round-arched openings above which is the louvred belfry, which is seen on all four sides. A golden dome rests atop the tower from which a metal cross rises. A single, round-arched, stained-glass window is located to either side of the entrance. Each of the side walls carry five, equally spaced, round-arched, stained-glass windows. Segmental-arched windows run along the basement level. A bricked-in opening is evident along both the basement and main levels of the north elevation. The belltower was originally topped with an eight-sided, shingled, bell-type roof; it was replaced with a dome in 1980. Since 2002, the small windows at the bottom of the 1980 dome have been removed. Although the

interior was not inspected, a 1996 newspaper article indicates that the iconography of the interior has remained essentially unchanged since 1906.

This church was built in 1906 for the St. Spyridon Green Orthodox congregation, which is identified as being the oldest Greek Orthodox Church in Wisconsin. Southern Greeks--comprised mostly of single men and men that left their families behind--came to the Midwest in the late 1800s to work; their intent was to return to Greece with the money they made. However, while here, they needed a place to worship. In 1902, they organized and met in a garage on S. 8th Street, which was ministered by a traveling priest from Chicago. Four years later, the congregation members built the church themselves. Beginning in the 1940s, the church held an annual fundraiser that eventually expanded to a bona fide “festival.” In 1981, the church was designated as a Sheboygan County Landmark due to its significance as the oldest Greek Orthodox church in Wisconsin and, reportedly, the sixth in the United States. As of 1981, St. Spyridon was only one of two Greek Orthodox churches in America that was housed in its original church building.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ “Will Observe 50th Year at Greek Church,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13September 1956, 14; “Greek Festival is Sunday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 July 1976, 14; “Greek Church Now a Landmark,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 30

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History (Ethnic Settlement), the church stands as testament to Greek immigration and is considered eligible therefore. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a modest interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture, which is identified through its round-arched openings. Although the exterior has seen a modest bit of alteration (including the tower roof/dome, as well as the aforementioned infill of two openings along the north elevation), the interior is reportedly largely untouched since its construction. As such, and following an interior inspection, the church may also be eligible under Criterion C.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1313 S. 11 th Street	131227	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Engine Co. No. 2 Fire House (1929), 1313 S. 11th Street.

This single-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, former fire station building includes a basement level that is built into the hill. The exposed lower level is covered with stucco, while the remainder of the building is sheathed with brick. The gabled roof is covered with red barrel tile and the overhanging, open eaves are trimmed with a carved wooden bargeboard. Oriented to S. 11th Street, an open gabled porch with column supports extends from the main block and shelters the human-scale entry. Windows across the west entrance elevation are rectangular openings that are set beneath a

blind arch. The original overhead garage door space, which is trimmed in stone and topped with a lintel that reads “FIRESIDE APT.,” is infilled with a round-arched opening that is comprised of a blind arch and a pair of sash windows. Windows along the north and south side walls are largely rectangular openings with replacement double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the south roofline and the hose tower is located along the east endwall.

Designed by Edgar Stubenrauch and completed in 1929, this building originally served as Engine Company No. 2 Fire House and cost approximately \$35,000. The station was discontinued in 1979. The building was, thereafter, purchased by Victor Klunck and remodeled to include twelve apartments; it continues to serve as the Fireside Apartments.⁷⁶

September 1981, 10; “St. Spyridon Observing 90th Anniversary,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 November 1996, 9; “Events This Weekend Celebrate 100 Years of St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 October 2006, C1, C2; “Final Report,” 20, 44, 154.

⁷⁶ “South Side Fire Station Progressing,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 March 1929, 2; “Formal Opening of New Fire Station Held Tuesday,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 April 1929, 12; Loren F. Sperry, “Fireside Apartments Nearing

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, this bungalow-style fire station reflects the Mediterranean Revival/Spanish Colonial style, most notably through its red barrel tile roof, open eaves, and blind arches. Despite those notable features, alterations including the enclosure of the original overhead garage door, window replacement, as well as the application of stucco to the lower level have affected its overall integrity of design and, as a result, it is not considered eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. It is also not considered eligible as a property type (also under Criterion C), or under Criterion A: History, because of the removal of the original overhead garage door opening, as well as its conversion to apartments.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1521 S. 12 th Street	131257	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



August W. Grams Ice Cream Parlor (1916), 1521 S. 12th Street.

This two-story, early twentieth century, brick commercial building was identified in the 2006 Final Report as the F.J. Heuer Motor Company building and noted as having been built in 1920. Following additional research and field review, it was determined that the Heuer Motor Company building was built in 1923 (at 1519 S. 12th Street) and was located to the south of this building, while the subject building (historically addressed as 1517 S. 12th Street and, later, as 1515 S. 12th Street) was built in 1916 by August W. Grams and utilized as an ice cream parlor. In 1919, Grams joined George Grasshorn and started a real estate and fire insurance business, which they then also operated out of the building. Grams sold the building and ice cream business to A.W. Friederichs in 1920. Two years later, druggist Wiliam Schroeter moved into the building. In addition to drug store operations, he also sold cigars, cigarettes, candy, ice cream and stationery. The Heuer Motor Company building was located south of the subject building.⁷⁷

Completion...A New Life for an Old Fire Station,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 July 1981, 3; “First Fire Station in 1848,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 June 1988, 23.

⁷⁷ The building that is located today at 1521 S. 12th Street was historically addressed as 1517 and then 1515 before being changed to 1521 in the late-1920s; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, 1903 updated to 1949; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1915-15, 1920, 1922; “South Side Improvements,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 22 May 1916, 6; “Grams Sells His Ice Cream Parlor to A.W. Friederichs,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 March 1920, 1; “New Schroeter Drug Store Credit to South Side,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 June 1922, 6; “Heuer & Hettinger Motor Co. Occupies New Garage Building,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 April 1923, 6; “Drug Store on South Twelfth St. Remodeled,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 9 July 1928, 3; “W.G. Schroeter, Well-Known Druggist, Is Called to Rest,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 February 1935, 6; “Final Report,” 90.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2412 S. 12 th Street	131303	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Harvey & Antoinette Gibbons House (1928), 2412 S. 12th Street.

Sheathed with wooden shingles, this Tudor Revival-inspired house is side-gabled in form and features a steeply pitched and slightly projecting gabled entry at the north end of its east entrance elevation and an exterior brick chimney rises along its south façade. The gabled projection includes the door and a six-light window on the first floor, while a unique, flattened pentiod window is located within the peak. A tripartite grouping of six-over-one-light sash occupy the first floor of the main block, while a paired grouping just barely breaks the roofline as a wall dormer. Windows throughout the remainder of the house are generally double-hung sash that are arranged singly and in pairs.

This house was built for Harvey & Antoinette Gibbons and completed in 1928 at an approximate cost of \$5,000. Harvey Gibbons was born in Sheboygan in 1897; he married Antoinette LeMahieu in 1921 and they had three children. A World War I U.S. Army veteran, Harvey worked for the post office for nearly 40 years, retiring in 1962. In 1966, they moved to Oostburg and Harvey died five years later.⁷⁸

This house was identified as the Theodore Grube House and recommended as potentially eligible per the City of Sheboygan Intensive Survey Final Report from 2006. Following field review with SHPO in February 2021, it was evident that there were better examples of the Tudor Revival style located in the city. Additional research was completed and it was determined that the original owners of the house were the Gibbonses (not Grube) and no information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Likewise, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, although not eligible for its Tudor Revival styling, the house does appear to be a match to “The Barrington,” a Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog plan that was available in 1926, 1928 and 1929. Although The Barrington is a standard kit design with multiple examples across the country, this

⁷⁸ Lewis Oppeneer to Harvey Gibbons, lots 9 and 10, Block 3, Wedemeyer’s Division, *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 July 1927, 3; “Three New Residences Here Authorized by the Inspector,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 May 1928, 13; “Two Post Workers End Careers at Local Office,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 June 1962, 17; “Harvey E. Gibbons,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 March 1971, 10.

does appear to be a highly intact example, at least as far as the exterior. An interior inspection would, however, be necessary before moving forward on a nomination.⁷⁹

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1320 S. 13 th Street	131884	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This small, one-story, front-gabled commercial building features a brick-clad Boomtown front finished with a barrel tile pent atop a rectangular section finished with tilework that has been painted white. To either side of the recessed central entrance, its original display widows have been downsized with wooden infill and modern slider windows installed. The same wooden infill covers what is assumed to be a transom. The side walls are covered with what appear to be asbestos shingle siding.



H. J. Elvers Store (c1910; 1920s), 1320 S. 13th Street.

Assessor’s information cites a 1910 date of construction for this building; however, between available Sanborn maps and city directory information, the building could date to as early as 1903. In any case, the first fully confirmed owner of the building was painter and decorator Henry J. Elvers who began his own painting business in 1908. Born in Sheboygan in 1886, Elvers attended both Longfellow and Franklin schools. He, as well as his brother Arthur, trained in arts and decorating in Europe. As of 1912-1913, the siblings were working together as Elvers Bros., providing

painting and decorating services and they formally incorporated as such in 1920. Henry died in 1956 and brother Arthur, who had retired in in 1954, died in 1965. Henry’s son Alvin ran the company until his death in 1968, at which time the building was still used as a paint store. The following year, James Richter, who managed the paint store and painting contracting division of the business, purchased the painting and decorating division, renaming it the James Richter Painting and Decorating Co., and was located at 1118 S. 13th Street. The subject building, which housed the paint store, was sold in 1969 to Otto Klunck, a painting and decorating contractor.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Stevenson and Jandl, *Houses By Mail*, 154.

⁸⁰ Assessor’s information for 1320 S. 13th Street; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903; *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1910; “Decorating Concern Has Incorporated,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 12 April 1920, 6; “Decorate Your Residence in Vacation Time this Summer,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 July 1933, 9; “Henry J. Elvers,” obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 October 1956, 8; “Arthur Elvers,” obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 6 July 1965, 14; “Former Elvers Officer Starts Painting Firm,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 26 July 1969, 7; Announcement of James Richter Painting and Decorating, Advertisement, *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 July 1969, 16; Jan Hildebrand, “Elvers Family Stayed Behind When Patriarch Moved Here,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 October 2003, 35. Although not fully confirmed, the building appears to perhaps have been moved in 1913 from the northwest corner of Georgia Avenue & S. 13th Street

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, when built, the structure likely featured a modest Boomtown front; the application of the barrel tile and decorative tilework likely dates to the 1920s. More recently, the storefront has been altered with the downsizing of the display windows and the decorative tile has been painted over. As a result of the alterations, the building is no longer considered to be potentially eligible for the Register.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1332 S. 13 th Street	131886	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This former building is comprised of two periods of construction; the rear/west portion which is believed to have been built in 1909 and 1916, while the front, Mediterranean Revival-style salesroom portion, designed by Edgar Stubenrauch, was completed in 1922. While a few of the former showroom windows have been boarded over, the original openings remain discernable. The red brick building was, at some point, painted white and the original green barrel tile either replaced or painted.



Walter A. Knaak Motor Company (c1909; 1916; 1922), 1332 S. 13th Street.

This building was erected to serve as an automobile dealership that was known as the Walter A. Knaak Motor Company. Walter A. Knaak was born in 1876 in Germany and, along with his parents, he immigrated to the United States in 1888. After working for the Mattoon Manufacturing Company, he started a bicycle repair shop in the basement of his brother-in-law Ernest C. Zehm’s house. The

business grew quickly and he built a small building (no longer extant) at the corner of S. 13th and Georgia streets. By no later than circa 1906, he partnered with his brother-in-law and the name changed to Knaak & Zehms. In addition to bicycle repair, they sold bicycles, as well as handled baseball equipment, skates, tobacco, newspapers, and magazines. By 1906, motorcycles were added. Between 1908 and 1909, the pair built the city’s third garage (a frame-constructed building) and became the sole dealers of the Maxwell and Jackson automobiles. In 1915-16, the garage was rebuilt and presumably finished with brick—by which time Zehms had left the partnership. A 1920 city directory advertisement touted the W.A. Knaak Motor Co. as the “oldest, largest and most up-to-date equipped garage in the city of Sheboygan,” at which time they sold five different auto

to its current location, Adolph Treder to Henry Elvers, et. al. pt. lot 7, block 282, \$500, recorded in *The Sheboygan Press*, 4 September 1913, 5.

brands. Two years later, the existing modern showroom addition, designed by Edgar Stubenrauch, was added onto the rear garage portion. At this time, Knaak's business partner was A.W. Grote, who had been with the firm since 1912. William died in 1951. His obituary cited that he was the oldest automobile dealer in Wisconsin in terms of length of operation. He was also a charter member of the Southwest Side Advancement Association and a director of the South West State Bank since 1923.⁸¹

By 1956, the building was owned by William Thomson and was the home of Motorville, Inc., thus continuing its use for auto sales. By no later than 1964, Williamson Ford moved into the building, which was still owned by Thomson. Williamson Ford moved out by no later than 1966, at which time it was known as The Boat House and dealt in snowmobile and motorcycle sales and repair. This ended its tenure as an automobile dealership/showroom.⁸²

Although clearly associated with the transportation history of Sheboygan, research did not uncover any material that would suggest that the building is potentially eligible under Criterion A: History. Although W. A. Knaak was among the earliest automobile dealers in Sheboygan, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the building, which achieved its current appearance in 1922, was constructed to serve as a garage and car dealership. Despite the cosmetic changes (painted brick and tile), the building is still clearly recognizable as an automobile garage and showroom. To date, only two other buildings—both built after the Knaak building—have been identified as automobile showrooms and both have seen a greater degree of alteration. Based on those two comparatives, the W.A. Knaak Motor Co. building is recommended potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture, as a good example of a property type (automobile garage and showroom).

⁸¹ *Sheboygan City Directory*, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1908-09, 1920; "City to Have Third Garage," *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 November 1909, 4; Newsbrief (re: Knaak & Zehms), *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 March 1910, 8; "Rebuilding Have Big Sale in Progress," *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 October 1915, 3; "Charles Cone Gets The Indian Agency," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 September 1916, 3; "Knaak Motor Co. Plans Addition to its Building," *The Sheboygan Press*, 17 June 1922, 1; "Knaak Motor Company Opens its Handsome New Salesroom and Office Building Today," *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 October 1922, 2; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sheboygan, Wis.*, 1903, updated to 1949; "William A. Knaak, Local Automobile Dealer, Dies," *The Sheboygan Press*, 25 October 1951, 16; "Kaiser, Henry J. Automobiles Sold by W.A. Knaak Motors," *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 August 1953, Section 7 (Recreation), 5; Gary C. Klein, "Throwback Thursday: W.A. Knaak Motor Co., Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 October 2018.

⁸² "Corporations File Papers With Register," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 November 1956, 4; Troy Laack, "Motorville Families Back in Same Neighborhood," *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 January 2005, 27.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES PER THE 2006 FINAL REPORT (with page numbers from the 2006 report referenced in parentheses):

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- 2nd Street Residential Historic District (pages 258-59)
- 3rd Street Residential Historic District (pages 260-61)
- Evergreen Park Historic District (pages 264-65)
- Highland Terrace Residential Historic District (pages 266-67)
- Holy Name Church Historic District (pages 268-69)
- Industry Barons Residential Historic District (pages 270-71)
- North Avenue Residential Historic District (pages 272-73)
- Northern Apartments Residential Historic District (pages 274-75)
- Plymouth Lane Residential Historic District (pages 276-77)
- Saint Dominic Church Historic District (pages 278-79)
- South 17th Street Residential Historic District (pages 280-81)
- Vollrath Block Residential Historic District (pages 282-83)

Individual Properties

- Please note that the report's listing of *Properties Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register* (beginning on page 248) DID NOT separate out the individually eligible properties from those located within a proposed historic district. The list in the report was cross-checked with the WHPD database to determine the individually eligible properties listed below. Historic names provided below are the names that were provided in the 2006 final report.

1215 N. 7 th Street	B. Thompson House (page 249)
1227 N. 7 th Street	Peter & Mattie Pape Reiss House (page 249)
2103 S. 7 th Street	Wilbur White House (page 249)
1500 Block S. 7 th Street	General Charles King Memorial Park entry gate (page 249)
1103 N. 8 th Street	J. Grandlic and Son Jewelry (page 249)
N. 8 th Street & Ontario Avenue	Civil War Soldiers' Monument (page 249)
N. 8 th Street & Erie Avenue	Spanish American War Monument (page 249; record not in WHPD as of 2020)
1011 S. 8 th Street	C. Reiss Coal Co. (page 249)
1923 S. 8 th Street	German Renaissance Revival Style House (page 249)
1924 S. 8 th Street	Hugh Staffon House (page 249)
1010 S. 9 th Street	J.J. Koepsell Co. (page 249)
1909 S. 9 th Street	Colonial Revival Style House (page 249)
1827 N. 10 th Street	Hose Company No. 3 Fire House (page 249)
1425 S. 10 th Street	St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church (page 249)
1303 N. 11 th Street	Filling Station (page 249)
1313 S. 11 th Street	Engine Company No. 2 Fire House (page 250)
North 12 th Street btw Huron & Michigan	Brick Street (page 250)

1521 S. 12 th Street	F.J. Hever Motor Co. (page 250)
2412 S. 12 th Street	Theodore Grube House (page 250)
1818 N. 13 th Street	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (page 250)
1911 N. 13 th Street	St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church (page 250)
1320 S. 13 th Street	J.J. Elvers Store (page 250; erroneously identified as S. 12 th Street in the paper copy of the survey)
1332 S. 13 th Street	W.A. Knaak Motor Co. (page 250)
2012 N. 15 th Street	Sheboygan Fibre Furniture Co. (page 250)
1556 N. 16 th Street	Ebenezer Reformed Church (page 250)
1032 Alabama Avenue	Ross Glove Co. (page 252)
733 Broadway Avenue	Croatian National Home (page 252)
3135 Calumet Drive	Craftsman Style House (page 252)
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press Building (page 252)
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall (page 252)
604 Erie Avenue	Zion Church (page 253)
932 High Street	Our Savior's Lutheran Church (page 253)
1116 Huron Avenue	Horace Mann Kindergarten (page 254)
1610-1612 Huron Avenue	Brick House (page 254)
Lake Michigan	North Pier Lighthouse (page 254)
3201 Lakeshore Drive	Lakeview Park Gazebo (page 254)
917 Mead Avenue	Our Savior's Lutheran Church (page 254)
632 Michigan Avenue	William A. Reiss House (page 254)
902 Michigan Avenue	Charles Hanf Building (page 254)
834 New Jersey Avenue	Ss. Cyril & Methodius Church & School (page 254)
817 New York Avenue	Edward F.W. Zimmermann Bookstore (page 254)
1223-27 New York Avenue	John Allen Seed Co. (page 254)
314 Niagara Avenue	August Kamptz House (page 254)
902 North Avenue	Calvary Cemetery Chapel (page 254)
521 Ontario Avenue	First Baptist Church (page 255)
72 Park Avenue	Sheboygan Water Plant (page 255)
SW cor Park Ave & 1 st Street	Water Cistern (page 255)
213 Pennsylvania Avenue	U.S. Coast Guard Station (page 255)
1139 Pennsylvania Avenue	Chicago & North Western Railroad Station (page 255)
1221 Pershing Avenue	Colonial Revival Style House (page 255)
701, 705, 715, 733, 809 & 819 Riverfront Drive	Fish Shanties (page 255-56)
310 St. Clair Avenue	E.A. Zundel & Marian Crocker House (page 256)
311 St. Clair Avenue	John P. Reiss House (page 256)
411 St. Clair Avenue	Masonic Temple (page 256)
612 St. Clair Avenue	Queen Anne House (page 256)
1403 Superior Avenue	Colonial Revival Style House (page 256)
927 N. Taylor Drive	Taylor Hill Reservoir (page 256)
1156 Union Avenue	Bock's Drug Store (page 256)

APPENDIX B

CITY DESIGNATED LANDMARKS (dates of landmarking not provided)

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME (if known) / DATE (if known)
632 Center Avenue	The Sheboygan Press Building (1924)
828 Center Avenue	Sheboygan City Hall (1915)
519 Erie Avenue	Godfrey Stamm House (1884)
Erie Avenue and N. 8 th Street	Fountain Park (1836)
2728 Highland Terrace	Dewey and Anne Maechtle House (1939)
233 Huron Street	Reiss House per landmarking information/Edward and Harrie Voigt House (1929) per current research
1116 Huron Avenue	Little Red Schoolhouse (1868)
710 Michigan Avenue	Residence (c1895)
New Jersey Avenue & S. 14 th Street	Sheridan Park (1847)
833 New York Avenue	Central Fire Station-Hose Co. No. 1, Hook & Ladder Co. (1905-06)
411 St. Clair Avenue	Sheboygan Lodge No. 11, F.& A.M. (1929)
703 St. Clair Avenue	Frank Bessinger House (c1910)
1943 N 6 th Street	Craftsman House (1918)
2033 N. 6 th Street	Period Revival-style House (1926)
2302 N. 6 th Street	Sheboygan Demonstration Home (1932)
1011 N. 7 th Street & 630 Ontario Avenue	Grace Episcopal Church (1871) & Rectory (1850s)
1725 N. 7 th Street	American Foursquare House
826 N. 8 th Street	Sheboygan Theater (1928)
919 N. 8 th Street	Rudnick Jewelers Building (1927)
1208 S. 8 th Street	Heritage School (1876)

APPENDIX C

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, 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 to 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.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria 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 person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historic 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 significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Directly cited from: National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37 and available online at www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a.