

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common 19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County TR

## 2. Location

street & number Various - See Individual Intensive Survey Forms — not for publication

city, town Sheboygan County — vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Sheboygan CTX code 117

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
Group	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Individual Intensive Survey Forms

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Sheboygan County Courthouse

street & number 615 North 6th Avenue

city, town Sheboygan state Wisconsin 53085

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See Intensive Survey Forms has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date — federal — state — county — local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

or Sheboygan County Landmarks Commission, 1002 Indian Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.  
city, town state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Varied	
Varied			

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

#### Introduction

All of the resources in this nomination were once significant water powered grist mills in Sheboygan County. All of them, except Gooseville, were either built as commercial mills or became commercial mills as grain surpluses were created. Grist in Sheboygan County, refers to any grain ground for feed or flour on millstones with the use of water power, and is not limited to the flour-milling process.

Sheboygan County lies within the Lake Michigan Drainage Basin (1) and was significant in western settlement because it lies on one of three ancient trade routes between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. (2) It also connects Lake Winnebago and Lake Michigan, hence the Indian name, SHA-BWA-WA-E-GUN-NING, which means "waterway between lakes". (3) The topography is ideally suited for water power. The Sheboygan, Onion, Mullet and Pigeon Rivers have their source in the kettles of the western part of the County and empty into Lake Michigan in the east with a drop in elevation of as much as 400 feet. (4) The County leads Wisconsin in water power sites and Wisconsin is exceeded by only three states in water power potential, according to the State Geological and Natural History Survey of 1908. (5)

#### Survey Methodology

Twenty-six grist and flouring mills are known to have once existed in Sheboygan County. (6) Of these, eleven remain in existence. One is a house (Greenbush), two are a combination residence and shop (Glenbeulah and Waldo), one has been moved and is a barn addition (Lammers Mill, Cascade), one is a pizza house - also moved (Wm. Schwartz Mill, Plymouth), two are abandoned (Brickbauer Mill, Plymouth and Forest Flouring Mill, Cascade), three have evolved as feed mills (Franklin, Hingham and Johnsonville) and one is used occasionally as a water-powered sawmill (Gooseville).

Through the use of Sheboygan County atlases for 1862, 1875 and 1889, it was possible to locate all grist and flouring mills which existed during the wheat era (1840-1880). (7) Additionally, mills were noted in the county histories. Following this each mill site was located on a map and an on-site visit was carried out to see if the mill still existed and to locate it specifically. In many cases, relatives of owners were consulted to get more of a feel for the mill's history. Through interviews, histories, county directories and newspaper accounts, a history was compiled of all of the water-powered grist and flouring mills in the county. Though some sawmills also existed in the county and were often combined

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with the grist and flour milling operation, the focus of this nomination is the grist and flour milling industry alone. The Department of Natural Resources records were studied to verify construction dates, owners and dam charter dates.

Once all of the information was compiled, on-site visits completed and slides taken, the mills were judged for eligibility. Criteria for selection of the mills was based on their period of construction (within the wheat era 1840-1880), the relatedness to the mill's original function and appearance, its condition and its representativeness of milling in the County. (See the Intensive Survey Forms for individual properties for more complete details of eligibility.) In the 1880's changes in technology began, first with the roller process in 1888 (8) and then with in the 20th century with the gasoline engine followed by electric power. (9) These changes occurred after the wheat era. Nominated mills reflect the earlier period.

Due to severe loss of integrity, the following extant mills are no longer considered eligible. The Lammers Mill in Cascade has been moved from its mill site and now functions as a barn addition north of Cascade. The Greenbush Mill, was also moved from its mill site and now sits across the street and is used as a residence in the town of Greenbush. The Wm. Schwartz Flouring Mill in Plymouth, has been moved from its mill site and although the building remains, for the most part, intact, the first floor facade has been altered a great deal and it is now used as a pizza house. The Cascade Feed Mill, built in 1939 as a feed mill, never operated as a grist mill, though a grist mill once existed on this mill site. The Johnsonville Mill, though the oldest remaining mill and one of two extant custom mills in the county, is in poor condition, because of adaptive use lacks integrity as an historical mill and does not have the typical appearance of a mill. The Brickbauer Mill was at one time a very busy and prominent mill in the county; however, it is in extremely delapidated condition and through additions and adaptations made for uses other than milling, it is nearly unrecognizable as a mill. The Hingham Mill is not the original mill to the site. It was built after the turn of the century and so post-dates the wheat era. Although this three-story mill remains, it is covered with metal siding and adapted to the feed mill operation presently in existence.

General Description

The remaining mills are all of heavy frame construction with stone foundations and were built

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between 1848 and 1879. All of them, except Gooseville, are clapboard sided - Gooseville is board and batten. The Gooseville mill is a representative example of the smaller custom mills, in the more rural areas of the county, which typically measured 30 feet by 40 feet. The larger commercial mills (Waldo, Franklin and Glenbeulah) vary in size, but are generally two and a half to three stories in height and measure 30-40' x 40-50'. All of the mills nominated have a setting very compatible with the original.

Since most Wisconsin mills post dated the invention of the turbine (10), the Sheboygan County mills operated on turbines from their beginning, with the exception of Glenbeulah, Franklin and Gooseville. Glenbeulah is the only mill with an exterior housing for the wooden paddle wheel. In Franklin the paddlewheel was interior and replaced with turbines in 1870. The original mill at Gooseville, built in 1855, had a wooden paddle wheel, but it was replaced with a Lefel turbine when the mill was rebuilt in 1879. (11) Lefel was the most common type of turbine to be installed - it was named for its inventor. Though the turbine replaced the paddlewheel, the grain was still ground with millstones (usually the french burr type), until the roller process became available in the 1880s. This roller process crushed the grain by the use of a series of steel rollers instead of by the weight and friction created by the millstones. This new technology was more expedient and enabled larger quantities of grain to be ground. It also enabled the separation of the various grain parts, in the case of wheat, and led to a finer process for flour production.

The mill ponds in Sheboygan County were generally shallow since the drop in elevation from the pond to the sluiceway provided enough head to operate the millwheel(s). Ponds are still in evidence at some of the mill sites. At Glenbeulah and Gooseville, the ponds are deeper and the mill race shorter than at Franklin and Waldo, where the ponds are more shallow, but the mill races are quite extensive. At Glenbeulah, Franklin and Waldo, the ponds remain but the raceway has been filled in or blocked off. At Gooseville, the pond and sluiceway are in evidence.

There is very little remaining evidence of the engineering aspect of these early mills. Mills have either been adapted for other uses and the equipment removed or in the case of Glenbeulah, the equipment was removed for scrap during the Second World War. (12) In Franklin and Glenbeulah, the wooden shafts or shoots for grain can be seen. Glenbeulah also has some gears in tact and Gooseville has an elevator and burr mill. Turbines remain in place at Gooseville and Waldo, but are beneath concrete housing. Because of the changing uses of the mills, it is unreasonable to expect them to have total interior integrity.

Please refer to Individual Intensive Survey forms for descriptions of each mill in more detail.

References:

- (1) Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, June, 1915, File #59
- (2) Ibid
- (3) Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, p. 334
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Whyte, Bertha Kitchell, WISCONSIN HERITAGE, C.T. Branford Co., Boston, 1954, p. 41
- (6) Sheboygan County Atlases of 1862, 1875 and 1889
- (7) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 32
- (8) Sheboygan Press, April 29, 1927, p. 16
- (9) Whyte, Op Cit, p. 43
- (10) Apps, Jerry and Strang, Allen, MILLS OF WISCONSIN AND THE MIDWEST, Tamarack Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1980, p. 62

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References: (continued)

- (11) Interview with Albert Schulz, former owner of the Gooseville Mill, May, 1982.
- (12) Nord, David, "Greenbush Mill Project" for the Wisconsin Historical Society, unpublished, p. 131

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** See Individual Survey **Builder/Architect** See individual survey form.

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)** Thematic Period of Significance (See ISFs)

The four grist and flouring mills in this thematic group represent the eligible portion of eleven extant mills of the once twenty-six mills known to have existed in Sheboygan County. All of the nominated structures, built between 1840-1880, vernacular in construction, are significant representations of the earliest industry in the county. In addition, the frequency with which these mills dot the landscape and the predominance of commercial mills, makes these mills the most significant remnants of the agricultural and settlement trends of this early period. Grist, in Sheboygan County, refers to any grain ground into feed or flour with millstones and is not limited to the flour milling process alone. The mills in this nomination are the best representative examples of <sup>early</sup> Sheboygan County milling. They tell the history of settlement, agriculture and industry and should be afforded the respect they have earned in the County's history.

The first settlers to Sheboygan County were the Yankees, arriving between 1836 and 1860. They came to increase their land holdings and were grain farmers, primarily involved with the production of wheat. (1) When wheat, which used up the soil quickly, could no longer be grown, some settlers moved on or became businessmen. The German, Hollanders and Irish came in about 1845. (2) They were more perservering with their farming and continued to grow wheat from 1840-1880 afterwhich, due to the poor quality of the soil and the chink bug, the growing of wheat declined. (3) It was during this wheat era (1840-1880) that most of the mills in Sheboygan County were built and operated.

In Sheboygan County, as with the rest of American settlement, pioneers typically built homes, then churches, schools and grist mills. Water powered mills were among the 1st industrial structures in America and so the nominated mills are the oldest such representatives of this early and important industry. Because of the availability of abundant water power and the quality of the soil, mills in Sheboygan County were built in virtually every community, at one time numbering twenty-six. (4) The extensiveness of these mills attests to the success of wheat farming in the county. Additionally, Sheboygan County is located adjacent to Lake Michigan and therefore affords easy access to the Great Lakes shipping routes to the East. The more prevalent mills, the custom mills, served the needs of the local farmers to turn their grain into feed and flour for their own use. As the new technology available for sowing and harvesting grains enabled farmers to produce more wheat than they could use, the smaller mills were adapted, or new mills were built which were much larger in size and operation. These larger commercial mills processed the surplus grain for shipment to other areas of the country, particularly the east coast region.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets - pages 12 and 13

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property - See continuation sheets - pages 14 and 15

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets - pages 14 and 15

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Miriam Rowe

organization Graduate Student date 1/10/84

street & number 905-D Eagle Heights telephone 238-8786

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53705

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Jeff Dean  
Director of Historic Preservation

date November 12, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listings date \_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Registration

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Of the twenty-six mills in the county, the majority were eventually commercial mills. The number of commercial mills and the ratio of commercial to custom mills points further to the success of wheat agriculture in the county. However, the changing nature of the county's economy and milling technology led to the disfigurement or demolition of most of the pioneer mills. Although some of the earliest mills had wooden paddle wheels, the turbine in most cases directed the water power to the millstones. This technology did not change until steam power (in the 1880s) and then electricity after the turn of the century. In the late 1880s many mill owners began to replace the millstones with the more efficient roller mill. Wheat, which was directed through a series of steel rollers, crushing it, became a fine flour, preferred in bread making. This process increased the commercial market for this more desirable product. Only the nominated mills still possess sufficient integrity to reflect their significant role in this important pioneer industry. All of the others have either disappeared or have been drastically altered through alternative uses.

The following criteria were used to determine integrity:

1. survival of the mill
2. location - the presence of the mill pond, millrace or mill on its original site
3. presence of original fabric and form to convey original appearance
4. Interior machinery was evaluated, but because of adaptive use, it is unreasonable to expect the interiors to remain intact.

The following is a brief history of the twenty-six mills extant or known to have existed in the county.

Nominated Mills

Waldo Mill or Onion river Mill: built in 1857, by Alonzo and Mark Martin. (5) It became a roller mill in 1888 and was last a feed mill. The building is being restored for a residence and craft shop. One of four mills which retains integrity, this is the largest extant commercial mill in the county.

Glenbeulah Mill: built in 1857, by Colonel Swift, Joseph and James Dillingham, Edwin Slade and Steven Dillingham. (6) A very busy commercial mill which exported to Boston and other Eastern points. It became a roller mill in 1889 (7) and was taken over by the State in 1910 and the machinery removed in the war effort. (8) It is presently a wood-working shop and residence. It is the best representative example, and most intact of the commercial mills in the county.

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Franklin Mill or Lippers Mill: built in 1856 by Henry Dickoff and Conrad Arpke. (9)  
The water power ended in 1959, when it ran with a Leffel turbine and was a hammer mill.  
It still operates as a feed mill. It is the best representative example of a mill able  
to make the necessary adaptations to survive and remain a viable commercial mill.

The Gooseville Mill: built in 1855, was destroyed by fire in 1879 and rebuilt right after.  
(10) It was always a custom mill, never a roller mill or hammermill. The Leffel turbine  
and burr mill are still operable with water power. It is the best representative example  
of a custom mill in the county.

The dates of construction for the nominated mills are from 1856 when the Franklin Mill was  
built (the earliest of those nominated) to 1879. These dates mark an important period  
after which the first roller mill in the county was established at the Waldo or Onion River  
Mill. The conversion of many of the mills in the county to the roller process, marked the  
beginning of many technical changes which occurred within these mills in the years ahead,  
causing many to fail while others successfully adapted.

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Extant Mills

Lammers Mill, Cascade, built in 1852 by Edward McIntosh and Ben Norman (11). It was moved in the 1950s by the owner, John Schlenter, to his farm west of Plymouth and is presently an addition to a barn. (12) Because it has been moved, it is no longer eligible to be nominated.

Forest Flouring Mill, Cascade, built in 1857 by Andrew J. and George H. Brickner (13). It burned in August of 1939 and was rebuilt by Marlin Schulz as the Cascade Feed Mill. (14) It is presently abandoned. Because it is not the original mill and the present mill never operated as a grist or flouring mill, it is not eligible for this nomination.

Wm. Schwartz Flouring Mill; Plymouth, built in 1867 by Mr. Schwartz, was removed in 1900, to a location across the street from the original mill site, when the water power site was purchased by the city. (15) It is presently a pizza house. Because it has been moved from its original site and because the first floor facade has been drastically altered, it is no longer eligible for nomination.

Brickbauer Mill, Plymouth, built in 1856, also by Mr. Schawrtz, with his partner H.N. Smith. (16) It ran as a mill on water power until the 1950s when it was sold and became a fur food company. The milling machinery was removed for the new operation. (17) It is presently abandoned and in very poor condition. Its condition as well as the deterioration of its appearance and siting makes it ineligible for nomination.

Johnsonville or Ziegler & Johanning Mill, Johnsonville, was built in 1848 by Adam Mauer and Co. (18) It ran on water power grinding grist as late as 1915. In the 1930s it was converted to a roller mill and then a feed mill. It has been abandoned for years, but has recently been sold. The integrity of the site is lost and the mill is not representative of the custom mills in the county and therefore is not eligible for nomination.

Hingham Mill, Hingham, was built in 1846 by Hiram Hobart. (19) The mill and dam were destroyed by lightning at the turn of the century. The current mill was built as a roller mill soon after. (20) It later became a feed mill, which operates today, and ran on water power until 1978. Because it is not the original mill to the site and the present mill post dates the wheat era, it is not eligible for nomination at this time.

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Greenbush Mill, Greenbush, was built in 1900 and operated for only one year. (21) It was sold in 1902 and moved into the Village of Greenbush, where it is a residence. Because it has been moved and has been adapted for use as a residence, it is no longer eligible for nomination.

Mills once known to have existed in the county:

Winooski Mill, Winooski, was built in 1849 by James and Lucinda Stone. (22) A milling operation on the site continued until 1910 when the dam broke and repairs were not made since very little milling was done. Only ruins remain of the mill, which was carried off a little at a time by people in the area.

Millersville Mill, Millersville, now a part of Howard's Grove, was built in 1856, by Henry Miller (Mueller). (23) This mill burned and was replaced with a cheese box factory in the 1860s. In 1875 he built another grist mill to run in connection with a planing mill. This burned in 1916. In 1917 a roller flour mill was erected on the site, which ground grist and ran in conjunction with a sawmill and planing mill, until 1947, when it burned again. There is presently a retail lumber business on the site - none of the previous structures remain. (24)

Ta-Quit-Qui-Oc Mill, Plymouth, was built in 1850 by Henry I. Davidson. It was a very busy mill in its day and ran on water power and with stones as late as the 1940s, when electric power was added. In 1957, when it was a feed mill, the owners turned the water rights over to the city. (25) In 1975-76 the building was torn down and a professional office building was built on the site.

The Cole Mill, Sheboygan Falls, built in 1842, by Charles D. Cole, burned in 1880 and was not rebuilt. (26)

Silas Stedman Mill, Sheboygan Falls, was built in 1836 by David Giddings. In 1850 it became the Matoon Furniture Factory and in 1859 the Quinlan Rake Factory. The building went down river with the spring flood in 1883. (27)

Lyman Flour Mill or Rock Mills, Sheboygan Falls, was built in 1848 by A.P. and G.N. Lyman. In 1925 the Wisconsin Power Co. purchased the mill and converted it into an automatic hydro electric station, destroying the building. (28)

Silver Creek Mill or Roller Mill, Silver Creek, was built at an unknown date, but turned roller mill in the early 1900s. (29) The mill was abandoned for years, and was torn down in the 1940s.

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Our Town Giddings Mill, Our Town, according to a map of 1862 was constructed by a David Giddings. (30) It was no longer in use, but owned by his son Harvard in 1908. (31)

Gibbsville Mill, Gibbsville, was built in 1850 by Allen W. Knight. Garrett Lammers purchased it in the late 1800s and it remained in the family until it burned in 1949. (32) It last operated as a feed mill.

H.G. Gerrells Flouring Mill or Dassow's Mill, appears on an 1862 atlas as a sawmill and on the 1875 and 1889 atlases as a grist mill. It was built by D. Giddings three miles north of Sheboygan Falls. (33)

Custom Flour Mill, Greenbush, was built 1860 by Henry Sultze and sons. It was also called the Jacob Avery Mill. It ceased operation in 1908 and only remnants of the dam remain. (34)

Sheboygan: Four known mills once existed in Sheboygan, however, no information can be found on them. One was on S. Water, at the mouth of the Sheboygan River on Walnut Street. The building was already gone by the turn of the century. (35) A second mill was at the East end of Pennsylvania Avenue, also on the Sheboygan River. (36) In addition, two grist mills were located north of Sheboygan on the Pigeon River. One was located on Mill Street and the other was just west of the railroad tracks. (37)

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

The Sheboygan County mills are reflective of the early agriculture in this area. The construction dates reveal where wheat farming was initiated, close to prime agricultural lands. The development of commercial mills dominated <sup>the milling industry</sup> in the county, indicating the success of wheat farming. The diminishing of the importance of the mill, first in the eastern part of the county, and then moving west, is an indication of the growth of urban centers and away from agriculture and the decline of wheat farming.

All of the mills are significant to agriculture. Glenbeulah, Waldo and Franklin, all commercial mills, form a triangle of mills centered in the county and serving the agricultural needs of its interior. The siting of these important mills is an indication of the prevalence of wheat farming in the entire county. Gooseville, a smaller custom mill,

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served the needs of the surrounding area and was at one time the only mill between Boltonville, Cascade and Hingham. The fact that it was rebuilt as late as 1879 also indicates its importance to the agricultural area.

Settlement

The construction of these mills reveals the order of initiation and duration of Sheboygan County communities during the settlement period. While the interior portions of the County were settled soon after those near Lake Michigan, it is evident from the growth of the settlements and the development of the commercial mills that those communities closest to the Lake, providing ease in shipping, developed earlier and to a greater extent. Increases in population within the County, followed by the demise of the mills, can be traced westward with the most western mills, furthest from these population centers, the most intact.

The Glenbeulah mill is a representative example of the Yankee settlement in the County, while Franklin is an example of German settlement. While Waldo is in a more rural area now, at the time of its construction it was in a thriving community and on a main route (Highway 57) between Milwaukee and Sheboygan, thus it had easy access to the Lake Michigan shipping route. It is the largest commercial mill remaining in the county. Gooseville, a custom mill, is a representative example of the importance of milling to the more sparsely settled rural areas of the county.

Industry

Sheboygan County mills are reflective of the development, peak period and decline of the oldest of the county's industries. The dependence of these early mills on water power accounts for their siting and the importance of the communities, which in most cases, developed around them. The history of the mills tells the story of early industry and its development as the mills were changed or modernized. Often the commercial mills put the smaller custom mills out of operation as they were not able to compete. When power changed first to steam (1880s), then in the 1900s the gasoline engine, followed by the electric (38) motor, only the larger mills were able to afford the necessary adaptations which would allow them to continue in business. The decline in importance of the wheat crop (1880s) (39) combined with the progress of technology spelled the demise of most mills. The ones which were able to adapt themselves have survived in one form or another.

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19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County  
Continuation sheet 10 Item number 8

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References;

- (1) Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, p. 32
- (2) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 36
- (3) Ibid
- (4) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 26
- (5) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 264
- (6) Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission, June 1915, File #59
- (7) Wright's Directory of Sheboygan County 1889-90
- (8) Pott's Directory of Sheboygan county 1895-96
- (9) Whyte, Bertha Kitchell, WISCONSIN HERITAGE, C. T. Branford Co., Boston, 1954, p. 49-50
- (10) ~~DNR~~ Railroad Commission, OP Cit
- (11) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 26
- (12) Interview with Elmer Hulee, long time resident of Cascade by Miriam Rowe, June 8, 1982
- (13) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 269
- (14) ONE HUNDRED YEARS, CASCADE 1851-1976, Centennial Book
- (15) Sheboygan County Press, April 29, 1927, p. 16
- (16) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 250
- (17) Interview with James Hughes, owner, at his law offices in Plymouth, by Miriam Rowe, May 12, 1982.
- (18) Sheboygan County Press, Op Cit, p. 16
- (19) DNR Railroad Commission, Op Cit
- (20) Interview with Mrs. Ben Kappers, wife of previous owner, by Miriam Rowe, on May 15, 1982
- (21) Nord, David, "The Greenbush Mill Project", unpublished paper for the State Historical Society, 1979, p. 131
- (22) Interview with Charles Drewery by Miriam Rowe, on June 2, 1982 ( He is the grandson of a former owner).
- (23) Zillier, Carl, HISTORY OF SHEBOYGAN COUNTY PAST AND PRESENT, Volume I, S.S. Clarke Clarke Publ. Co., Chicago, 1912, p. 158
- (24) Ibid
- (25) Buchen, Op Cit. p. 243
- (26) Zillier, Op Cit, p. 82

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- (27) Zillier, Op Cit, p. 101
- (28) Zillier, Op Cit., p. 107
- (29) Sheboygan County Atlases of 1862, 1875 1889 and 1902
- (30) Sheboygan County Atlas of 1862
- (31) Zillier, Op Cit, p. 131
- (32) Interview with Victor Lammers, grandson of second owner, at his feed mill in Gibbsville,  
June 3, 1982, by Miriam Rowe
- (33) Sheboygan County Atlases of 1862, 1875, 1889 and 1902
- (34) Nord, Op Cit, p. 131
- (35) Sheboygan County Atlases, Op Cit
- (36) Sheboygan County Atlas of 1862
- (37) Sheboygan County atlases, Op Cit
- (38) Steen,, Herman, FLOURING MILLING IN AMERICA, T.S. Denison & Co., Inc., Mpls., 1963,  
p. 41
- (39) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 39

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County  
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Books:

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- Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, Sheboygan, 1944.
- Eby, Eugene, PERRY COUNTY GRIST MILLS, The Triangle Press, Inc. Penbrook, Harrisburg, Pa., 1963.
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- Steen, Herman, FLOURING MILLING IN AMERICA, T.S. Denison & Co., Inc., Mpls., Mn., 1963.
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Documents

- Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, June, 1915, File #59.  
(Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning, Madison.)

Centennial Publications

- Cascade Anniversary Committee, "Village of Cascade 125th Anniversary 1848-1973", Cascade, WI, 1973.

Directories

- Pott's Directory of Sheboygan County 1895-96
- Wright's Directory of Sheboygan County 1889-90, A.G. Wright, Milwaukee.

Newspapers

- Sheboygan Press, April 29, 1927.

Maps

- Sheboygan County Atlases of 1862, 1875, 1889 and 1902.

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Interviews by Miriam Rowe with:

Henry G. Wierman, son of previous owner of Waldo Mill, June 12, 1982.

Victor Lammers, grandson of second owner of HIngham Mill, June 3, 1982.

Charles Drewry, grandson of former owner of Winooski Mill, June 2, 1982.

Mrs. Ben Kappers, wife of previous owner of HIngham Mill, on May 15, 1982.

James Hughes, owner of Brickbauer Mill, at his law office in Plymouth, May 15, 1982.

Elmer Hulee, long time resident of Cascade, re: Cascade (Lammers and Forest Flouring Mill) mills, June 8, 1982.

Henry and James Fintelman, owners of Franklin Mill, at the mill, April 8, 1983.

Calvin Boedecker, grandson of C. F. Arpke, at Franklin Mill, April 25, 1983.

Albert Shulz, son of previous owner, Gooseville Mill, May 4 and July 20, 1982, at his home near the mill.

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19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County

Continuation sheet 14

Item number 10

Page 1

Franklin Mill: Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Franklin Quadrangle Scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 16 4 2 7 4 4 0 4 8 5 3 7 4 5  
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification: Commencing at a point, 2,010 feet north of the southwest corner of Section 20, T. 15N, R. 22E and thirty-three feet from the center of Franklin Road; thence 180 feet to the edge of the mill race; thence south along the west edge of the mill race (dry bed) to an iron pipe past the southeast corner of the mill building; thence due west 150 feet to a point thirty-three feet from the center of Franklin road; then north 171 feet to the point of origin.

Gooseville Mill: Acreage of nominated property 1 acre

Quadrangle name Batavia Quadrangle Scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 16 4 1 7 6 0 0 4 8 2 6 3 7 0  
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary description and justification: Commencing at a point 250 feet North and 33 feet east of the intersection of County Trunk SS and Silver Creek-Cascade Roads; thence 170 feet east to an iron pipe; thence 90 degrees north to the edge of the mill pond; thence along the south edge of the mill pond and Stoney Creek, across the dam and then west to the southeast edge of the concrete bridge over Stoney Creek; thence south 95 feet to the point of origin.

Glenbeulah Mill: Acreage of nominated property 1 acre

Quadrangle name Elkart Lake Quadrangle Scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 16 4 1 6 0 4 0 4 8 4 9 5 6 0  
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification: Beginning at the point of intersection of the east line of Gardner Street with the south line of the Old Chicago Northwestern Railroad right-of-way; thence south along an extension of the east line of Gardner Street 200 feet to a point just south of the mill race at the edge of the mill pond; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes East and back to the parallel line which is 190 feet distant from the south line of the railroad right-of-way for 200 feet; thence north 90 degrees, 180 feet to where it intersects with the south line of the railroad right-of-way; thence south along the south line a distance of 160 feet to the point of origin.

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19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County

Continuation sheet 15

Item number 10

Page 2

Waldo Mill: Acreage of nominated property: approximately 1 acre

Quadrangle Name: Plymouth South Quadrangle Scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 16 4 2 4 1 4 0 4 8 3 6 0 4 0  
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification: Commencing at a point 272.25 feet north of the Southeast corner of Section 14, T. 14 N., R. 21 E.; thence 90 degrees west 494.86 feet; thence north 130.67 feet to a point 66 feet north of the north side of the mill race; thence South 73 degrees 15 seconds East 196.53 feet; thence 90 degrees north 148.5 feet to the south bank of the Onion River; thence along south bank of river to U.S. Highway 57; thence south to point of origin.

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19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County

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Page 1

Waldo Mill: References continued

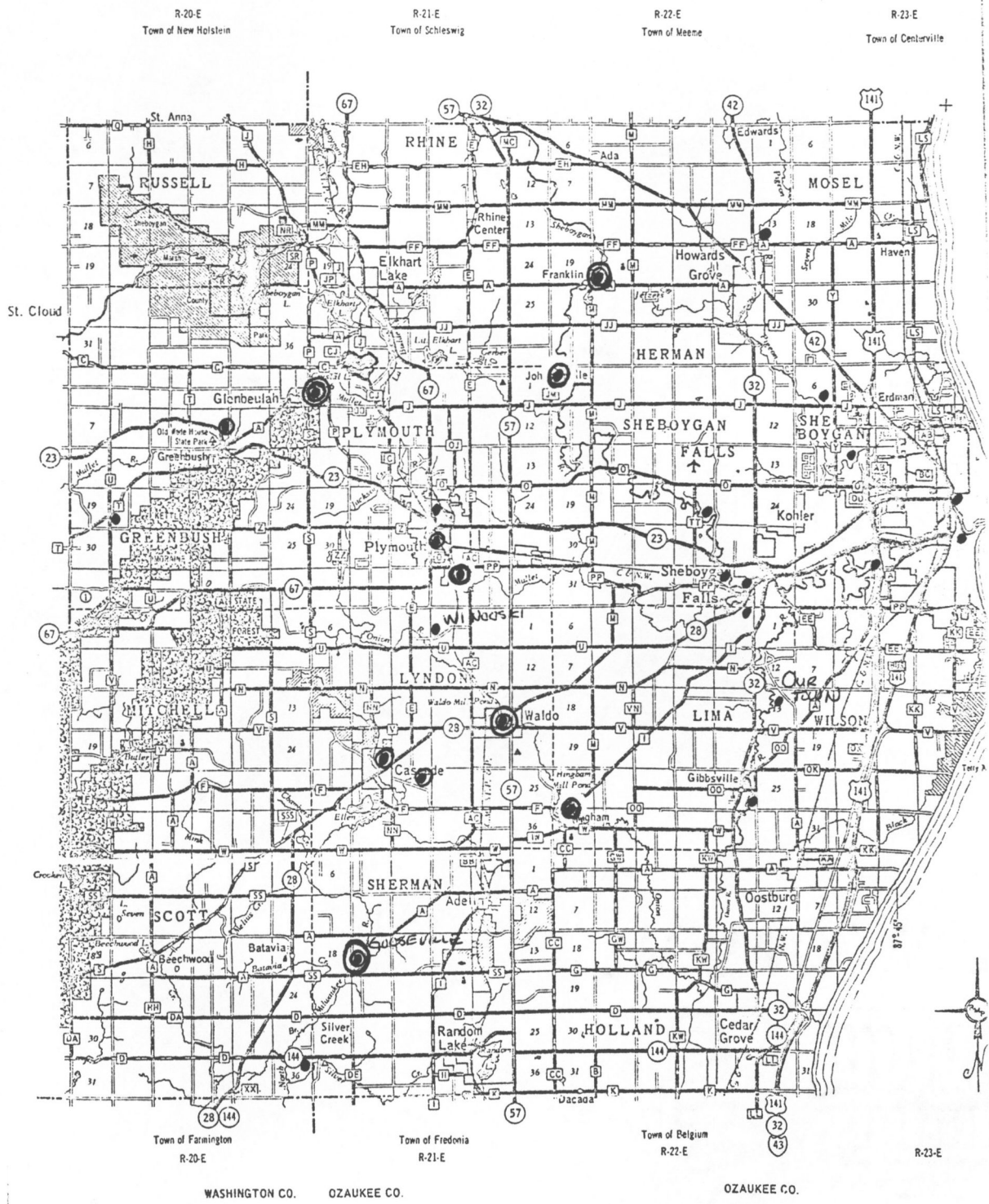
- (6) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 267
- (7) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 269
- (8) Ibid
- (9) Interview with Henry G. Wierman, son of previous owner, by Miriam Rowe, on June 12,  
1982
- (10) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 264
- (11) Ibid
- (12) Ibid

Glenbeulah Mill: References continued

- (8) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 173
- (9) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 174
- (10) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 173
- (11) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 175

- GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED IN COUNTY
- EXTANT GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS
- ◎ THEMATIC NOMINATION "GRIST & FLOURING MILLS OF SHEBOYGAN COUNTY"

CALUMET CO. MANITOWOC CO. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY MANITOWOC CO.



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP  
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY  
WISCONSIN

LEGEND

- U.S. & STATE
- COUNTY
- Not B State Forests
- Airport
- Fish Hatchery
- Civil Town Boundary
- Corporate Limits

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
Madison, Wisconsin

ALPHABETICAL INDEX  
TO TOWNSHIP MAPS

GREENBUSH . . . . . 25,33

listed 4/11/85

(19th Century Grist & Flour Mills of Sheboygan City TR)

<b>1</b> City, Village or Town: Franklin		County: Sheboygan	Surveyor: Miriam Rowe	Date: 8/15/83	Street Franklin Road
Street Address: Franklin Road		USGS Quad and UTM Reference: Franklin Quadrangle 16 427440 4853745		Acreage: less than 1/2 acre	
Current Name & Use: Franklin Feed Mill - Feed Mill		Current Owner: James Fintelman			Number -
Film Roll No. N/A	Affix Contact Prints		Current Owner's Address: Route 4 Plymouth, WI 53073		
Negative No. N/A			Legal Description: N.W. 1/4 of S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 20 T. 16 N., R. 22 E.		
Facade Orient. South					

<b>2</b> Original Name & Use: Dickoff & Arpke or Lippers Flouring Mill	Source A	Previous Owners Dickoff & Arpke	Dates 1856-82	Uses Grist Mill	Source A	Town 16 N
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1856 Addition to south in 1868	Source A, C	Fred Arpke	1883-1889	Grist Mill	A	Range 22 E
Architect and/or <u>Builder</u> : Henry Dickoff & Conrad Arpke	Source C	Conrad Arpke	1889-1930	Roller Mill	A	
		Eickoff & Calvin Arpke	1930-32	Feed Mill	B	
		L & H Fintelman	1932-83	Feed Mill	B	

<b>3</b> Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<b>4</b> Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="radio"/> None Period of significance: 1856-1889	Section 20
Architectural Description and Significance:  See reverse	Historical Background and Significance:  See reverse	Map Name USGS - Franklin Quadrangle
Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

<b>5</b> Sources of Information (Reference to Above) <b>A</b> Sheboygan Press, 4/29/27, p. 16	<b>6</b> Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> LDMK <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> other: 10/6/75	Map Code
<b>B</b> Interview with Henry and James Fintelman, by Miriam Rowe, 4/8/83 at the mill	<b>7</b> Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
<b>C</b> Department of Natural resources, Railroad Commission, June, 1915, File #59	<b>8</b> District: N/A <input type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing	
<b>D</b>	<b>9</b> Opinion of National Register Eligibility date: _____ initials: _____ <input type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local	
<b>E</b>		
<b>F</b>		

MAR 12 1985

## Description

Franklin Mill is located on the southeast corner of Franklin Road and Highway A in Franklin. It is situated on the Sheboygan River. The mill looks very much as it did during the wheat era. The two and a half story frame structure in the center measures approximately 35' x 45' and is the original mill built in 1856. The two and a half story intersecting gable addition to the south was added in 1868 when business was booming. (1) The east side or face of the mill looks the same today as it did in the pioneer era. The west side, which faces the now dry raceway, has been metal sided. There is also an addition on the north side - a one-story entry addition. It is not known when this was added. The mill is constructed of 12" x 12" timbers with 12" x 13" joists of virgin pine. (2) When the south addition was built, in 1868, three run of stone were added to grind flour. (3) Turbines were installed in 1870 for the feed and flour mill operation (4). It is not known if the earlier paddle wheel was inside or outside of the mill, but presumably it was outside, since no exterior remains. The mill turned to a roller mill operation and then a hammermill in subsequent years, which remains today. The water power ended in 1959. (5) Wooden shafts and shoots remain on the interior as well as the framing and walls of the original mill. There is, however, no other evidence of the grist milling days, since the mill has been adapted to a feed mill operation.

## Significance

Franklin Mill is significant because of its ability to survive all of the changes since its construction with its original integrity so much in tact. The original water rights were granted, and the dam built in 1851. (6) The turbines were not installed until 1870 so the mill must have had a paddlewheel originally. (7) It was described in 1889 as the best equipped mill in the county, (8) and remains a highly productive feed mill operation today. Once called "Lippers" Mill, the Franklin Mill was built by immigrants from the Lipper Detmold region of Germany and therefore is a remnant of the German settlement of Sheboygan County. (9) This mill is important as an example of immigrant know-how in establishing these early mills and as an example of how these mills were able to adapt and survive. Because it's integrity and setting remain so much in tact, it is one of the best examples of a typical commercial mill in Sheboygan County. Metal equipment on the north and east of the mill, associated with the current business, does not detract from References: the integrity of the property.

(1) Sheboygan press, April 29, 1927, p. 16

(2) Interview by Miriam Rowe with Calvin Boedecker, grandson of C.F. Arpke, April 25, 1983, at the mill

(3) Sheboygan Press, Op Cit

(4) Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission, June, 1915, File #59

(5) Whyte, Bertha Kitchel, WISCONSIN HERITAGE, C.T. Branford Co., Boston, 1954, p. 49

(6) DNR Railroad Commission, Op Cit

(7) Ibid

(8) Whyte, Op Cit, p. 51

(9) Ibid

INTENSIVE SURVEY FORM Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin

1 City, Village or Town: Glenbeulah		County: Sheboygan	Surveyor: Miriam Rowe	Date: 8/15/83	Street Gardner
Street Address: Gardner Street		USGS Quad and UTM Reference: Elkart Lake Quadrangle 16 416040 4849560		Acreage: 1 acre	
Current Name & Use: Glenbeulah Mill-residence/antique shop			Current Owner: Donald & Kathleen Morrison		
Film Roll No. N/A	Affix Contact Prints		Current Owner's Address: Box 86, Glenbeulah, WI. 53023		
Negative No. N/A			Legal Description: N.E. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 1 T. 15 N., R. 20 E.		
Facade Orient. West					

2	Original Name & Use: <i>19th Century Grist + Flouring Mills of Sheboygan Cty. TR</i> Glenbeulah Mill - grist mill	Source A	Previous Owners Bauernfiend	Dates 1873-85	Uses Flourmill	Source A	Town 15 N
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1857	Source A	Metzger	1885-96	Roller Mill	B & C	
	Architect and/or <u>Builder</u> Col. Swift, James T. Dillingham, Edwin Slade & Steven Dillingham	Source A	Froehlich	1936-70	Woodwork Shop	E	Range 20 E

3	Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	4	Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="radio"/> None Period of significance: 1857- 1915	Section 1
Architectural Description and Significance:  See reverse		Historical Background and Significance:  See reverse		Map Name USGS - Elkart Lake Quadrangle
Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				

5	Sources of Information (Reference to Above) <b>A</b> Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, pp. 173-178 <b>B</b> Wright's County Directory 1889-90 <b>C</b> Pott's County Directory 1895-96 <b>D</b> Sheboygan Press, 4/29/27, p. 20 <b>E</b> Sheboygan PRes, 11/21/81/, p. 8 <b>F</b> **The mill was landmarked by the Sheboygan County Landmarks Commission in 1978.	6	Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> LDMK <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> other 7/11/78 Landmarked **	Map Code
		7	Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
		8	District: N/A <input type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing	
		9	Opinion of National Register Eligibility date: _____ initials: _____ <input type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local	

Recd 11/27/84

## Description

Glenbeulah is situated on the north side of the Mullet River in the village of Glenbeulah. It is a two and a half-story frame structure with clapboard siding. The exterior housing to the south once contained an overshot waterwheel. (1) The original structure, of tongue and groove construction, was built in 1857. Its size is (approximately 37' x 42') typical of the commercial mills in the county. In 1863, a two-story intersecting gabled addition was made to the north (2) and hub and spokes were manufactured using water powered machinery in addition to the milling operation. The mill pond to the west of the mill building is still evident, but the mill race is no longer in operation. Because the mill race is the only one in the county known to have run an exterior housed paddlewheel and because it adds to the integrity of the mill and its site, it is included in the nomination. Nothing remains of the waterwheel, however remnants of the mill stones (French Burr) were found by the present owners. The paddlewheel was replaced with a Leffel turbine in 1895. (3) The addition to the rear or east of the building is not significant to the nomination since it was not constructed within the <sup>significance</sup> ~~wheat~~ era. Since many types of additions were typical to these early mills as they adapted to technical changes, this addition does not detract from its overall integrity both in character and setting. The mill interior contains much of the line shaft and pulley system. This machinery at one time powered two mill stones (4) and worked twenty-four hours a day (5). To the original Leffel turbine (26" in diameter) a second Leffel (13") was added in 1915. (6) As late as 1915 the mill operated 75 days a year, running 10 hours per day and six days per week. (7) The mill stood idle for many years and the machinery was stripped out to aid the war effort. (8) The sluiceway channelled water from the pond and directed it over a paddlewheel on the exterior of the mill building. Because the pond and sluiceway are more elevated than the wheel housing, it is presumed that the wheel was an overshot type.

## Significance

Glenbeulah was a leading grain market and the western terminus for the Sheboygan-Mississippi Railroad when funds ran out. (9) The mill was built by Yankee land speculators who platted Glenbeulah, (10) and is therefore a fine example of Yankee settlement and enterprise. This commercial mill shipped most of its flour to Boston and other eastern ports, (11) via the Great Lakes route. The mill is an excellent example of the early mills built in the county and the only remaining commercial mill known to have had an exterior paddlewheel. It is a good example of early mills, showing how the mill pond, flume and wheel worked in conjunction to power the machinery. The northern addition does not in any way detract from the mill's integrity and was constructed well within the wheat era. The setting for the mill remains the same as it did in its most productive days.

## References:

- (1) Sheboygan Press, April 29, 1927, p. 14
- (2) Ibid
- (3) Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission, June, 1915, File #59
- (4) Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, p. 174
- (5) DNR Railroad Commission, Op Cit
- (6) Ibid
- (7) Ibid

INTENSIVE SURVEY FORM Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin

1 City, Village or Town: Adell		County: Sheboygan	Surveyor: Miriam Rowe	Date: 8/15/83	Street Silver Creek-cascade Road Number - Town 13 N. Range 21 E. Section 17 Map Name USGS - Batavia Quadrangle
Street Address: Silver Creek-Cascade Road		USGS Quad and UTM Reference: Batavia Quadrangle 16 417600 4826370		Acreage: 1 acre	
Current Name & Use: Gooseville Mill - private industry		Current Owner: Mary Knorr Berres			
Film Roll No. N/A	Affix Contact Prints		Current Owner's Address: Route #1, Adell, Wisconsin 53001		
Negative No. N/A			Legal Description: S.W. 1/4 of S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 17 R. 13 N., R. 21 E.		
Facade Orient. South					

2 Original Name & Use: (19th Century Grist + Flouring Mills of Sheboygan Cty TR) Gooseville Mill -grist mill	Source A	Previous Owners Geo. Knorr	Dates 1943-53	Uses Grist/sawmill	Source B	Town 13 N. Range 21 E. Section 17 Map Name USGS - Batavia Quadrangle
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1879	Source B	Young Bros.	1896-1943	Grist/sawmill	B	
Architect and/or Builder: Henry Schulz - owner	Source A	Henry Schulz	1879-1894	Grist/Sawmill	B	
		Fleischer/Duncan	1855-73	Gristmill	B	

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="radio"/> None Period of significance 1879-1888	Map Name USGS - Batavia Quadrangle
Architectural Description and Significance: See reverse	Historical Background and Significance: See reverse	
Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Interview with Albert Schulz, son of previous owner, 5/4/82 & 3/20/82 by Miriam Rowe B Gustav Buchen, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, p. 250 C Buchen, Op Cit, p. 251 D ** landmarked by Sheboygan County Landmarks Commission in 1978. E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> LDMK <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> other: 7/11/78 Landmarked **	Map Code
	7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: N/A <input type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility date: _____ initials: _____ <input type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local	

## Description

The Gooseville Mill measures 34' x 40'. It is a two-story frame building constructed of 10" x 10" oak timbers with cedar vertical board and batten siding (the only one in the county) and a stone foundation. On the north side of the mill the building extends into a board and batten covered basement. This portion is where the mill race runs through the building and where the turbine is housed. Judging from the position of the race to the building, the paddlewheel which existed on the original mill was most likely an overshot type. However, no evidence of this wheel remains. The mill is situated on the east side of Silver Creek-Cascade Road about one tenth mile north of Highway 55 and is on Stoney Creek. The 38 acre mill pond extends to the east and north of the mill site. (1) The dam and mill race are functional and are included in the nomination as the only extant example of the fully intact race-pond-mill complex, in its original isolated setting. There are office and sawmill additions to the east of the structure, which are not a part of the original mill, but do not detract from its integrity or setting. The interior features, although intact and operable, consist of a burr mill and elevator which don't relate to the period of pioneer milling.

## Significance

The mill is in excellent condition and has the burr mill, elevator and turbine (Leffel) which are still operable with water power, but don't relate to the wheat era. The sawmill, run on water power, is in fact still used occasionally by the owner. The shafts, belts and pulleys remain in tact as well. The character, setting and integrity of the mill remains unchanged from early days. It is the last mill in the county with water power capability and is one of two remaining custom mills in the county. Although custom milling was a common feature in this county, this mill gains exceptional significance because it is the best remaining example of this pioneer industry, so important to the early settlers of the county.

Unlike most situations for channelling water from the pond to the mill, the Gooseville Mill has virtually no sluiceway. The water spills directly from the pond to the turbine located in the lower portion of the mill building. The amount of water flow and therefore the power is controlled by a sluice gate. The dam controls the water level of the pond. It was at one time made of stones and wood, but was reconstructed of concrete when the earlier dam weakened and broke in the early seventies. The dam was fixed and after two years as a dry bed, the pond was once again filled in 1973. (2)

## References

- (1) Department of Natural Resources Railroad Commission, June, 1915, File #59
- (2) Ibid

<b>1</b> City, Village or Town: Waldo	County: Sheboygan	Surveyor: Mirian Rowe	Date: 8/15/83	Street Highway 57
Street Address: Highway 57		USGS Quad and UTM Reference: Plymouth South Quad. 16 424140 4836040	Acreage: Less than 1 acre	
Current Name & Use: Waldo Mill- Residence & Craftshop		Current Owner: Michael Menzer		
Film Roll No. N/A	Affix Contact Prints	Current Owner's Address: Waldo Mill Waldo, Wisconsin		
Negative No. N/A		Legal Description: S.E. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 4 T. 14 N., R. 21 E.		
Facade Orient. East				

Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
<b>2</b> <u>Waldo's</u> Onion River Flouring Mill - grist Mill <i>(19th Century Grist &amp; Flouring Mills of Sheboygan Cty TR.)</i>	A	Schoeckel & Stroub	1889-90	Grist Mill	B
Dates of Construction / Alteration Built - 1859 1905 North Addition 1915 South Addition	Source A	Wierman & Bennink	1904-11	Roller Mill	C
Architect and/or <u>Builder</u> Abner Heald & Mark and Alonzo Martin	Source A	Bennink	1911-1944	Feed Mill	C
		Joose Bros.	1944-1979	Feed Mill	D
		Michael Menzer	1979-	Craftshop	D

<b>3</b> Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<b>4</b> Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="radio"/> None Period of significance: <u>1859</u>
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Architectural Description and Significance:	Historical Background and Significance:
Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

<b>5</b> Sources of Information (Reference to Above) <b>A</b> Buchen, Gustav, <u>HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY</u> , 1944, pp. 264-268 <b>B</b> Wright's Dir. of Sheboygan County 1889-90 <b>C</b> Sheboygan Press, 4/29/27, p. 20 <b>D</b> Interview with Michael Menzer, owner, by Miriam Rowe, August 15, 1983 <b>E</b>	<b>6</b> Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> LDMK <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> other: <b>7</b> Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins <b>8</b> District: <u>N/A</u> <input type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing <b>9</b> Opinion of National Register Eligibility date: _____ initials: _____ <input type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local
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Rec'd 11/27/84

Description

The Waldo Mill in Lyndon Township is situated on the south side of the Onion River in what was once the village of Onion River and is not a part of Waldo. It is on the west side of Highway 57, just north of Highway 28. The original structure was built as a grist mill in 1859 just below an existing sawmill. (1) It is a sturdy two and a half to three story structure with hand hewn timbers and clapboard siding. (2) The mill operated as a grist mill with French Burr stones, common in those days (3) and a turbine made by Leffel, which remains today. In 1888 the roller milling process was adopted (4) and in 1905 the one-story office addition was made to the north of the building. (5) This addition was a typical addition where there was a wood-burning stove and space for the miller and his clients to chat and wait for the wheat to be ground. It is a wood building with a stone foundation, with an intersecting gable roof. In 1915, the two-story gabled addition to the south was built. This wood addition is approximately 30 x 40', doubling the size of the mill. The vertical siding is now covered with tin. An addition was later made to the south addition. This is a lean-to building, made of wood and used for storage. The intersecting gabled addition to the south, the lean-to addition to the south and the north office addition are all significant and

contribute to the nomination. Even though they are not significant to the early period, they are typical of a commercial mill in the county undergoing adaptations in appearance due to the changes in technology.

The present owner had made some changes in the building to accommodate its new use as a residence and craft/antique shop. The appearance of the original building has been maintained or reestablished with the repair of the elevator shaft and the replacement of the vertical siding. The interior retains the flavor of an old mill, but has undergone many changes through the years. There is nothing in the interior which contributes to the nomination other than the remaining evidence of the manner of construction. This mill was able to make the transitions in product and new technology to be able to survive. At the turn of the century, the mill was still going strong. (7) As late as W.W. I, flour was being shipped East by rail. (8) In 1944 when the mill changed owners, the flour milling operation was changed to feed milling with water power and an attrition feed grinder and electric hammer mills were also added. (9) The only technical feature of the mill's productive days which remains is the Leffel turbine, which is still encased in concrete in the northwest corner of the basement of the mill. The overall appearance of the mill has changed gradually over a period of years, beginning with the north addition in 1905. Its present appearance has remained since 1944 when the Joose Brothers ran the mill.

The mill pond remains and is situated west or to the rear of the mill. Though this pond remains for the most part in tact, it is not significant to this nomination. The mill race, which once connected the pond and mill, is no longer evident and the mill now stands at the end of a dry bed and quite a distance from the Onion River. These elements are therefore not a part of this nomination.

Significance

The Waldo Mill is an excellent survivor of the once very important milling industry in Sheboygan County. It was once a commercial mill and was known to have been the busiest mill in the county. It once shipped surplus flour from the docks in Sheboygan to Boston and New York. (10) In 1875 and also 1876, over 500 freight cars, weighing 15 tons each, of grain was shipped from Waldo. (11) All kinds of flour were made as late as 1927 - rye, wheat, buckwheat and grist. (12) The mill saw many changes and adaptations through the years. It is significant as an example of the largest remaining commercial grist and flouring mill in the county. Its history reveals the change from custom to commercial milling, the history of wheat agriculture in the county and the role the mill played in settlement. It is also a good example of the changes necessary for a mill to adapt and survive into the 20th Century.

References

- (1) Buchen, Gustav, HISTORIC SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, 1944, page 264.
- (2) Ibid
- (3) Howell, Charles and Keller, Allan, THE MILL, Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Tarrytown, N.Y., 1977, p. 100
- (4) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 266
- (5) Buchen, Op Cit, p. 267

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received 11/27/84  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1021

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name 19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County Thematic Resources  
State Sheboygan County, WISCONSIN

*Conn* 12/27/84

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Glenbeulah Mill/Grist Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melrose Byers* 12/27/84

Attest

2. Gooseville Mill/Grist Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melrose Byers* 12/27/84

Attest

3. Onion River Flouring Mill/Grist Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melrose Byers* 12/27/84

Attest

4. Franklin Feed Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melrose Byers* 4/11/85

Attest

5.

Keeper

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10. 10.

Keeper

Attest

*Cover*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills  
of Sheboygan County TR  
Sheboygan County  
WISCONSIN

Working No. NOV 27 1984  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86  
Date Due: 2/27/84 - 1/01/85  
Action:  ACCEPT 12-27-84  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Discipline \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below \_\_\_\_\_

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_  
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)* \_\_\_\_\_

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Form Prepared By**

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

TO: Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Rick Dexter

RE: 19th Century Grist and Flour Mills of Sheboygan County

Due to procedural problems associated with the notification of the owner of one of the properties included within this nomination, the Franklin Mill property was withheld from consideration and will be presented to the Wisconsin State Review Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting in January of 1985. After which time it will be forwarded to the NPS under separate cover.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 RICHARD A. ERNEY, DIRECTOR

*Rec'd 11/27/84*



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

TO: Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM:  Rick Dexter  
 William Green  
 Paul Lusignan

SUBJECT: National Register Nominations

The following materials are submitted on this 13 day of November, 1984,  
for the nomination of the 19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County  
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 original National Register inventory-nomination form
- 3 supplementary survey forms
- district survey form(s)
- 3 original USGS map(s)
- 13 photographs
- 7 sketch map(s)
- 1 piece(s) of correspondence
- other: \_\_\_\_\_

       PLEASE INSURE THAT THIS NOMINATION IS REVIEWED

BW:ch

Enclosures

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET · MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 RICHARD A. ERNEY, DIRECTOR