



**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill

other names/site number Frambach Paper Company, Kaukauna Paper Company, Union Bag & Paper Company

2. Location

street & number 600 Thilmany Road

city or town Kaukauna

state Wisconsin

code

WI

county

Outagamie

code

N/A

N/A

087

not for publication

vicinity

zip code

54130

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally X statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

12/19/14
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill

Outagamie

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

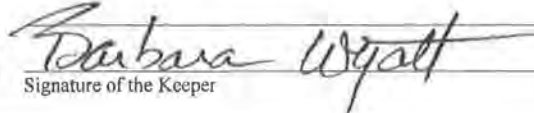
☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National

Register.

☐ other, (explain):


Signature of the Keeper

2-12-15

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

| contributing | noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 0 buildings |
| 0 | 0 sites |
| 0 | 0 structures |
| 0 | 0 objects |
| 1 | 0 total |

Name of related multiple property listing:(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century American Movement**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation STONE

Walls STONE

Roof ASPHALT

Other METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY (A)

ARCHITECTURE (C)

Period of Significance

1872-1929 (A & C)

Significant Dates

1872 (date of construction)

1882, 1883, 1886, 1890, 1900, c1920 (dates of additions)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other
- Name of repository: Kaukauna Public Library, Kaukauna Area Historical Society, Fox River Navigational System Authority, Thilmany Papers

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.37 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 399041 4903813
Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------------|
| name/title | Robert Short, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP | date | August 13, 2014 |
| organization | Legacy Architecture, Inc. | telephone | (920) 783-6303 |
| street & number | 529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1 | zip code | 53081 |
| city or town | Sheboygan | state | WI |

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill

Outagamie

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| name/title | | date |
| organization | | telephone |
| street & number | | zip code |
| city or town | state | |

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Narrative Description

This very fine stone mill complex was built beginning in 1872 by brothers Col. Henry August Frambach and John Stoveken as the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill. Located on an island between the Fox River and a federal canal system, the building is constructed on a stone foundation into the site's heavy slope between the two waterways. The original three-level, rectangular building was expanded with the industry's success to become part of a larger complex, generally rectangular in plan, composed of multiple additions surrounding all but the front side of the original building. The main axis of the building is covered by a wide gambrel roof with a long, gabled monitor along the ridge almost the full depth of the building. The secondary axis of the building is covered by a wide, moderately pitched gable roof with similar monitor. A large shed roof covers the remaining portion of the building. Decorative architectural elements include a stepped masonry parapet wall in front of the main gambrel roof, two large arched window openings, and stone quoins and voussoirs. While at the turn of the twentieth century there were at least seven paper mills operating along the Fox River in Kaukauna, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill remains the city's only extant historic paper mill. As the mill has remained in use by the paper industry almost continuously for the past 140 years, it retains integrity and has escaped deterioration and neglect common with vacancy. Consequently, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is one of Outagamie County's most impressive historic industrial buildings and is believed to be one of few remaining architecturally intact historic paper mills in the state.

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is located between the Fox River and a federal lock system near the center of the city of Kaukauna at the intersection of Stribley and Thilmany roads. The triangular shaped mill property, at 1.37 acres, remains close to what is believed to be the property's historic size. This parcel is bounded on the northwest by Stribley Road to which the mill faces, on the south by Thilmany Road, and on the northeast by a parcel line running parallel to the northeast façade of the building. A large yard to the southwest, occupied historically by a number of non-extant outbuildings and rail yard, has recently been cleared of later additions that were not associated with the Eagle Mill.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Resource Descriptions

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill has been enlarged in numerous phases over time; therefore, each portion of the building will be referred throughout this nomination by the following convention for ease of reading:

- “Main Block” – the original 3-level mill constructed in 1872
- “Addition A” – the 2-level addition constructed in 1882 on the northwest side of the Main Block
- “Addition B” – the 2-level addition constructed in 1883 on the northeast side of the Main Block and the portion of the 3rd level added above it in 1900
- “Addition C” – the 2-level addition constructed before 1886 on the southwest side of the Main Block and the portion of the 3rd level added above it in 1900
- “Addition D” – the 2-level addition constructed in 1890 on the southwest side of Addition C and the portion of the 3rd level added above it in 1900
- “Addition E” – the 2-level addition constructed in 1890 on the southeast side of the Main Block and the portion of the 3rd level added above it in 1900
- “Addition F” – the 2-level addition constructed in 1890 on the south side of the Main Block
- “Addition G” – the non-contributing, upper level addition constructed in 1953 onto Addition A

Exterior

The mill building consists of the core mill building constructed in 1872 and multiple historic additions that have enclosed all but its north, or front, façade. All exterior walls of these additions were constructed of light-colored, coursed, roughly square rubble stone masonry with light-colored mortar that closely matches the stone masonry of the original building. All stone trim, quoins, and voussoirs are of a matching light-colored, cut stone.

The building’s site is heavily sloped from the north to the south, with the higher north side of the property along a man-made canal and the lower south side along the Fox River. Therefore, the lowest of the building’s three levels is at the level of the river and will be referred to henceforth as the “ground floor.” What will be referred to as the “first floor,” at canal level, is the building’s second level. The building’s third, topmost level will be referred to as the “second floor.” As the building is sited at an angle to the cardinal directions, to simplify descriptions in this nomination, the northwest facing façade will henceforth be referred to as the “north” façade, the southwest facing façade will be referred to as the “west” façade, the southeast facing façade will be referred to as the “south” façade, and the northeast façade will be referred to as the “east” façade.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

North Façade

The north façade, with only the first and second floors levels visible, exhibits three unequal sections, corresponding to the Main Block and Additions A and B. The length of Addition A is roughly equal to the length of the Main Block and Addition B combined.

The Main Block of the north façade has three bays and projects slightly from its flanking two sections. A wood double door within a tall, arched opening is at the first floor level. A fixed wood-framed screen was installed over the exterior of the doors. The transom has been filled by wooden boards. Each of the side bays at the first floor feature a single, two-over-two light, wooden double hung window with an arched, two-light transom and stone sill. These three first floor openings feature flush ashlar voussoirs with tall, flush keystones; the voussoirs along the sides alternate between long and short stones. At the second floor, a grouping of three windows within a large, arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill is situated in the center bay. The cluster's center window is a wooden, eight-over-eight light double-hung window with segmental arched top. The grouping's side windows are wooden, 12 light fixed and approximately quarter-round in shape. The side bays at the second floor of the Main Block both feature a single, narrow, wooden, two-over-two light double-hung window within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill. The corners of this projecting center section feature flush ashlar quoins; those at the first floor being two courses in height, and those at the second one course in height. A corbeled stone cornice caps the wall at the top of the second floor.

The five-bay Addition B features narrow, wooden, two-over-two light double-hung windows within segmental arched openings with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills in each bay at both the first and second floors with the exception of the first floor's second bay from the east corner. This bay features a wooden double door and transom with fixed, wood-frame screen and exposed metal lintel. A pair of wood panels fills the transom. The door's masonry opening appears to be expanded from an original single opening, as the vertical east edge alone features flush ashlar quoins. The east corner of Addition B features one course high, flush ashlar quoins. Corbeled stone coping caps the wall at the top of the second floor.

A four-stepped, stone parapet with stone cap is situated above the stone cornice and spans over the north façade of the Main Block and Addition B. The parapet is off center, centered to the west of the Addition B's west-most bay. The center section of the parapet features two eight-over-eight light and one sixteen-over-sixteen light, narrow, wooden, double-hung windows within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs. The portion of the parapet above the Main Block, including one of the three windows, projects forward from the face of Addition B in line with the rest of the Main

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 page 4

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Block below the cornice. Beyond the parapet, the steeply pitched gable end of a monitor is visible, clad in corrugated metal panels.

The north façade of Addition A is organized into ten bays. Each bay features a single metal, fixed window at the first floor within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills. The façade is divided into two unequal parts above the first floor level, roughly defined as the seven eastern-most bays and Addition G, comprising the three western-most bays. The east seven bays are roughly one and one-half stories in height; a square, metal fixed window within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills is situated above each first floor window in each of its seven bays. This section is capped with a corbeled stone coping at the one and one-half story height, above which is a full-story height stone parapet wall that matches the height of the Main Block and Addition A's parapet's lowest step. The west part of the Addition A's north façade is a full two stories in height. The two western-most bays each have a single metal, fixed window at the second floor within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills. Addition G is capped with a stone and metal coping, slightly lower than the east part's parapet.

West Façade

The west façade is delineated into two roughly equal halves, corresponding to their order of construction. The west façade of the Addition A is organized into five bays. The first, second, and fourth bays from the north each feature a single metal, fixed window at the first floor level within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills. The third bay, an original door opening, features a single, wide, square, metal fixed window within a tall, round arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and concrete sill. A metal panel fills the arch above the window. The fifth bay of Addition A's west façade features a recessed contemporary, metal-framed glass entry system behind a large, arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and projecting keystone. A modern, arched, metal-framed glass canopy projects from underneath the masonry arched opening, extending to the west and supported at its end by a single, off-centered masonry pier with concrete cap and white, round globe light fixture. Three, similar piers are located at the corners of a parking lot adjacent to this portion of the building. At the second floor, each of the five bays of Addition A's west façade feature a single window matching those at its first floor. The façade wall rises to a parapet, sloping upward at a shallow pitch to the north and is capped with stone and metal coping.

The west façade of Addition D is organized into six bays, each featuring a single metal, fixed window within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sills at both the first and second floors. This part of the façade rises into a large, moderately pitched gable end featuring a corbeled coping. Beyond the top of this gable, the side of a centered monitor with a steeply pitched

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 page 5

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

gable end is visible, clad in corrugated metal panels. A plywood-covered window opening is centered in this gable end.

There is a retaining wall at this façade which is stepped to follow the varying heights of the grade. At the southernmost corner of the façade, the grade is lowest. Moving northward, the wall extends for two bays at which point the wall rises to its second level for three bays, and finally rises to the highest grade at the fifth bay. It is at this point that the grade of the south half becomes even with that of the north half of the façade. As a result of this grade change there are two lower level windows at the two southernmost bays; these openings are infilled with glass block.

South Façade

The south façade is delineated into two roughly equal halves: the west half characterized by an end gable roof, and the east half characterized by its wide gambrel roof.

The west half of the south façade is delineated in two parts, corresponding to Additions D and C. The south façade of Addition D is organized into four bays. At the ground floor, each bay contains a single, wood, two-over-two light double-hung window in a segmentally arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill. The exception is the center-right bay, which features a recessed pair of wooden doors within a masonry opening that appears to have been originally much taller, the top of which is filled with stone masonry underneath the former opening's segmentally arched flush ashlar voussoirs. At the first and second floors, each bay contains a single metal, fixed window within a segmentally arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill.

The south façade of Addition C was largely obscured by various later, noncontributing additions until their recent demolition. All of the ground, first, and second floors are again fully visible on this façade. The south façade is delineated by two roughly equal halves, corresponding to their massing and order of construction. This wall is organized into five bays; with the exception of Addition C's western-most bay, each bay contains a closed window or door opening. The western-most bay contains a single, wood, two-over-two light double-hung window at the ground floor level in a segmentally arched opening, which appears to have originally been a larger opening, with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill. At the first floor level, this bay contains a single metal, fixed window with stone sill; each of the five bays contains a similar metal window at the second floor within a segmentally arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill.

Both Additions D and C are covered by the moderately pitched, sloped plane of a gable roof, on top of which sits a three-quarter length, gabled monitor. The south and north faces of the monitor consist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 page 6

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

entirely of a ribbon of twenty wood, window openings that have been filled with plywood painted to appear as twelve light windows.

The east half of the south façade corresponds to Additions F & E. All three levels of which were fully obscured until recently by now demolished additions. The south façade of Additions F & E is organized into ten bays. Each bay at the first floor level features a closed window or door opening. With the exception of the second, third, and fifth west-most bays at the second floor level, each bay contains a single wooden, two-over-two light double-hung window within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill. Centered at the second floor in the second and third west-most bays is a grouping of three windows within a large, nearly round opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone sill, matching the arched cluster of windows directly opposite it on the north façade. The cluster's center window is a wooden, eight-over-eight light double-hung window with segmental arched top. The cluster's side windows are wooden, twelve-light fixed and approximately quarter-round in shape. The south façade of Additions F & E is crowned with the end of a wide gambrel roof, which contains three wooden, twelve light fixed windows in the second, third, and fourth bays from the east. The ends of the roof's wooden rafters are exposed just below the minimally projecting eaves of the gambrel's lower pitch. Beyond the top of the gambrel roof, the side of an off-centered monitor with a steeply pitched gable end is visible, clad in corrugated metal panels, centered in which is a wooden slat covered window opening.

East Façade

Until 2013, the east façade was largely obscured by later additions at all three floor levels. All of the first and second floor levels are again fully visible on this façade, as well as portions of the ground floor level due to the sloping site. The east façade is delineated by two roughly equal halves, corresponding to Additions E & B.

The east façade of Addition E is organized into seven bays. At the first floor level, the southern-most bay features a metal double door. The six northern-most bays each feature a closed window opening, with the second northern most opening occupied by a large metal vent. At the second floor level, the six southern-most bays each feature a closed window opening. The northern-most bay features a single, twelve-over-twelve light, wooden double hung window within a segmentally arched opening.

The east façade of Addition B is organized into five bays. At the first floor level, each bay features a single closed window opening, except the northern-most bay with a closed door opening. The northern-most bay at the second floor features a single, two-over-two light, wooden double hung window within a segmental arched opening with flush ashlar voussoirs and stone still. The second northern-most and southern-most bay at the second floor both feature a single, twelve-over-twelve

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 page 7

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

light, wooden double hung window within a similar masonry opening. The second south-most bay at the upper floor level features a double door within a segmentally arched opening.

The east façade of both Additions E and B are covered by the two sloped planes of a gambrel roof, on top of which sits a three-quarter length, gabled monitor. The east face of the monitor consists entirely of a ribbon of twenty-four metal, six light fixed windows.

Interior

The design intent of industrial architecture of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was almost completely utilitarian rather than decorative. The interior character defining elements are heavily related to size and scale, spatial arrangement, daylighting and ventilation, and structural elements rather than finish material and ornamentation.

The interior plan is characterized by large rooms adjacent to each other with door openings allowing circulation between rooms. The mill, true to its type, lacks dedicated circulation corridors or hallways. Access to different levels is provided by an elevator in the northeast corner of Addition C, a stairway at the southeast corner of the Main Block and a stairway at the northeast corner of Addition B.

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill's interior is generally arranged on the lower two levels as large, open rooms with walls of exposed stone masonry that correspond with the Main Block and the Additions A, B, C, D, E and F surrounding it. The uppermost, second level is arranged as two large open rooms, one above the Main Block and Additions B, E, and F and the other above Additions C and D, and the small room that constitutes Addition G. While each of these spacious rooms originally housed massive milling machinery and equipment; none of the historic machinery or mechanical equipment substantially remains in the building. Several historic partitioned spaces are found within a few of these large rooms and were constructed of lightweight wood frame construction to partition off stairwells, storage spaces, or a small office. A number of the historic wooden swinging doors and metal sliding doors that separated the rooms remain intact throughout the building. Some portions of the interior were altered after the building's period of significance, with a description to follow.

All ground floor level rooms retain their most significant character-defining elements of open layout, large scale and volume, and exposed stone masonry walls. The ground level rooms in Additions B, D, and E also retain their wood timber post and beam construction and exposed wood joists and decks that date from the building's period of significance. Furthermore, the ground level room in Addition D retains a high level of open daylighting, one of the few spaces in this exposed basement to have historically had such. The original stone masonry barrel-vault flume opening in the Main Block also remains intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 page 8

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

All first floor level rooms, with the exception of Addition C, retain their most significant character-defining elements of open layout, large scale and volume, and exposed stone masonry walls. The first floor level rooms in Additions B, D, and E also retain their wood timber post and beam construction and exposed wood joists and decks that date from the building's period of significance. Furthermore, the first floor level rooms in Additions B and E retain their wood plank floors, largely covered by metal checker plate that has protected them from decades of forklift traffic. Furthermore, the majority of first floor level rooms retain their original high level of daylighting.

The second floor level rooms have the highest level of interior integrity. The two large rooms dating from the period of significance retain their most significant character-defining elements of open layout, large scale and volume, and plastered walls in addition to retaining their original wood timber post and beam construction, exposed wood trusses and roof deck, abundant windows providing daylighting, and the wood interior of their roof monitors. Both of these two rooms retain their wood plank floors, largely beneath metal checker plate. While non-contributing, the interior of the second floor level Addition G features its original layout; concrete floor; exposed concrete block, brick, and stone masonry walls; steel guard rails; open riser steel staircase and hand rails; steel columns; and exposed steel joists and deck.

Alterations to the building's interior after the period of significance have been related largely to structural modifications and office conversion, and therefore are generally concentrated to three portions of the building: the Main Block and Additions A and C. While unconfirmed by historic documentation, the concrete floors, steel or concrete columns, and exposed concrete beams and deck in the ground level and first floor level rooms that are extant in these three areas are believed to date from after the period of significance:

- The first floor level room in Addition A was converted into office space after the building's period of significance. This included carpeting, drywall partitions on three sides of the room encircling a large open space, bricked-in former window openings in the party wall with Additions C and D, and lowered drywall ceilings and soffits over the partitioned east and west ends of the room. While divided, the room still retains its large scale, open volume, and high level of daylighting due to the large central open floor space, large amounts of glazing in the partitions, and original ceiling height and exposed roof construction through most of the room.
- On the ground floor level in the Main Block, the original flume's inlet underneath Stribley Road to the canal has been re-lined with a sloping concrete floor and poured concrete walls. The exposed steel joists and concrete deck of the street above are visible and the inlet has been terminated with a concrete wall close to the canal's edge.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local and state-wide significance under Criteria A and C. The mill is significant at both the local and state level under Criterion A in the area of Industry as the first paper mill in the city of Kaukauna, which eventually became the biggest industry in the city, and the first paper mill in the state of Wisconsin to manufacture paper from wood pulp – a method that radically changed the industry and would drive the economic development of the Fox River Valley through the expansion of the paper making and wood pulp industries. In addition, the mill, under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, is a locally significant example of late-nineteenth century industrial loft mill construction in the Fox River Valley, the historic center of paper milling in the Midwest. Intact examples of this building type are believed to be quite rare in the state.

The period of significance spans four eras of the building's ownership, beginning with the initial construction of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill in 1872 by Col. Henry A. Frambach and John Stoveken; continuing through Frambach's sole operation of the mill as the Frambach Paper Company after 1879, the purchase of the mill in 1884 by H. J. Rogers, William S. Van Nortwick, and John S. Van Nortwick as the Kaukauna Paper Company, and its sale to the Union Bag & Paper Company in 1899; and ending in 1929 when that company ceased operations at the mill, beginning a decade of vacancy during the Great Depression. This point marks the end of the building's use primarily for the manufacturing of wood-pulp paper and the last of its additions that contribute to its industrial loft building type. While occupied during the early through late twentieth century by the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, this company initially utilized the mill only for final converting and finishing processes, such as its wax, finishing, decorating, and ink departments, as well as its employment office. Occupancy by the Thilmany Company occurred after the period of significance of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill.

Historic Context

The City of Kaukauna is located astride the lower Fox River in the southeast corner of Outagamie County, which is situated in the Fox River Valley between the north shore of Lake Winnebago and the bay of Green Bay of Lake Michigan in northeastern Wisconsin. The Sun Publishing Co. of Kaukauna published *The Lion of the Fox River Valley*, an illustrated early history and promotional material for the City of Kaukauna, in 1891; and Thomas H. Ryan of the Goodspeed Historical Association of Chicago published the *History of Outagamie County Wisconsin*, a 1,300-page illustrated and indexed history of the county, in 1911. These publications contain not only extensive chronological history of the City and County, but also histories of its pioneers, immigrants, government, transportation, churches, schools, professions, press, politics, towns, and biographies of individuals, and are

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

invaluable resources that go far beyond the possible scope of a National Register nomination in describing the history of the area. Consequently, that information will not be repeated and only a brief historical synopsis of milling in the area follows.

Around 1867, John Stoveken and Henry Hewitt constructed a wood-framed flour mill on an island between the Fox River and the government lock system canal in Kaukauna. After the mill was destroyed by fire during a lightning storm in 1871, Stoveken and his brother, Col. Henry A. Frambach, erected a new mill on the same site, this time of stone construction with a large wooden cupola. Stoveken's flour mill re-opened and operated in the front half of the two-story building at the first floor canal level, while in the lower back half, at the ground floor river level, Frambach and Stoveken operated a paper mill – the first paper mill in the City of Kaukauna. Known as the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill, its operations began in 1872.¹

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill initially used straw from local farmers and cloth rags to manufacture paper, still common methods used across the country and the only methods utilized by paper manufacturers in the state up until that time. However, soon after the mill's start in 1872, Frambach experimented with wood pulp. That same year, Frambach became the second producer of wood pulp in the state and the first in the state to manufacture wood pulp paper.²

Historic photographs and illustrations dating from the mid-1870s to around 1880 depict the mill featuring what appear to be a tall metal smokestack, wood-framed grain elevator, and several wood-framed additions and outbuildings behind the mill at river level abutting the railroad tracks which crossed the south end of the property. A flume at the ground floor, entering the building through a large round masonry opening below the flour mill, brought in water from the canal through an inlet underneath Stribley Road for power and use in the paper mill.³

Until 1875, the mill's island was only accessible across the top of the canal's lock gates or via a floating swing bridge over the canal which terminated roughly at the mill's front entrance. It was at that time that the first permanent draw bridge was constructed at the island's west end, the location of the existing Veterans Memorial Bridge.⁴

¹ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley.* Kaukauna, Wisconsin: The Sun Publishing Co., 1891, Pages 77 & 97; "Paper Mill History." Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.focol.org/kahs>> Accessed February 12, 2013; and Hunter, Dard. *Papermaking: the History and Technique of an Ancient Craft.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1947, Page 553.

² *Ibid.*, and Lawson, Publius V. "Papermaking in Wisconsin." *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 57th Annual Meeting.* Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Page 279.

³ "Paper Mill History."

⁴ *Ibid.*

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Frambach was active with several other business ventures while operating the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill. He moved to Menasha in 1878 and founded the Menasha Paper Company mill in partnership with Reuben M. Scott, Henry Hewitt, Jr, and other investors. Frambach served as the company's secretary and managed the mill. After a profitable first year, the Menasha mill faced financial strains and was eventually leased before going into receivership in 1879. The company was then reorganized as the Menasha Paper & Pulp Company with Scott and Hewitt as sole owners. Frambach returned to Kaukauna at that time. Around the time of Frambach's return, he secured several patents for machines and processes for making paper-pulp. It is believed that one of these inventions, a machine for making paper-pulp from wood, was in use at the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill in 1878; its initial installation resulting in an explosion. While it is unknown which of Frambach's patented methods or machinery, if any, were first implemented in the Menasha mill, it can be assumed that the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill was undoubtedly one of the first sites for their use. Frambach was ultimately awarded at least 10 patents on the subject of pulp and paper manufacturing. An article in the *Kaukauna Times* from 1881 described Frambach's patented methods used at the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill as "a superior process peculiar to this institution, the proprietors are enabled to sell [their products] at prices that compete sharply with the figures made by other manufacturers."⁵

In 1879, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill was victim of a fire started by a lightning strike. Fires were a rather frequent occurrence in the industry during that time period. Stoveken appears to have become the proprietor of another flour mill in Kaukauna at this time, while Frambach repaired the mill and continued the mill's paper making operation as the Frambach Paper Company.⁶

In 1881, Frambach organized the Union Pulp Company with H. J. Rogers of Appleton and William S. and John S. Van Nortwick of Batavia, Illinois, to supply the Frambach Paper Company with wood pulp. This company's non-extant pulp mill, the largest in the United States at the time, was constructed across the Fox River the following year by Fisk & Sackett.⁷

⁵ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Page 97; "Pulp Grinding Patents." Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.focol.org/kahs>> Accessed February 12, 2013; "Eagle Paper Mill Running at Full Production." *The Kaukauna Times*. April 8, 1881; "Paper Mill History." Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.focol.org/kahs>> Accessed February 12, 2013; "Pulp Mills at Menasha." *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*. February 17, 1880; and Herziger, Caryl Chandler and Winifred Anderson Pawlowski (ed.). *Memories of Doty Island: A Link Between Two Cities*. Menasha Historical Society and Neenah Historical Society, 1999, Page 107.

⁶ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Pages 77 & 97; "Paper Mill History;" and "John Stoveken Sr." Roots Web website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed February 15, 2013.

⁷ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Pages 77 & 97; "Many Paper Companies In Kaukauna's Early Days." *The Kaukauna Times*, *Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company - 75th Anniversary Edition*, September 19, 1958; and "Mill Construction On The Upswing." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 4

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

On the evening of August 26, 1881, the mill was again victim of a fire that began in the rag room, which was presumably in one of the non-extant wood-framed structures on the southwest end of the mill. As the mill's pump had just recently broken down, the fire engulfed the mill and outbuildings. The mill's masonry walls survived and repair of the mill was completed by 1882; it is believed that Addition A was also constructed at this time, making it the largest paper mill in the state at that time. The two-story addition was constructed and eventually housed paper making machines, rehoused from the original Main Block which then housed the facility's beater room. Constructed of stone, Addition A initially was sheltered by a gabled roof running perpendicular to the Main Block and featured stepped parapet end walls. Operation of the mill resumed after new machinery was installed that spring.⁸

The Frambach Paper Company flourished, and in 1883, construction began on the 60-foot by 55-foot, two-story Addition B. A second flume was constructed at the lower level of this addition providing additional water supply from the canal. Addition B was constructed of stone and, from historic photographs and illustrations, appears to have originally been sheltered by a gabled roof running perpendicular to the original mill and featured stepped parapet end walls.⁹

Frambach sold his interests in the both the Frambach Paper Company and Union Pulp Company to Rogers and the Van Nortwicks in 1884 for \$60,000. Renamed the Kaukauna Paper Company, with its headquarters located in Batavia, Illinois, it remained one of the largest paper and pulp manufacturing companies in the Fox River Valley through the end of the decade. By the mid-1880s, there were a total of five paper or pulp mills in Kaukauna; two others of which were located on the same island as the Kaukauna Paper Company.¹⁰

By 1886, another two-story addition was built onto the mill, Addition C, featuring a flat or low-sloped roof and a stepped parapet wall on its south façade. Likely replacing the earlier wood framed rag room structure, this addition was eventually used to house boilers and a rag cutter.¹¹

Around 1890, the mill received several additional alterations as evidenced by historic photographs and illustrations. Addition F extended the south face of the original Main Block at the ground floor level to

⁸ "The Fiery Demon Visits Kaukauna in all Its Terrible Fury." *The Kaukauna Times*. August 26, 1881; "Mill Construction On The Upswing;" and Bremer, William W. and Holly J. Lyon. "A Little Ways Ahead" *The Centennial History of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company*. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, 1983, Page 3.

⁹ "Mill Construction On The Upswing;" and "Kaukauna, Wisconsin." Sanborn Map Company, 1894.

¹⁰ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Pages 77 & 97; "Sale of a Paper Mill." *The Weekly Wisconsin*. June 3, 1885; and Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). "Pulp and Paper Production." *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 1*. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Page Industry 6-5.

¹¹ "Kaukauna, Wis., Outagamie County, 1886" Birdseye View Illustration. Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed February 13, 2013; and "Kaukauna, Wisconsin." Sanborn Map Company, 1894.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 5

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

the south face of Addition C. A gabled roof with minimal overhang covered this south addition and the original Main Block and featured a central half-round window in the south gable end. It is assumed that a matching half-round window was also installed in the place of the Main Block's central window on its north façade at this time. The gable was topped by a small, rectangular, hipped roof cupola. It is assumed that at the same time, a similar gabled roof was constructed over Addition A, and likely Addition B, complete with matching cupola atop and quarter-round windows in the gable ends.¹²

A second two-story addition, Addition D, was constructed as an extension of Addition C, alongside and up to the west façade of Addition A, by around 1890. This addition was covered by a flat or low-sloped roof and featured a stepped parapet wall on the west façade and the removal of the Addition C's south-facing stepped parapet. It housed stock rooms and packing facilities. Most likely around the same time, the two-story Addition E was similarly completed onto the southeast corner of the mill adjacent to Addition B's pulp mill, used for wood cutting.¹³

By this same time, the Kaukauna Paper Company constructed a small, non-extant brick powerhouse with tall smokestack immediately south of the mill adjacent to the railroad tracks, as well as two non-extant one and one-half story wood-framed sheds across the tracks along the river's edge.¹⁴

Again, a large portion of the mill was destroyed by fire in January of 1891. After starting in the rag room in Addition C, the fire left only the machine room in Addition A; the finishing room, likely in Addition B; and the rest of the mill's stone walls remaining. At the cost of \$140,000, the mill was repaired that same year and furnished with the most modern equipment, including two Fourdrinier machines with the capacity to produce 24,000 pounds of paper daily powered by eight wheels providing 1,200 horse power. The facility's improvements also included converting the first floor of Addition A into a pulp mill in order to produce most of the pulp needed for its paper production in house. Operation resumed in the summer of 1891.¹⁵

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Fox River Valley had become the center of paper manufacturing in the Midwest with many of the companies staying on the brink of new technological developments that improved production capabilities. One such improvement was the chemical processes for the conversion of wood chips into usable pulp to produce stronger and finer papers which were introduced in 1875 and largely instituted in Wisconsin mills by the 1880s and 1890s. By the turn

¹² "Paper Mill History;" *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Pages 77 & 97; and "Kaukauna, Wisconsin."

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ *Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley*. Page 77.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 page 6

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

of the century, there were at least seven major paper or pulp mills in Kaukauna; many, including the Kaukauna Paper Company, utilizing these new technologies.¹⁶

The mill was victim to yet another fire in 1897. New water wheels and beaters were installed as part of the fire damage repairs that year.¹⁷

In 1899, the mill was sold to the Union Bag & Paper Company (known earlier as the Western Paper Bag Company), a subsidiary of the Van Nortwick Paper Company of Batavia, Illinois. In October of that year, this company began a major construction project. The third floor level of the Main Block was expanded to cover the entirety of Additions B, E, and F. A single, expansive gambrel roof running north-south covered this new floor and featured a long monitor along almost the entire length of the ridge. Stepped parapet walls cap both ends of the gambrel roof. A third floor level was also added over Additions C and D, covered by an east-west running gabled roof with similar nearly full-length monitor. The wooden timber trusses for both of these massive roofs were completed in January of 1900, at which time construction on the wood timber floor structures began. The small, rectangular cupola was removed from the gabled roof of Addition A and replaced by a pair of north-facing gabled dormers. It is assumed that a large water tank was installed on this roof at this time as well. Additionally, a non-extant two-story addition onto the northeast corner of Addition B to house company offices and renovations to the facility's finishing room were also completed at this time. This major expansion was completed in June and replaced the company's original bag factory in Batavia, Illinois, in order to decrease shipping costs between the factory and its paper supply in Wisconsin's Fox Valley. Twenty-four bag machines, several skilled workers, and the plant's superintendent were relocated from Batavia to Kaukauna.¹⁸

The Union Bag & Paper Company completed several improvements to the facility during the summer of 1916, including the installation of four new boilers to the steam generating battery, a new 400-horse-power water wheel, and two new beaters as well as the reconstruction of their No. 2 paper machine. A new 225-horse power generator was also installed in the company's electric power plant.¹⁹

By 1925, several non-extant wood-frame, metal-clad additions had been constructed on the east and south sides of the mill. Of these, a narrow, rectangular three-story addition on the east side of the

¹⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Page Industry 6-4.

¹⁷ "Paper Mill History."

¹⁸ "Union Company in Kaukauna Will Start Up Soon." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980; "Bag Making in Kaukauna." *The Paper Mill & Wood Pulp News*. March 31, 1900, Page 10; "Will Help Kaukauna." *The Kaukauna Times*. December 19, 1899; and "80 men to lose jobs when mill closes this week." *The Kaukauna Times*. June 18, 1929.

¹⁹ "Union Bag and Paper to Add Improvements." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980, and Wyatt, Barbara. Page Industry 6-5.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 7

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

building served as a "digest house;" a large, trapezoidal two- and three-story warehouse addition was built on the east half of the south side of the mill; and a two-story, triangular warehouse addition connected the brick powerhouse to the east half of the mill's south face. All of these additions appear to have been demolished by around 1940.²⁰

As evidenced by historic photographs and illustrations, additional alterations to Addition A were completed most likely by the late 1920s, including the replacement of the gabled roof structure with a raised low-sloped shed roof, addition of small, upper-level windows along its north façade, and the eventual removal of a rooftop water tank. It is assumed that around this time, the western tip of the mill property at the intersection of Catherine Street and Stribley Road was terraced with a large retaining wall to create a small parking lot at canal level on the west end of Addition A.²¹

The Union Bag & Paper Company ceased producing its own pulp around 1922 and, struggling after that time to remain profitable as it relied on distant sources for its pulp supply, ultimately closed its entire operation in Kaukauna in 1929 and relocated its bag factory to Orange, Texas. Union Bag & Paper Company's cessation of paper production at the mill marks the end of the building's period of significance under Criterion A. Its physical appearance at this time marks the end of its period of significance under Criterion C.²²

The mill was then briefly owned by the International Paper Company before reverting to the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company.²³ The change of mill ownership and management was common during the first decades of the twentieth century, a period of consolidation from which several large firms emerged with centralized management and diversified production. The history of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill demonstrates this trend. While there were 130 mills employing over 6,000 workers operated by 52 companies in 1905 in Wisconsin (the state ranking third in the nation in paper production in 1910 up from fifth twenty years earlier), by the 1948 the state boasted only 57 paper mills that employed over 26,000 workers.²⁴

Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, who had long since emerged as Kaukauna's largest paper manufacturer, secured a ten-year lease for the mill in 1940 with an option to purchase. This was one part of a significant modernization and improvement plan for the company's original facilities

²⁰ "Kaukauna, Wisconsin."

²¹ "Paper Mill History;" *The Kaukauna Times - Thilmany Centennial Edition*. August 18, 1983, Page 19; and "Kaukauna, Wisconsin."

²² "Paper Mill History;" and Stansbury, Karl E. *The First Seventy Years - A Chronology of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company*. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, 1953, Pages 26.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Page Industry 6-6.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 8

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

immediately east of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill. By this time, the brick powerhouse and all of the mill's wood-frame additions and outbuildings to the south were demolished to create a large, empty rail yard. A second-story "skywalk" was built at the mill's southeast corner to connect it to Thilmany's existing facilities next door. Thilmany initially used the mill to house its converting and finishing equipment and eventually purchased the mill for \$70,125 in 1945. Soon after, the mill housed the company's employment office and wax, finishing, decorating, and ink Departments.²⁵

By 1953, the company's improvement plan was completed; including various renovations and improvements to the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and the 30-foot by 60-foot second floor level Addition G on the west end of the mill's Addition A to house a new ink mixing room. Sometime later during the mid-twentieth century, a high parapet wall was constructed along the remaining roofline of the north façade Addition A between this second floor ink mixing room addition and the Main Block. Sign letters spelling the name "Thilmany" accompanied by the company's logo originally were mounted on this parapet. Eventually, the mill and its additions were connected to the Thilmany complex by a large, non-extant single-story office addition.²⁶

By the 1980s, large non-extant additions were constructed to completely obscure the ground and first floors along the entire east and three-quarters of the south façade. A small, non-extant loading dock addition was constructed at the northwest corner of the facility, taking over the terraced parking lot.²⁷ This addition was later demolished for the construction of an entrance canopy during conversion of the mill's northwest addition into office space; at which time, the interior of that portion of the building was heavily altered and subdivided.

Thilmany Papers, the city's only remaining paper manufacturer, discontinued use of their "upper mill" site consisting of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and original Thilmany Mill around 2012. A plan was proposed by the current owner to redevelop the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill as the new home for the Kaukauna Public Library and commercial office space. As a part of these plans, the mill's later additions and the adjacent Thilmany complex were demolished in 2013, making the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill the only historic paper mill that remains in Kaukauna today.

Criterion A - Industry

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill has statewide significance in the area of Industry as the first paper mill in Wisconsin to manufacture paper from ground wood pulp, a technology that spurred dramatic

²⁵ Stansbury, Karl E. *The First Seventy Years – A Chronology of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company*. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, 1953, Pages 26, 29, 38 & 55.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ *The Kaukauna Times - Thilmany Centennial Edition*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 page 9

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

growth of the industry in the state, ultimately becoming one of Wisconsin's largest industries centered in the state's Fox River Valley. Additionally, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill remains one of the oldest extant paper mills in the state. The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill has local significance in the area of Industry as the first and only extant historic paper or pulp mill in the City of Kaukauna, which boasted at least seven paper and wood pulp mills along the Fox River at the turn of the twentieth century, making it a notable location contributing to the Fox River Valley's regional prominence in the paper industry.

The Paper and Pulp Production of the Industry Study Unit of the CRMP, Phil Howard in his *A History of the Wisconsin Paper Industry 1848-1948*, and Publius V. Lawson in his *Papermaking in Wisconsin* note the paper industry, which ultimately achieved great success in the state, began in Wisconsin with the founding of a non-extant paper mill in Milwaukee around 1848 by the partnership of Ludington and Garland. Prior to this time, paper was largely supplied to the state by manufacturers in the eastern United States. This first mill produced rag paper newsprint and, while under changing ownership and locations during its first years, soon not only met the needs of the state's newspaper publishers and printers but sold surplus product in Chicago. During the mid-1850s, the industry expanded across the state with the establishment of the non-extant paper mill in Appleton of G.N. Richmond, C.P. Richmond, and Thomas Richmond in 1855; the Beloit Paper Company of T.L. Wright and Sereno T. Merrill in 1856 and the Rock River Company in 1858, both in Beloit, which later merged to form the Rock River Paper Company; the non-extant Whitewater Paper Company of J.H. Crombie in Whitewater in 1860; the non-extant Wisconsin Paper Company of Jermain and Brightman in the early 1860s and the non-extant Ernest Prieger & Co. in the mid-1860s, both in Milwaukee; the non-extant mill of John Mather in 1864 in Sparta; and the non-extant Neenah Paper Mill of Hiram Smith, Edward Smith, Dr. N.S. Robinson, John Jamison, Moses Hooper, and Nathan Cobb in Neenah in 1865.²⁸

Paper is produced by placing millions of strands of fiber on a moving fine wire screen that is suspended in water. The fibers intertwine forming a thin mat as the water is drained through the screen, which becomes finished paper when pressed and dried. Cotton rags had been the main source for the fibers in papermaking for centuries. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, several new paper making machines were introduced in Europe, such as the Fourdrinier and cylinder machine, which revolutionized what had previously been a very labor-intensive process by increasing paper production and reducing costs. After the War of 1812, these European machines became widely available in the United States.²⁹

²⁸ Howard, Phil. *A History of the Wisconsin Paper Industry 1848-1948*. Chicago: Howard Publishing Company, 1948, Pages 4-7; Lawson, Publius V., Pages 273-280; and Wyatt, Barbara, Pages Industry 6-1 - 6-5.

²⁹ Clark, James I. *The Wisconsin Pulp and Paper Industry*. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1956, Pages 3-7; and Wyatt, Barbara, Pages Industry 6-1 to 6-3 and 6-9.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 10

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Due to an increasing demand for paper products across the expanding United States and internationally during the early nineteenth century, papermakers searched for alternative ingredients from which to manufacture their products. Straw and hay were experimented with during the 1830s and were commonly used in addition to cloth rags and waste paper by Wisconsin's early manufacturers during the mid-nineteenth century. However, the new technology of wood pulp production was invented in Germany and soon introduced to North America, causing a dramatic shift in the papermaking industry. Fritz Wurtzbach produced the first wood pulp in the United States in 1867. The first wood pulp grinder was patented in France by Christian Voelter. The use of wood pulp produced a stronger paper of consistently finer quality and allowed papermakers to maintain adequate supplies of raw materials to keep up with demand.³⁰

Until the 1870s, paper manufacturing was considered a secondary industry in the Fox River Valley behind flour and lumber. However, the first years of the 1870s marked the beginning of a boom in the expansion of the paper making industry in that area due to the introduction of wood pulp technology. The first ground wood pulp mill in Wisconsin was constructed by Bradner Smith in Appleton in 1871, utilizing Voelter's pulp grinding machines to produce pulp from poplar or hemlock timber discarded by local lumber operations. The following year, Col. Henry Frambach and John Stoveken's Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill in Kaukauna was the second operation to produce ground wood pulp in Wisconsin and the first to manufacture paper from wood pulp. Early wood pulp producers in the state commonly utilized poplar, spruce, and basswood. Through the twentieth century, wood pulp was manufactured by both independent pulp mills and the papermaking companies themselves, some of which conducted pulping operations directly adjacent to their paper mills while others located pulping operations closer to the source of the wood supply.³¹

Prior to the 1870s, paper manufacturing was a far smaller industry than the state's production of flour and lumber. As the state's wheat industry declined and moved west, these advances in paper production coupled with the Fox River Valley's access to abundant water and wood resources made the region well positioned for expansion of the paper industry. The introduction of ground wood pulp technology in Wisconsin sparked a boom in paper and pulp mill construction in the state that was heavily concentrated along the Fox River. Many former flour mills on valuable milling sites were converted for pulp and paper production. Within a decade, at least twenty new paper companies were established in the Fox River Valley employing over 2,000 workers.³²

By 1890, the Fox River Valley led the state in its production of \$4.2 million worth of paper goods, ranking as the state's twelfth largest industry with Wisconsin as the nation's fifth largest producer of

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Pages: Industry 6-3 to 6-9, and Lawson, Publius V., Page 279.

³² Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 11

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

paper. By the turn of the twentieth century, the paper industry in Wisconsin employed over 6,000 workers and produced \$26 million worth of goods annually. Paper manufacturing ranked as Wisconsin's eighth largest industry by 1905. Wisconsin ranked third in paper production nationally by 1910. The early twentieth century saw a period of consolidation of paper mill management during which time many independent companies were forced to sell to several large firms. Wood supply influenced innovations and new product development allowing the state's paper industry to compete nationally after the World Wars, which led Wisconsin's papermakers to shift from producing mostly heavy newsprint and course wrapping paper to specialty products in the twentieth century, with scientifically controlled production replacing nineteenth century craftsman traditions. Wisconsin remains one of the leading producers of specialty papers in the country. While great advances in technology and product design have been made in the paper industry, the basic papermaking process has remained the same since the mid-twentieth century, and wood pulp continues to be the largest source for fibers in papermaking.³³

The continued operation of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and continued production of paper from ground wood pulp, after the end of Frambach and Stoveken's partnership in 1879, by the Frambach Paper Company until 1884, the Kaukauna Paper Company until 1899, and the Union Bag & Paper Company until 1929 acted as a major contributor to the City of Kaukauna's economy for six decades, during portions of which time it served the city's largest company in the city's foremost industry. Even more so, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill was the largest paper and pulp mill in the Fox Valley during the early 1880s under the ownership of both the Frambach Paper Company and Kaukauna Paper Company.

The numerous expansions of the mill by the Frambach Paper Company, Kaukauna Paper Company, and Union Bag & Paper Company attest to those companies' success in the industry in their times. Each major addition to the mill during its period of significance was directly related to the companies' expansion of production, installation of upgraded machinery, or resilience in response to a devastating fire. The need for additional space such as an in-house pulp mill, additional stock rooms, larger finishing rooms, and dedicated packaging rooms that correspond to the major additions represent growth in the mill's economic capacity. Additionally, the acquisition and operation of the mill by the Kaukauna Paper Company and Union Bag & Paper Company, both subsidiaries of the Van Nortwick Paper Company of Batavia, Illinois, demonstrate the consolidation of local paper mills across the Midwest by larger corporations that began around the turn of the twentieth century and defines the industry to this day.

³³ Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 12

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the papermaking industry as the first and only extant historic paper mill in the city of Kaukauna. Its association with the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill's early production of ground wood pulp and first use of wood pulp to manufacture paper helped define the industry in Wisconsin. Continued wood pulp paper production by successor companies and the economic impact of the Frambach Paper Company, Kaukauna Paper Company, and Union Bag & Paper Company, in Kaukauna and statewide demonstrates a continuation of influence in papermaking in this building.

Criterion C - Architecture

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill has local significance in the area of Architecture as a fine example of a late-nineteenth to early twentieth century mill. This building is an industrial loft building type identified by architectural historian Betsy Hunter Bradley in her treatise *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*.

The 'Paper and Pulp Production' segment of the Industry Study Unit of the Cultural Resource Management Plan notes that while the earliest mill buildings in Wisconsin during the early and mid-nineteenth century were vernacular buildings of varied size and construction material, the majority were wood-framed. Due to the large amount of water required in the papermaking process, mills were almost always sited as close as possible to the edge of a navigable waterway. As the paper industry expanded and the machinery it required grew more sophisticated, larger mills were constructed in the form of industrial lofts.³⁴

Papermakers constructed factories that utilized the most modern production methods, could hold the necessary machinery and equipment, were large and rationally laid out, and could be easily expanded. The industrial loft was the late-eighteenth through early- twentieth century building type utilized to achieve these goals. Hunter Bradley states that the term 'loft' came into use during the mid-nineteenth century to describe large, unpartitioned industrial buildings with low levels of finish. The term also commonly referred specifically to late nineteenth century multistory buildings erected in urban areas to house a single or multiple commercial or industrial tenants. In *The Works*, she defines the industrial loft building type as a multi-story building erected to house manufacturing operations. These buildings redefined the term 'mill' to no longer refer simply to small waterfront structures in which flour or other raw material were processed.³⁵

³⁴ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Page Industry 6-4.

³⁵ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. Pages xi & 30.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 13

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

These buildings were developed to provide two or more stories with open work space intruded upon as little as possible by vertical circulation and other service areas. The industrial loft building type and its program remained consistent despite variations over time due to height, size, and methods of construction. From their late-eighteenth century inception and through the late nineteenth century, these buildings were most often erected of stone or brick masonry exterior walls with an interior wood frame; however, they were also framed of wood and clad in wood board siding or shingles. Paper mills, especially, were constructed of masonry in order to sustain heavy and vibrating loads and for fire protection, as the destruction of paper mills by fire was a frequent occurrence. By the early twentieth century, construction of most industrial lofts, including paper mills, transitioned to iron- or steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction with exterior masonry walls. By that time, as they were generally large structures housing highly technical uses, these buildings were most often designed by trained industrial engineers and architects.³⁶

The exterior of industrial lofts reflected the utilitarian nature of their functions and were often articulated predominately by a regular pattern of windows, for the functions of daylighting and ventilation. Windows commonly increased in area at the top story; skylights or roof monitors often provided additional lighting and ventilation. Other functional exterior features could include raised loading platforms, sometimes sheltered with awnings; loading bays with vehicular access doors; hoistways; and occasionally exterior fire escapes, stair towers, power transmission belts, or utilities to keep floor areas unobstructed and limit the spread of fire. However, prominent architectural elements occasionally received architectural embellishments, such as decorative window detailing or ornamental stonework.³⁷

The size of industrial lofts were heavily defined by the need to provide daylight to the interiors, especially for light manufacturing and finishing operations. Average buildings were 30 to 40 feet in width; increasing to up to 60 feet wide if higher ceilings were provided for light penetration to the center. A loft building's length was further determined by the size of the operation it was to house, the limitations of mechanical power distribution at the time, and the extent of the area that could be effectively supervised. By the mid-nineteenth century, industrial lofts were commonly several hundred feet in length, gradually becoming even longer to one or more 300-foot-long sections with adoption of electric drive.³⁸

Industrial lofts were commonly covered by a flat or low-pitched roof, often with enclosed or exposed rooftop water tanks and elevator bulkheads. As companies grew, their facilities often gained additions

³⁶ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. Page 31; and Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Page Industry 6-4.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. Page 32.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 page 14

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

or consisted of numerous connected or adjacent industrial lofts. Mill complexes frequently featured tall smokestacks and hydro-electric or steam turbine powerhouses.³⁹

By the late nineteenth century, industrial loft layouts began to reflect a desire for proximity of related operations for direct communication between departments, greater ease in materials handling, and more efficient production flow. This desire led to more open layouts housed in large examples of the single-story "production shed" building type, possible due to technological advances in electric drive, the powered crane, and the steel frame. This change to consolidate operations on one floor was prompted by the use of heavier machinery that operated at faster speeds. However, in wide-open and connected shop areas, separate rooms continued to be used for certain operations in order to contain dust and heat.⁴⁰

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is a unique example of the industrial loft. The mill demonstrates the building type's characteristic loadbearing masonry exterior wall with interior wood frame construction, largely uninterrupted open work areas, dominant regular pattern of window openings and roof monitors for sufficient daylighting and ventilation, utilitarian finishes and minimal ornamentation largely limited to decorative stonework, exposed floor and roof structural elements, and adaptability for additions. Additionally, the building's second floor level addition demonstrates the turn-of-the-twentieth-century shift in preference for interconnectedness in its wide-open layout. The building also demonstrates the river-edge siting typical of paper mills. Unfortunately, no information was found on the architects, engineers, or builders who were involved with neither the original construction of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill nor its additions.

Extant character-defining elements include the building's vast open space interior layouts with large scale volumes; light-colored, roughly square coursed rubble stone masonry walls; original window openings on the two principal façades with a large number of wooden double-hung windows installed during the building's period of significance, including the distinct arched window on the north façade and the original arched entry masonry opening; the two roof monitors; the interior opening of the original flume; and structural elements which remain exposed on the building's interior including timber columns, beams, and roof trusses; metal roof trusses, and wood joists and decks that date from the period of significance. It is also notable that several additions that were constructed onto the building after its period of significance have been recently demolished; restoring integrity to the mill's exterior and siting. While it retains integrity to its construction in 1953, Addition G is considered non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination as it was completed after the mill's period of significance.

³⁹ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. Page 31; and Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Page Industry 6-4.

⁴⁰ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. Page 74.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 15

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

While alterations have occurred over time to the original mill and its multiple historic additions, including window replacement, closure of select exterior masonry openings on the building's secondary or rear façades, historic demolition of wood-frame additions, and the contemporary interior subdivision and remodel of portions of the building, the mill still retains its most significant character-defining elements with a high level of integrity. Original openings in masonry walls, when closed, were done so in a manner and with materials that left visible the original opening, clearly identified the former openings as best as possible, and did not obscure ornamental stonework.

It is instructive to compare this mill with other industrial buildings built in the City of Kaukauna during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and other paper mills throughout Wisconsin during that period. A study of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), recent aerial photographs, and research documents cited in the accompanying bibliography was undertaken to establish a context for the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and assess its NRHP potential.

Research shows that in the city of Kaukauna, only 8 historic industrial buildings have been previously identified via reconnaissance surveys to date, 3 of which are believed to have since been demolished. Of the extant 5, only the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and the 1892 Helf and Brill Brewery located at 724 Desnoyer Street represent the industrial loft building type. However, the Helf and Brill Brewery has suffered significant loss of integrity as almost all of its original window openings have been bricked in and new window openings cut into its brick walls. While another of these 5 buildings is a paper mill, it was constructed during the mid-twentieth century and has been adversely affected by numerous exterior modifications and dwarfing additions that appear to have been constructed in recent years. These results demonstrate that the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is incredibly rare, not only as one of the few extant historic industrial buildings in the city of Kaukauna but as the city's only intact example of the industrial loft building type. Additionally, while at the turn of the twentieth century there were at least seven paper and wood pulp mills operating along the Fox River in Kaukauna, a prominent papermaking location contributing to the Fox River Valley's regional prominence in the paper industry, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is now the city's only extant historic paper mill.

Research at the state level shows that in the state of Wisconsin, 39 historic paper or pulp mill complexes have been previously identified via reconnaissance surveys to date, 10 of which are believed to have since been demolished – most of these in recent years. While many of the extant 29 mill complexes are large, multi-storied, astylistic utilitarian masonry buildings with multiple historic additions, almost all of them are of brick or concrete construction. Five of these mills date from the early developmental years of the papermaking industry (1850s - 1870s); 20 mills date from the period of the industry's expansion in the state (1880s - 1910); and 3 mills date from the remainder of historic era, while 1 mill is not of historic age. All have been adversely affected by exterior modifications to some degree, most notably with replacement doors and windows, infilled original masonry openings,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 page 16

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

painted masonry exteriors, and non-historic additions or alterations. Aside from the one paper mill complex in the state that has been previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Fox River Paper Company Historic District constructed starting in 1884 and located at 405-406 & 415 S. Olde Oneida Street in Appleton, there are believed to remain only 4 historic paper mills that substantially retain their architectural integrity: the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill; the Atlas Paper Company Mill constructed in 1878 and located at 425 W. Water Street in Appleton; the Bergstrom Paper Mill constructed in 1880 and located at 619-635 Main Street in Neenah; and the Beloit Paper Company-Beloit Box Board Company Mill located at 801 Second Street in Beloit.⁴¹ While the initial construction of the original Beloit Paper Company Mill predates that of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill, it is uncertain at this time if any of the original portions remain extant. Of these four, the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is the only example constructed entirely of stone. These results demonstrate that the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is both unique and rare and arguably, one of the oldest and most intact examples of an historic industrial loft paper mill in Wisconsin.

Conclusion

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is nominated for its local and state-wide significance under Criteria A and C. The mill is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Industry as the second mill in Wisconsin to manufacture ground wood pulp and the first mill in Wisconsin to manufacture paper from ground wood pulp, a technology that spurred dramatic growth of the industry in the state, ultimately becoming one of Wisconsin's largest industries. The mill is also significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Industry as the first and only remaining historic paper mill in the city of Kaukauna, for which papermaking was its largest industry and was a notable location contributing to the Fox River Valley's regional prominence in the paper industry. Lastly, the mill is significant at the local and state levels under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine and rare example of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century mill architecture; one of the oldest and most intact examples of an historic industrial loft paper mill not only in the Fox River Valley, but in the state of Wisconsin.

⁴¹ National Register of Historic Places, Fox River Paper Company Historic District, Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 90000639; Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Atlas Paper", Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 38969; Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Bergstrom Paper", Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, Reference Numbers 63708 & 67187; and Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Beloit Box Board Company", Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 80920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 page 17

Eagle Paper and Flouing Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Statement of Archeological Potential

The archeological potential of the site has not been assessed. An archeological investigation was beyond the scope of this submittal, and no information about possible prehistoric remains was found during the course of this research. As this area of the state, along the Fox River, was home to considerable Native American activities, it is possible that some Native American resources may still be extant within the boundaries of the site. However, it is likely that the constant construction and reconstruction of the complex may have greatly disturbed or completely obliterated such remaining archeological artifacts.

Preservation Activities

The Eagle Paper and Flouing Mill has been fortunate in consistently attracting papermakers who have done a good job maintaining the complex. In addition, the current owner of the complex is proactive in promoting, protecting, and preserving the Fox River Valley's historic resources. This nomination is a continuation of his efforts to promote, protect, and preserve. In listing this complex, the owner hopes to obtain tax credits and/or other financial incentives to maintain, rehabilitate, and protect this historic property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Major Bibliographical References

- "80 men to lose jobs when mill closes this week." *The Kaukauna Times*. June 18, 1929.
- "Bag Making in Kaukauna." *The Paper Mill & Wood Pulp News*. March 31, 1900.
- "Biography of C.E. Raught of Kaukauna." *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley Counties of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago*. Chicago: J. H. Beers and Co., 1895
- Bremer, William W. and Holly J. Lyon. "A Little Ways Ahead" *The Centennial History of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company*. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, 1983.
- Clark, James I. *The Wisconsin Pulp and Paper Industry*. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1956.
- "Eagle Paper Mill Running at Full Production." *The Kaukauna Times*. April 8, 1881.
- "Editorial Excursion Notes." *The Weekly Wisconsin*. August 26, 1885.
- "The Fiery Demon Visits Kaukauna in all Its Terrible Fury." *The Kaukauna Times*. August 26, 1881.
- "Frambach, Henry A." Political Graveyard website. <<http://www.politicalgraveyard.com>> Accessed February 13, 2013.
- Frambach, Henry A. Machine for Making Paper-Pulp from Wood. Patent 220,970. United States Patent Office, October 28, 1879.
- Frambach, Henry A. Process and Machinery for Making Paper-Pulp from Wood. Patent 221,404. United States Patent Office, November 11, 1879.
- Frambach, Henry A. Wood Pulp Machine. Patent 229,879. United States Patent Office, July 13, 1880.
- Frambach, Henry A. Feed for Wood Pulp Mills. Patent 233,611. United States Patent Office, October 26, 1880.
- Frambach, Henry A. Process of and Apparatus for Reducing Wood to Paper-Pulp. Patent 239,040. United States Patent Office, March 22, 1881.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Frambach, Henry A. Process of Treating Wood for Conversion into Paper-Pulp. Patent 239,041.
United States Patent Office, March 22, 1881.

Frambach, Henry A. Apparatus for and Process of Pulping Wood. Patent 258,400. United States Patent
Office, May 4, 1882.

Friday, Matthew J. *Cheboygan*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2008.

"Henry August Frambach." Roots Web website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed
February 15, 2013.

"Henry Frambach" Paper Industry International Hall of Fame website. <<http://www.paperhall.org>>
Accessed February 15, 2013.

Herziger, Caryl Chandler and Winifred Anderson Pawlowski (ed.). *Memories of Doty Island: A Link
Between Two Cities*. [Wisconsin?: s.n.], 1999.

A History of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company. Kaukauna, Wis.: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company,
1977.

Howard, Phil. *A History of the Wisconsin Paper Industry 1848-1948*. Chicago: Howard Publishing
Company, 1948.

Hunter, Dard. *Papermaking: the History and Technique of an Ancient Craft*. New York: Alfred A.
Knopf, Inc., 1947.

Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York: Oxford
University Press, 1999.

"John Frambach Stoveken." Paper Industry International Hall of Fame website.
<<http://www.paperhall.org>> Accessed February 15, 2013.

"John Stoveken Sr." Roots Web website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed February 15, 2013.

The Kaukauna Times - Thilmany Centennial Edition. August 18, 1983.

"Kaukauna, Wisconsin." Sanborn Map Company, 1894.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The Lion of the Fox River Valley. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: The Sun Publishing Co., 1891.

"The Largest Paper Mill on the Fox River is Now Being Built in this City." *The Kaukauna Times*. July 3, 1885.

Lawson, Publius V. "Papermaking in Wisconsin." *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 57th Annual Meeting*. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1910.

Local History Photo Gallery. Kaukauna Public Library website.
<<http://www.kaukaunalibrary.org/local-history>> Accessed February 14, 2013.

"Many Paper Companies In Kaukauna's Early Days." *The Kaukauna Times, Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company – 75th Anniversary Edition*. September 19, 1958.

"Mill Construction On The Upswing." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980.

National Register of Historic Places, Fox River Paper Company Historic District, Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 90000639. (NRHP listed: 4-19-1990.)

"Our Candidate for Congress, Col. H. A. Frambach, of Kaukauna." *The Marshfield Times*. September 23, 1892.

"Paper Mill History." Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.focol.org/kahs>> Accessed February 12, 2013.

Photo Library. Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed February 13, 2013.

"Pulp Grinding Patents." Kaukauna Area Historical Society website. <http://www.focol.org/kahs> Accessed February 12, 2013

"Pulp Mills at Menasha." *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*. February 17, 1880.

"Quinessec Pulp Company." Roots Web website. <<http://www.rootsweb.com>> Accessed February 15, 2013.

"A Republican Winner." *The Stevens Point Journal*. September 24, 1892.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 page 4

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Ryan, Thomas H. (ed.). *History of Outagamie County Wisconsin*. Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Association, 1911.

"Sale of a Paper Mill." *The Weekly Wisconsin*. June 3, 1885.

Stansbury, Karl E. *The First Seventy Years – A Chronology of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company*. Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, 1953.

"State News." *Daily Northwestern*. October 12, 1885.

"Union Bag and Paper to Add Improvements." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980.

"Union Company in Kaukauna Will Start Up Soon." *The Kaukauna Times 100th Anniversary Edition*. September 16, 1980.

"Will Help Kaukauna." *The Kaukauna Times*. December 19, 1899.

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. Wisconsin Historical Society website.
<<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>> Accessed August 13, 2014.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. "Pulp and Paper Production." *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 1*. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this submittal consists of 1 contributing resource sited on Assessors Plat Lots 1-4 located in the City of Kaukauna in Outagamie County, Wisconsin.

The boundary for the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill as described above is delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary encloses an area of approximately 1.37 acres.

Boundary Justification

The triangular shaped boundary encloses a parcel that immediately surrounds the mill. The northwestern boundary of this parcel is the southeastern edge of the right-of-way of the northeast-southwest running Stribley Road, and the western boundary is the north edge of the right-of-way of roughly the east-west running Thilmany Road. The northeastern boundary runs parallel to and is approximately 10 feet off of the northeastern façade of the mill.

This 1.37-acre parcel is believed to closely resemble the original parcel owned by John Stoveken and Henry Frambach for the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill and subsequently owned by its successors, the Kaukauna Paper Company and the Union Bag & Paper Company, during the period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of Property: | Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill |
| City or Vicinity: | City of Kaukauna |
| County: | Outagamie County |
| State: | Wisconsin |
| Name of Photographer: | Robert Short |
| Date of Photographs: | February 12, 2013 |
| Location of Original Digital Files: | Wisconsin Historical Society Historic Preservation Division 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706 |

Photo #1 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0001)
North façade, camera facing south.

Photo #2 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0002)
North and west façades, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0003)
West façade, camera facing east.

Photo #4 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0004)
South and west façades, camera facing north.

Photo #5 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0005)
South façade, camera facing west.

Photo #6 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0006)
South façade, camera facing north.

Photo #7 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0007)
South and east façades, camera facing west.

Photo #8 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0008)
East façade, camera facing west.

Photo #9 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0009)
North and east façades, camera facing south.

Photo #10 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0010)
North façade of Main Block, camera facing southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Photo #11 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0011)
South and west façades of monitor cupola, camera facing north.

Photo #12 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0012)
Interior of Main Block, ground floor, first flume, camera facing north.

Photo #13 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0013)
Interior of northeast addition, ground floor, camera facing northeast.

Photo #14 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0014)
Interior of southwest addition #2, ground floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo #15 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0015)
Interior of Main Block, first floor, camera facing northwest.

Photo #16 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0016)
Interior of Main Block, first floor, camera facing south.

Photo #17 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0017)
Interior of northeast addition, first floor, camera facing southeast.

Photo #18 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0018)
Interior of northwest addition, first floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo #19 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0019)
Interior of southwest addition #2, first floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo #20 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0020)
Interior of southeast addition and Main Block, second floor, camera facing northwest.

Photo #21 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0021)
Interior of south and northeast additions, second floor, camera facing northeast.

Photo #22 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0022)
Interior of Main Block and southeast addition, second floor, camera facing southeast.

Photo #23 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0023)
Interior of northeast and south addition, second floor, camera facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Photo #24 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0024)
Interior of southwest additions #1 & #2, second floor, camera facing southwest.

Photo #25 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0025)
Interior of southwest additions #1 & #2, roof structure, camera facing southwest.

Photo #26 (WI_OutagamieCounty_EaglePaperAndFlouringMill_0026)
Interior of southwest additions #1 & #2, second floor, camera facing east.







WRONG
WAY

SPEED
LIMIT
15



























05

6





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Outagamie

DATE RECEIVED: 1/02/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000021

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: Y PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2-12-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill is listed in the National Register under Criterion A for its statewide significance in Industry and under Criterion C for its local significance in Architecture. The mill was the first in Wisconsin to manufacture paper from wood pulp, a method that radically changed the industry and drove the economic development of the Fox River Valley. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of late nineteenth century loft mill construction in the Fox River Valley. The period of significance begins in 1872 and ends in 1929 reflecting the years of operation.

RECOM./CRITERIA A and C

REVIEWER Barbara W. Galt DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202-354-2252 DATE 2-12-15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

List of Figures:

- Figure 1: Historic Photograph of Eagle paper and Flouring Mill, photograph from between 1872-1881.
Figure 2: Drawing of the Kaukauna paper Company Mill, from between 1890-1899.
Figure 3: Historic Photograph, c1907.
Figure 4: Historic Photograph taken sometime in the decades of 1910 or 1920.
Figure 5: Aerial View, c1940.

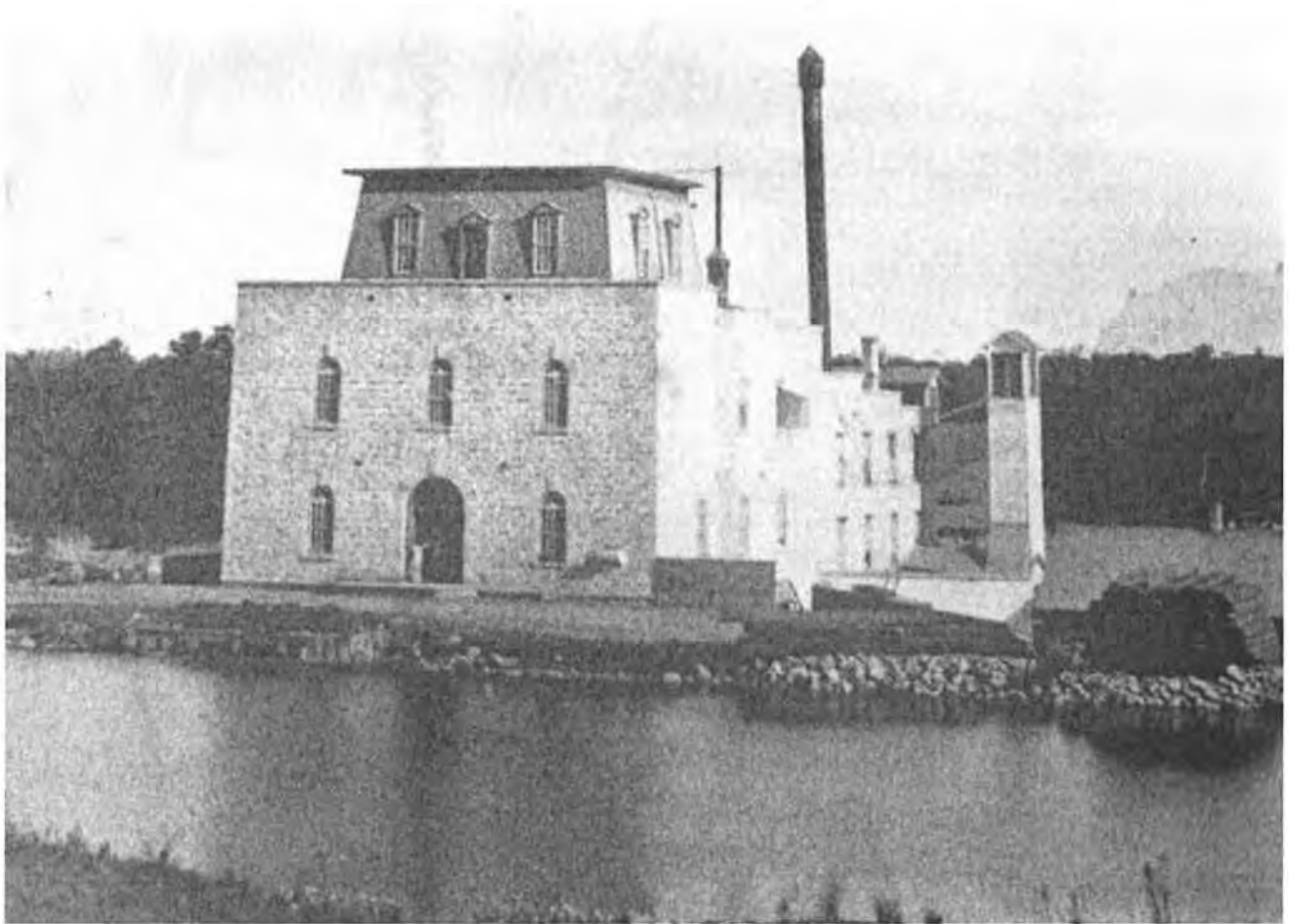
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section figures page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Figure 1:



Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill, 1872-1881, north and west façades, looking southeast across canal

*After initial construction in 1872, prior to original wooden cupola being destroyed by fire in 1881.
(Photo Source: Kaukauna Public Library, WI PHO 2484 from Box 0247)*

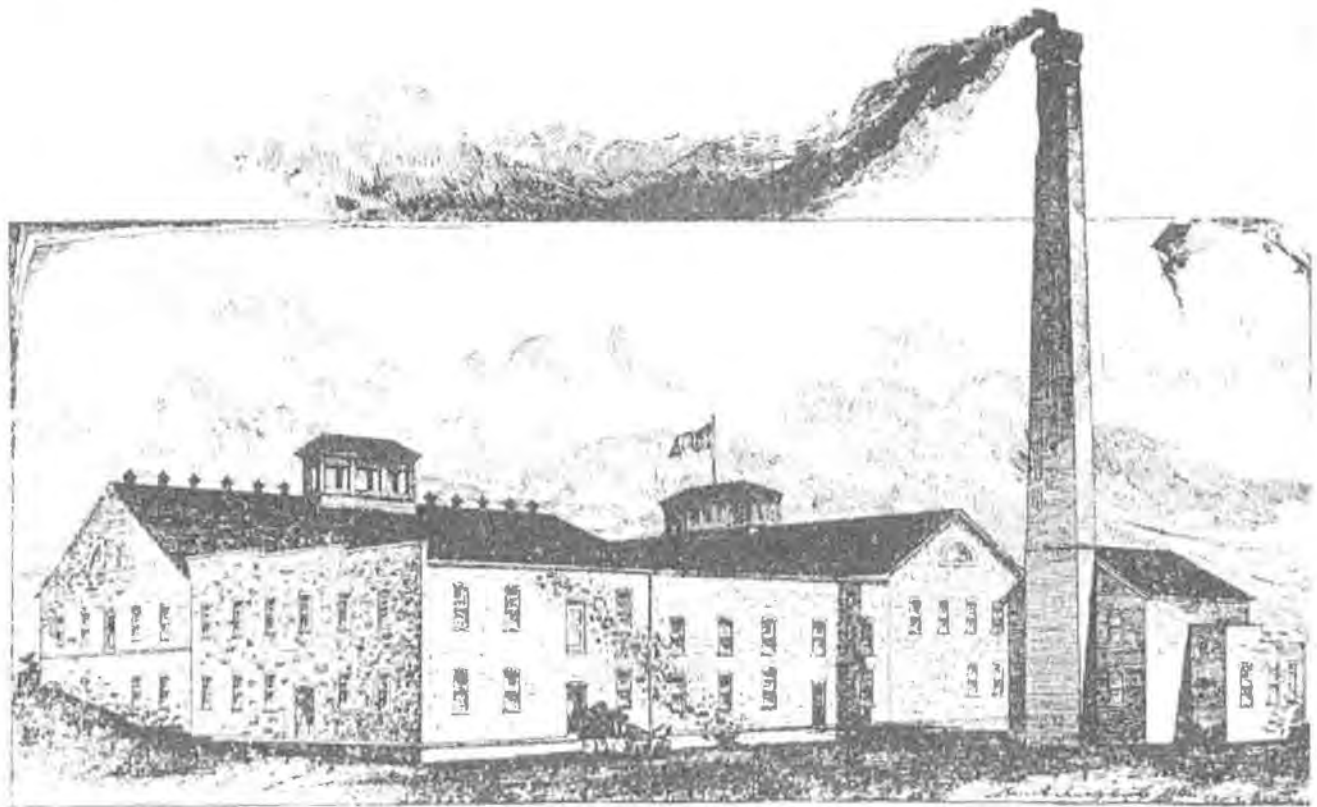
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Figure 2:



THE KAUKAUNA PAPER CO.'S PLANT.

Kaukauna Paper Company, c.1890-1899, west and south façades, looking northeast from river

After construction of numerous additions, including northwest and northeast in 1883, first southwest by 1886, and second southwest, south, and southeast in c. 1890; prior to construction of second floor level across entire building in 1900. (Image Source: Kaukauna Area Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures page 4

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Figure 3:



Union Bag & Paper Company, c.1907, north and west façades, looking southeast across canal

After construction of second floor level across entire mill building in 1900; prior to construction of higher windows and roof on northwest addition in the early twentieth century. (Photo Source: Kaukauna Area Historical Society)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section figures page 5

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Figure 4:



Union Bag & Paper Company, c.1910s - 1920s, north façade, looking south across canal

*After construction of higher windows and roof on northwest addition in the early twentieth century.
(Photo Source: The Kaukauna Times - Thilmany Centennial Edition)*

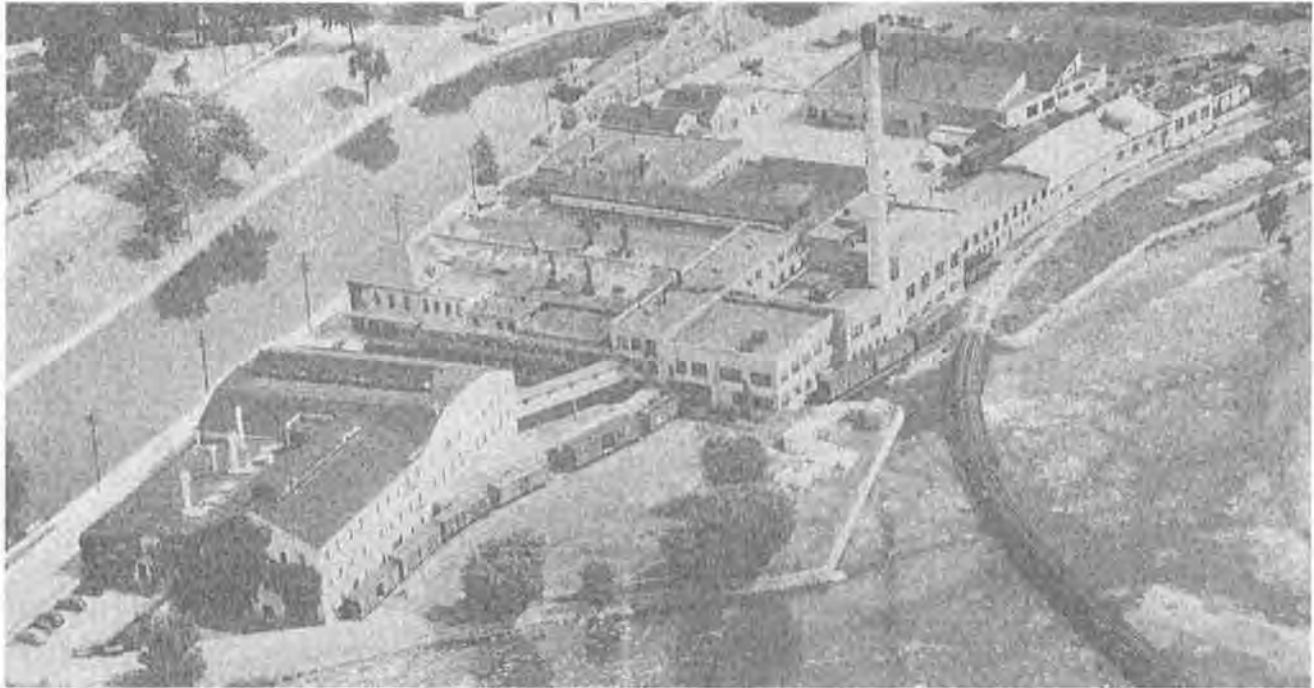
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures page 6

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI

Figure 5:



Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company complex, including the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill, c.1940, looking northeast

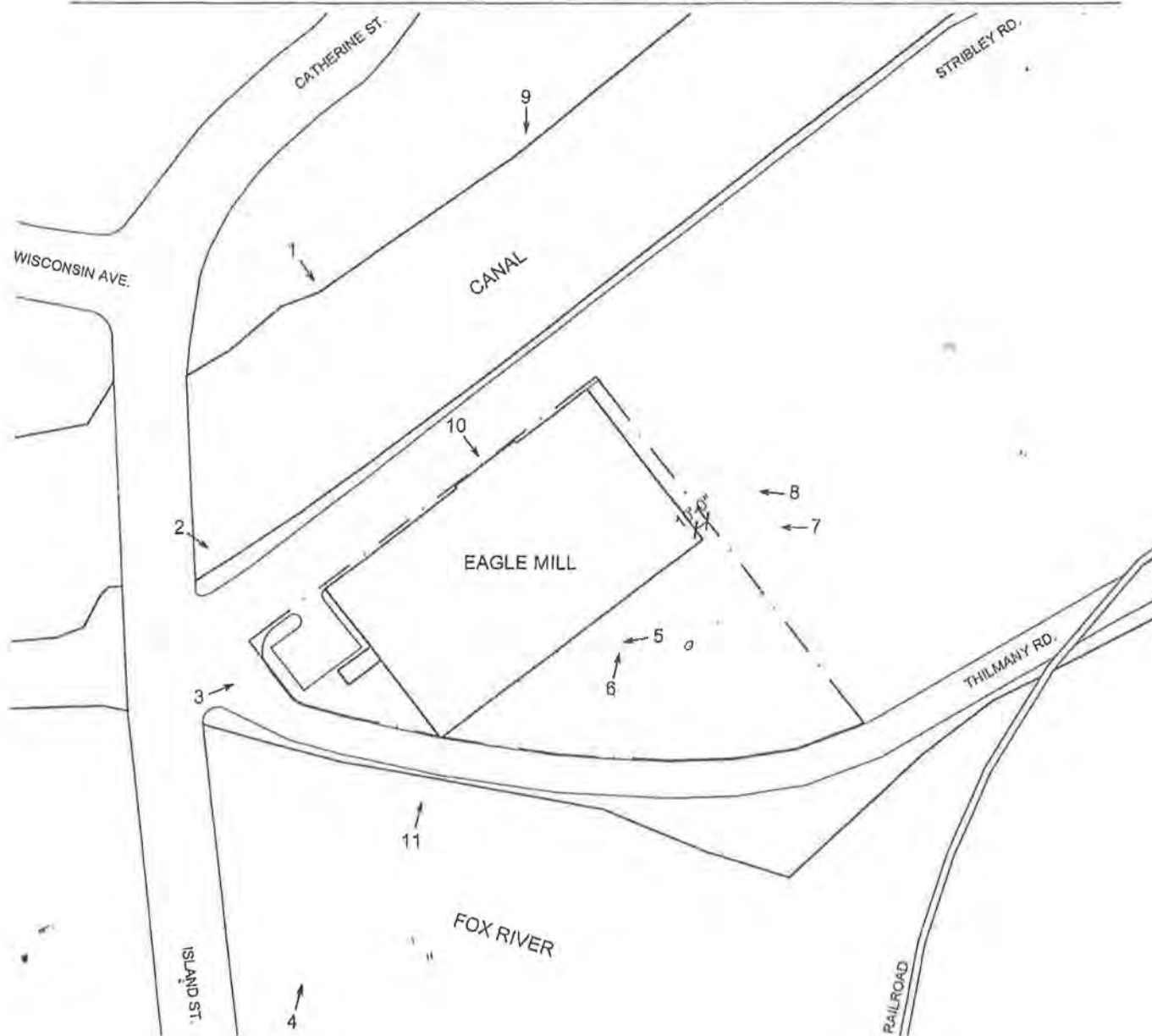
After closure of Union Paper Bag & Company, start of use of the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill by Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, demolition of rear outbuildings, and construction of skywalk connector to the Thilmany mill and prior to the construction of the second floor ink mixing room addition and high parapet wall on the Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill's northwest corner in the mid-twentieth century. (Photo Source: A History of Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch map Page 1

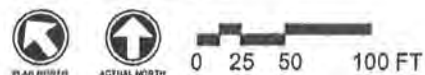
Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI



LEGEND

- 1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT
— — — NRHP BOUNDARY

SKETCH MAP



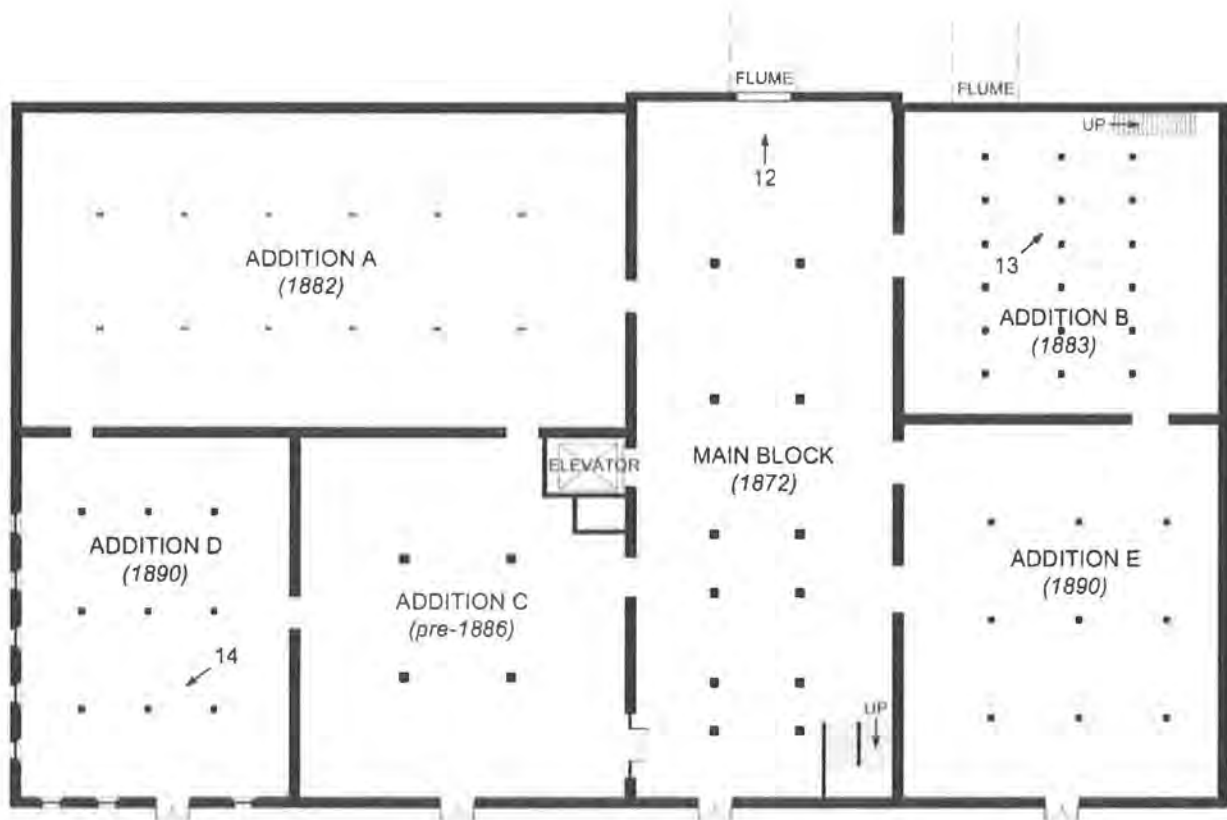
AUGUST 13, 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch plans Page 1

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



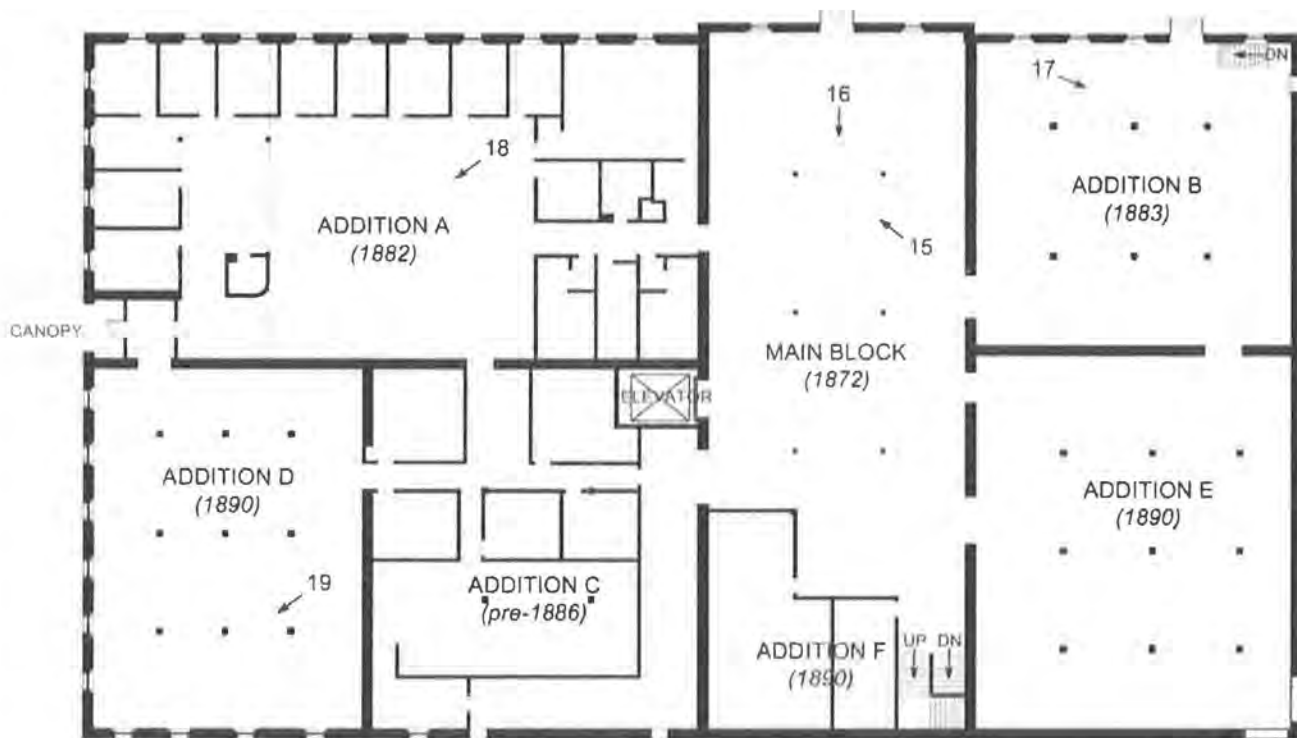
AUGUST 13, 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch plans Page 2

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

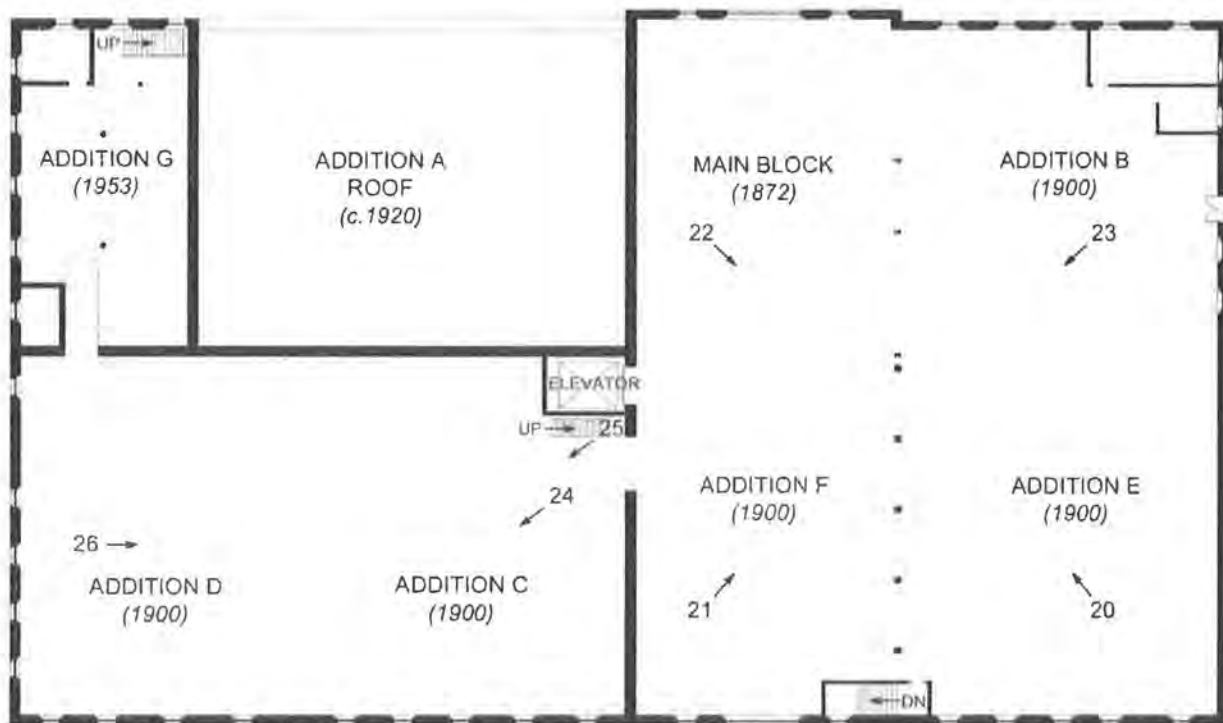
0 8 16 32 FT
AUGUST 13, 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch plans Page 3

Eagle Paper and Flouring Mill
City of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, WI



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



0 8 16 32 FT

AUGUST 13, 2014