

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

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received OCT 30 1979

date entered JAN 7 1980

**1. Name** Tiffin Industrial Buildings Thematic Resources

historic Industrial Buildings of Tiffin

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number various--see continuation sheet not for publication

city, town Tiffin vicinity of congressional district 5th-Delbert Latta

state Ohio code 039 county Seneca code 147

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name numerous private owners -- see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Seneca County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Tiffin state Ohio 44883

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ohio Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date April, December 1977; August 1978 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Heidelberg College Historic Preservation Office

city, town Tiffin state Ohio 44883

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

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

These buildings are all of a functional design, some with exteriors virtually unchanged. Use of the interior space has changed drastically in some cases, though the glass factory seems to have changed little in the use of interior space. No architects or engineers for the original buildings have come to light. Original equipment will be mentioned where it is known to exist, but patent numbers are not well documented. While the glass factory and some others have great architectural merit, other buildings are simply open space on the interior, and the significance is derived from the history of the building in the town's economy. Interior photographs are included where it was possible to obtain them, but in some cases (i.e. the glass factory), interior photography is not permitted. Insurance map sketches for 1901 and 1925 (only available ones for the city) are included for all buildings to further explain additions during the early 20th century, use of interior space, construction materials, etc.

The Hedges-Hunter-Keller-Bacon Grist Mill (1) has front windows double-hung 6/6 with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills. Windows on the east and west sides are bricked shut. Door and front windows have arched top. Door on second story in middle is wood paneled with three-light transom. Door on first floor in front is paneled with a three-light transom. Window on the east and west sides of the main building are bricked shut. There is one exterior chimney. The porch on the front, which is original to the 1875 rebuilt brick grist mill, has a shed metal roof supported by three wood pillars. A basement window is bricked shut. This main and original part of the building is two stories high, with running bond brick wall construction, a shed metal roof, and a full basement with an ashlar stone foundation. Since the building has many additions, it now has an irregular shape. The addition on the west side has a gable metal roof, vertical wood siding, and concrete block foundation. There is a brick part of the building which was originally a separate structure and used for storage and workshop. It is now the gift shop for the business. It has a saltbox metal roof, which may have been gable before the addition in brick to the back of the structure. This second brick part of the building has double windows, six lights each, with fixed sash and plain wood sills. The windows appear to have been set into former doorways, which have radiating voussoirs above. Another addition connects the two brick structures. The addition lies to the east side of the main building and was built in the mid-1970s when the restaurant was created. It has vertical wood siding and a saltbox metal roof with windows in a shed dormer. Windows at first floor are double-hung 6/6. Main entrance on south side has wood door with nine panes of glass. The gift shop entrance on the east side has a gable metal hood over the door. The door has side-lights. Since the millrace behind the buildings is part of the mill property (and has been since 1822), the restaurant still generates some of its own power from the mill race and turbine set up in the basement of the mill. The power is also used to partially supply the William Hunter residence across the street. The present turbines are new, and the waterwheel on the back of the mill is not connected to them, but they do continue the tradition of waterpower in the area. The restaurant interior features gear shafts from the original mill along the ceiling as part of its decor. Other minor pieces of equipment dealing with grist milling are used throughout the building as part of the decor.

The William Hunter Residence (2) is an L-shaped two-story wood frame building with a gable shingled roof and rusticated stone foundation. There are five bays in the front and three on the side. The building has been altered from its original wood siding to aluminum siding. The windows are double-hung 6/6 with plain lug sills. There are wood shutters on either side of all the windows and doors. The front door has a single-light transom. The front porch has four wood pillars supporting a gable shingled roof. The porch has a brick foundation and concrete floor. There is one interior chimney. The porch in back has a shed shingled roof supported by three wood pillars with decorative woodwork and two pilasters. This porch has a concrete floor and exposed original wood siding under the roof. On the northeast side of the second story, the windows are double-hung 6/3. On the first floor under the porch, the windows are door-sized and double-hung 4/2. There is an entrance to the basement from the northeast side. This house is in excellent condition.

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The Mueller Brewery (3) is a three-story common bond brick building, with an added four-story running bond brick tower in the front and several one-story additions. The building has a shed metal roof and a rusticated stone foundation. The most prominent facade of the building has windows altered to 1/1 double-hung with plain stone entablatures and stone lug sills. The second and third-story windows are 6/6 double-hung with plain stone entablatures and slip sills. The fourth story has double-hung 6/6 windows with fan-light transom, stilted arch, and plain slip sills. The fifth floor has windows double-hung 9/9 with six-light transoms, flat arches, and plain slip sills of stone. Arcading about the windows on the bottom four three floors. This front facade looks like five stories, but there are two levels of windows for one floor, so it is really only a four-story building. The front door is aluminum with a single-light transom and stone entablature. The original building extended all the way to the road, but it was partially destroyed by fire in the early 1900s. The back part of the building, which is three stories, is original. The front four-story section, which looks like five stories, was built after the fire. At the same time, a one-story addition in the northern corner was made. This has five bays across the front and two on the side. The windows have radiating voussoirs, plain lug stone sills, and are double-hung 1/1. The front door has wood pilasters. A new porch has a concrete floor and two brick pillars. There is a copper hood in bellcast mansard shape. This part has four brick pilasters. A section on the northeast side is one-and-one-half story garage of brick with hipped gable shingle roof. This part has been enlarged and now houses trucks; originally it was used as a carriage and wagon house. The small space which existed between the one-story brick and one-and-one-half story carriage house has been filled in since 1925 by a one-story brick addition. It has fixed sash single windows with stone slip sills. The original three-story part of the building has unaltered first-floor windows (six-light casement windows). Second-story windows on the northeast side have radiating voussoirs, plain lug wood sills, and are six-light casement windows. Third-story windows have fixed sash with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills. Arcading on the east walls has dentil work. There are two one-story additions on the north and east sides with shed metal roofs, horizontal wood siding with endboards, and rubble foundations. Interior features include the brewery office in the southwest corner of the first floor; a concrete vault ceiling on the northeast side of the second floor of the 4-story section; cork insulation on the wall of the south corner of the second floor of the original building; and the tunnel and storage vaults under the building. Stage rigging equipment is now found throughout the building, and some of this is original to Tiffin Scenic Studios' first use of the building in the mid-1920s. The photographs better show the equipment in its present setting.

The one outbuilding on the property is a two-story brick building with rusticated stone foundation, gable metal roof, no basement, common bond wall treatment, and rectangular shape. It is situated east of the main building complex. Windows are double-hung 6/2 with radiating voussoir and plain wood lug sill. Brickwork under the eaves. The one door is the original front door. Small windows on the first floor have been bricked shut. The door has wooden pilasters and a shed metal hood. There is an added brick porch with concrete floor, iron balustrade, and two iron pillars. One-story addition in back of outbuilding has aluminum sheet walls and shed metal roof. The door to the west side

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has been altered to an aluminum sheet.

The original brewery had a cooper's pond located between the main three-story building and the stable. This pond, seen on the 1901 insurance map, was gone by 1925 and a parking lot now covers the area.

The Christ Mueller Residence (4) is a two-story house with truncated hip shingled roof, common bond brick walls, and ashlar stone foundation. The house has three bays in front and four on the side. The plan shape is irregular, due to additions, and there have been alterations. There is one exterior chimney. The windows are double-hung 6/9 with stone lug sills and stone entablature. The front door is double with ten-lights per door. Three-light transom above door with plain stone entablature. The second-story front windows are 6/6 (2 windows) and 6/9. Dormer at top of roof has gable roof, shingle siding, and 1/1 horizontal window on each side. Brackets under eaves. Back part of house lower but still two-story, has brick bay first story with three double-hung 2/2 windows, plain slip brick sills and stone entablature. Middle window in back is made smaller. Bay has hip roof with brackets. Second-story windows are double-hung 6/6 with plain lug stone sill and stone entablature. Two of windows are made smaller to double-hung 1/1. Addition to back of house, which was there in 1901, is one-story with shed roof and shagwood siding which extends over part of main house. Further addition made between 1901 and 1925 is wood frame garage with shed roof. On northeast side of house, the brick in the second part of house is covered with wood panels. Windows here totally changed to many smaller louvered ones. Farthest addition has shingle siding and shed roof. The front porch is two-story with hip roof and four wood fluted columns, with balcony on second story. Porch has concrete floor and steps. First-floor window on northeast side bricked up and new door cut into it. This building is in fair condition. Interior first floor features carved wood staircase to second floor.

The Ohio Lantern Company (5) is a two-story brick building with stretcher bond wall treatment and a flat roof. The foundation material is brick and rubble stone, and there is no basement. There are seventeen bays across the front and seven across the side. Many of the windows have been bricked shut. There are segmental brick arches over the windows and doors. Brick parapet around the roof. There are awning windows above the doors. Interior Photos show large open rooms, with no original equipment known to exist. The building is in good condition.

Tiffin Agricultural Works (6) is a three-story brick building in stretcher bond with an irregular shape. Foundation is of brick and coursed rubble stone. Brick pilasters separate bays. Many windows have been bricked up but still have brick semi-circular arches over them. Part of north side has aluminum siding. Aluminum storage shed on east side and offices added on east side. Gable roof on building. Basic outline of building same on 1901 and 1925 maps, but frame stock shed with brick addition for paint warehouse on 1901 map gone by 1925. Building basically H-shaped with long sections parallel to Harrison Street running east-west. In 1888 first floor used for iron work and finishing, second floor for making wooden implements, and final machinery set up on third floor. By 1901, west end of north long section used for machine shop on first floor, wood working on 2nd and 3rd floors; one-story east end of this section used for moulding room and foundry, steam dry kiln, and

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pattern storage. Woodworking done on all three floors of north end of short north-south section of building; sawing on first floor of south end of this section with steam dry room on second and third floors. South long end of building then had blacksmith shop with 8 forges and earth floor, tiring room and tire heater in one-story section on north side of west end; west end of three-story section of this part had warehouse on first and second floors, setting up on 3rd floor; east end of this section had warehouse on first floor, setting up on second floor, and painting on third floor. A brick japan room was attached to the east end of the northern long section of the building. Building extended all the way to the Sandusky River at one time, but this section had been demolished by 1901. The interior is now open for warehousing, and no original equipment is known to exist.

The Tiffin Waterworks (7) is a 1½-story brick building with running bond pattern. It has an ashlar stone foundation and truncated hip shingle roof. On main building, double front door has wood paneling (not now used). Windows double-hung 1/1 and paired. Windows have segmental arches; arcading one course wide around windows. Door also has segmental arch but with keystone added. Front door also has added hip-style hood with decorative woodwork. White brick dentil work under eaves. Roof gable over door and one on each side over windows. Brickwork under gables is arcading one course wide in pointed arch style. Water table level right below windows. Foundation plastered over. Metal chimney. Three-story tower addition has double-hung 1/1 windows with plain slip sills and radiating voussoirs; roof is hip and shingled; brick walls. One-story brick addition northwest of main building has double-hung 2/2 windows with plain slip sills and radiating voussoirs; hip shingled roof. Addition northeast of main building has double-hung 1/1 windows in concrete walls, concrete foundation, hip shingled roof, smoke stack. One-story frame coal shed shown on 1901 map no longer there. Additions made in 1911, 1915, and 1917. 1917 addition included 100-foot tall smokestack of reinforced steel which was torn down in 1968. Windows and door in 1878 main pump house building not original. "Holly Direct Pressure System" pumps used in 1878 were Holly Quadruple Pumping Engine operated by water power with a capacity of 3 million gallons per 24 hours; Knowles and McGovern pump operated by steam also used, also with capacity of 3 million gallons per hour; these are no longer in the building. In 1880 there were 14 miles of water pipes in the city with the City of Tiffin renting the hydrants. In 1886 there were 15 miles of cast and wrought iron pipes, two water mains (one 16" and one 12"), 107 hydrants, and 350 water customers. In 1897 there were 30 miles of mains 6" to 20" in size with a capacity of 8½ million gallons per 24 hours. On July 1, 1965, a 390,000 gallon steel settling basin was put in operation; this was constructed by Focht Bros. of Tiffin and was 75 feet in diameter and 12 feet high; the older 250,000 gallon basin was also used.

Bowman's Distillery (8) is a two-story brick building in common bond with a gable metal roof and rusticated stone foundation. Windows are double-hung 6/6 with radiating voussoirs and plain slip sills. Two first-floor windows in front are bricked up. Two doors and one rectangular fixed sash window were created from first-floor windows. Doors have wood architraves, one with triangular pediment and one with small entablature. All basement windows which would have been half visible above the ground are bricked shut. Originally 8 windows and 1 door across front (east side). Second-floor front has double door with radiating voussoir; unaltered. North side has door at basement level that looks original;

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plain wood lintel and double wood doors. One of first-floor doors has new concrete block porch with concrete floor. Concrete vault on south side in basement protrudes above ground level; may have been built when robe and tanning company was here to store furs. One brick interior chimney. Brick elevator shaft on rear of building (facing river) runs from basement to second floor and has cupola on top. Floor on first floor has been lowered on south end of building. Remainder of interior seems unchanged and is just open space.

Beatty Glass Company (9) has a few original buildings still standing. The main blow furnace building is two stories and common bond brick. It has a gable metal roof and a stone foundation. There are eight bays in the front and four on the side. There are brick pilasters under the gable ends. Doors have multi-light fanlight and stilted arch. Windows on Fourth Avenue side are a series of fanlights, multi-light with stilted arch. Some of the transoms are bricked shut. Monitor extends the length of the gable roof, and has metal siding and many windows. Two blast furnaces extend from the roof of the monitor. There are three exterior brick stacks on the Fourth Avenue side. On May 23, 1893 there was a fire in the factory, and it was rebuilt in 1894. Most of the older buildings probably date from the rebuilding, although some of the 1888 building could remain. There are additions to the blast furnace building on both sides. There are two on Vine Street and one on Fourth Avenue. They have gable metal roofs and metal walls and are one story. These additions were completed between 1901 and 1925. The building north of the blast furnace building, which appears original (and was there in 1901), has windows double-hung 6/6 with plain lug sills and segmental arches. This building is two stories with tarpaper gable roof and brick pilasters. Two additions completed between 1901 and 1925 flank the outlet store facing onto Vine Street. They have running bond wall treatment and pilasters. The one farthest north has double-hung 6/4 windows with plain lug sills of stone and segmental arches. Gable, shingle roof with monitor is also on this building. The other addition has multi-light windows painted shut and plain stone sills. Another addition which again dates from 1901 to 1925 is located between the main two-story building and the additions previously mentioned. It is one-story brick with hip roof and cupola on top. The windows are the same treatment as the two-story building. A wood frame iron-clad warehouse north of the main complex was built before 1901. The interior of the original blow furnace is supported almost totally by wood beams. This building is still used by the factory in its original capacity. They employ 18 clay melting pots to obtain molten glass and still use gas heat. Part of the other two-story original building has the lehers which are still used today. This is the only domestic glass manufacturer on the original site in the original building.

The Wagner Brothers Bottling Works (10) is a very irregularly-shaped building (roughly wedge-shaped) with several additions, i.e. one on the east side to fill in a V-shaped wedge in the original building. The building is two stories with a brick bearing wall construction in stretcher bond. There is a basement, and the foundation is rock-faced plain ashlar stone. The floor is flat. There are nine bays in the front of the building and two on the side. The windows are primarily double-hung 2/2 with slip sills and segmental brick arches, with some smaller and filled-in windows on the west side. There is a double door in the basement on the east side that is reached by a narrow flight of stone steps down from the street, a door on the side of the building facing West Market Street, and a variety of doors on the west side; there is a functional loading door on the east side, also. This

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building is in fair condition.

Tiffin Art Metal (11) is a complex of one-story brick buildings. The overall configuration of the building is irregular. The oldest building of the complex was a part of the American Clay Company and is surrounded by other buildings now. There used to be two separate companies, but when the American Clay moved to Tyler, Texas, the Tiffin Metal took over their buildings. The American Clay complex has been partially refaced. The older facing is common bond, the newer running bond. Windows are 15 panes, altered from the original. Some original windows have 20 panes with stone slip sills. There are 13 bays on the front. The oldest building of Tiffin Art Metal was built in 1903 and was burned about 1942. It was rebuilt after the fire and now part of the old walls still remain. Both old and new facades have common bond brick. The rebuilding changed the structure from one to two stories. There is dentil work along the top of the old facade. Windows are originally fixed sash, four light with plain slip stone sills. There are about 10 bays in the front. Addition on the front of the building is running bond with three bays in the front and three on the side. Windows are double-hung 2/2 with fixed sash and plain lug sill. There is a gable tar-paper roof. There are a series of one and two-story brick buildings connecting these two described -- the original buildings of the American Clay Co. and Tiffin Art Metal. All of these buildings connecting have parapets on the front and multi-pane windows. In 1978 Tiffin Metal Products Co. totalled 175,000 square feet.

The Webster Manufacturing Company (12) is a series of one and two-story brick and aluminum buildings. The original building has a gable roof with a sawtooth part at the gable. The roof on either side of the sawtooth has tar paper. There are stacks on the east side of the building. The windows are double-hung 12/28 and swing out at the bottom. The windows have stone lintels. The sawtooth part of the roof has lines of windows on either side with metal hoods. This building was built to make malleable iron chain parts and is still used for the same purpose. The sheet metal fabricating shop is also original and has an overhead crane which is original and still in use. The building has much the same roof and window treatment. The remainder of the brick buildings in the complex were built around 1912. Most of the windows have 30 or more panes of glass set in a metal frame. They have common bond brick walls with periodic pilasters. There are numerous chimneys in the roof. There are some later additions with metal and aluminum siding. The interior of the two original buildings has a wood roof with steel joists. The sawtooth roof has skylights. The only original equipment remaining is the overhead crane in the sheet metal fabricating building. In 1911 the floor space covered 200,000 square feet, and a new building was added in that year.

The first operations of the Hanson Machinery Company (13) were in a building on the corner of Court Street and Jefferson Street and covered 800 square feet. In the spring of 1916 the present machine shop and foundry, with 8854 square feet, was erected. In the years 1927, 1929, 1942, and 1944, four assembly plants were erected on the southeast corner of Wall Street and Miami Street. The original machine shop is a two-story brick building in common bond. It is irregularly shaped and has a concrete foundation and shed metal roof. The building has an irregular facade, one part being one-story and another part two-story. There are parapets all across the front. There are 21 bays in the front and four on the side. The windows on the first floor have 20 lights, with 6 of them forming an awning window, and plain



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lug sills. The windows on the second floor have 15 panes, with 6 forming an awning window. A loading door on the second story is a double wood door. The first floor has two doors with metal hoods and two loading doors. There are numerous metal chimneys. The roof is both shed and gable. An addition in the back of the building has one 12-light window on the street side and many on the side. The addition has running bond wall treatment. It has a shed metal roof with parapets.

There are four assembly shops and an office building on the opposite corner of the intersection. The assembly buildings are one-story with metal chimneys, 16-light windows with plain lug stone sills, and gable metal roofs with parapets. There are three bays on the front: one with a large double wood door, and two windows. The office building is two-story running bond brick with five bays on the front. Three of the assembly buildings and the office building front on Miami Street. The other assembly building lies behind the office building. Although 2 of the assembly buildings and the office building are newer than 50 years, they are included here because they are such an integral part of the total manufacturing complex and can be considered to be additions to the older buildings.

Hanson Machinery may still have a milling machine in use that dates from 1920, but this hasn't been proven. Other than that, there is no original machinery left.



## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

These thirteen buildings, in addition to three already listed in the Downtown Tiffin Historic District, represent the most important nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial buildings in Tiffin that still retain the architectural integrity essential for listing on the National Register. The buildings represent almost one hundred years of industrial progress in the community and illustrate the changing economy that turned Tiffin from an agricultural center to a highly-industrialized city between the years 1822 and 1916. The Hedges-Hunter-Keller-Bacon Grist Mill (begun in 1822, rebuilt in 1875) is the earliest building and represents Tiffin's role as an agricultural center; the mill was also an important social center as farmers met there. <sup>It is the only mill left in the City of Tiffin.</sup> The William Hunter residence has always been the mill owner's home, and it is also the oldest house in Tiffin. The Mueller Brewery, another agriculturally-oriented industry, represents the German heritage of Tiffin; for the past 50 years, it has been a stage-scenery firm with a national market. <sup>It is the only brewery building left in Tiffin.</sup> The Christ Mueller residence also derives its significance from its role as the brewery owner's home. The Ohio Lantern Company and Tiffin Agricultural Works represent more specialized agriculturally-oriented industries of the mid-late nineteenth century; Ohio Lantern Co.'s products were sold around the world, while the Tiffin Agricultural Works produced corn shellers, hay rakes, etc. before the Tiffin Wagon Works took over the building to produce buses, trucks, and street sprinklers. Bowman's Distillery is the last of the agriculturally-oriented industrial buildings to be included, and, like the grist mill and brewery, its location on the Sandusky River illustrates the importance of this river in supplying power, water, and transportation to the industries located along it. <sup>It is the only distillery known in the city.</sup> Tiffin's gas and oil boom of the late 1880s produced a new wave of industrial expansion that, coupled with the wide rail network then in place in the city (nominated under the Fort Ball Historic District) and the enterprise of local citizen Meshech Frost, led to many important new companies in the city. One of these was the Beatty Glass Company, now the only domestic glass manufacturer on the original site in the original building. Brewer Pottery (now American Standard) was another crucial industry that moved to Tiffin at this time, but its building lack the architectural integrity necessary for listing. Wagner Bros. Bottling Works, Tiffin Art Metal (making stamped tin ceilings), Webster Manufacturing (sheet metal fabrication and foundry), and Hanson Machinery (cranes) also began in the early 20th century as specialized industrial concerns, no longer tied to the local agricultural economy but instead all working to make Tiffin "one of the leading manufacturing and industrial trade centers of northwest Ohio," according to the 1911 county history. While not an industrial structure in the same sense, the Tiffin Water-works is included for its architectural significance and because a city water supply is crucial to industrial expansion in the late nineteenth century; in 1978, this building was listed as a National Historic Water Landmark by the American Water Works Association. While there is little original equipment in these buildings, the insurance maps provided with the nomination and the basic integrity of the buildings make them architecturally significant as examples of functional construction that help us understand nineteenth-century industrial needs; the very simplicity of some of the buildings is important because it points out that early industries here did not need highly specialized work spaces, as opposed to the more complex needs of the glass factory and foundry. More information on each of these buildings follows.

The first major industry in Tiffin was the Hedges-Hunter-Keller-Bacon Grist Mill (1), founded in 1822 by Josiah Hedges, who owned much of the land that is now Tiffin. The first mill on the site was a frame building. Stone was quarried on the site as the millrace was dug, and this was used to build the foundation. The millrace is still considered to be part of the mill property.

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The grist mill first began grinding in 1824. Hedges' son-in-law, William Hunter, operated the mill, and it was known as Hunter Mill at this time. For more than seventy years, "Pioneer Mill" appeared above the doorway of the building, although it was best known as Bacon's Mill. At first the mill was not popular, but Hedges' used propaganda to induce the people of the area to patronize his establishment. Hedges' rivals had influenced farmers to avoid his mill, so Hedges spread the word that he might have to move his mill and that people better get their grain ground quickly; this statement stirred the people in the area against his enemies, and Hedges prospered. So, this early industry was almost lost. Indians living on nearby reservations also used this mill, and it became a popular gathering spot as farmers' exchanged news and views while waiting for the grain to be ground. Hedges owned the mill until 1848, when he transferred the ownership to William Hunter. This son-in-law sold the mill to Gottfried Diemer in 1864, and in 1866 the mill was purchased by Reuben Keller. The Keller family was well known for owning grist mills along the Sandusky River. Keller made improvements and added a sawmill run by water from the same dam. In 1874 the frame grist mill was completely destroyed by fire. A brick-three-story building was raised on the site of the old one in 1875, under the supervision of millwright Gustave Mathes. The original basement walls, which are 30-36 inches thick, were used as the foundation for the new building. In April 1878 Keller sold the grist mill to George W. and Edward J. Cunningham, who were married to Keller sisters. Thus the mill stayed in the Keller family, with Joel Keller operating the mill until 1882 and his son George operating it until 1891. It was then sold to the family of Henry and Sheldon Houser. After a few years, the Housers sold the mill to Ervin Graves. In 1901 Frank W. Bacon bought the mill, and it has been in the Bacon family ever since. Millstones were used for grinding until 1900, when the grist mill was converted to the roller system. Part of the original dam was still in use in 1921 when a stone dam was constructed to replace an old wooden one. A second fire in 1937 reduced the mill to its present height of two stories. The grist mill was kept in operation by Roger Bacon, son of Frank, until 1950, when grinding grain by this method became impractical. Since 1950, the building has been used for a machine shop, carpenter shop, tin shop, and for storage. The present Pioneer Mill Restaurant was constructed in 1974 from the existing mill building plus additions; it is now one of the city's most successful adaptive re-use projects and is a well-known local landmark. It was featured in the Ford Times magazine in the fall of 1978. The mill uses some of the original gears in its decor.

The William Hunter Residence (2) was built by Josiah Hedges in 1822, the same year he built the grist mill. Hedges' daughter and son-in-law, William Hunter, were the first occupants. The proprietor of the mill (and usually the owner) have continued to live in the house since that time, and the house still gets some of its power from the turbines in the mill. The house's occupants have been: William and Clarinda Hunter (1822-1864), Reuben Keller (1866-1878), Joel Keller (1878-1882), George Keller (1882-1891), Henry and Sheldon Houser (father and son) (1891-1896), John Damp (1896-1901), Frank W. Bacon (1901-1937), and Roger W. Bacon (1937 to present). This is the oldest house standing in Tiffin today.

Christ Mueller's Brewery (3) was built in 1854 with the house to the west probably built about the same time. The brewery would have served the needs of the community's large German population. In 1848 Christ Mueller and Val Schmidt established a lager beer brewery in Tiffin, the first lager beer brewery in Ohio, according to the 1886 county history. They

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built a new brewery on River Road in 1854; this is the building that is still standing. In 1860, Mueller bought out Schmidt and converted the old brewery into a malt house. In 1865 Schmidt died. This was then known as the Clinton Brewery, while the 1884 city directory lists the building as Mueller's Brewery. In 1885 Philip Grummel bought the brewery and the house next door. From 1889-1915 the business was known as the Tiffin Brewing Company, and the brewery was run by Philip Grummel from at least 1909-1915. They bottled and distributed the beer but later became only distributors. Prohibition ended the brewing of beer, and after Prohibition ended, the Grummels never resumed the operation. From 1924-1942, the business was known as the Grummel Bros. Ice and Beverage Co.

In 1925 the Tiffin Scenic Studios Inc. moved into a part of the building, and they are still there today. Tiffin Scenic Studios was founded by Daniel O'Connell and set up operations in a downtown location. Soon after, in 1925, they moved into the brewery building. The main building is now occupied entirely by Tiffin Scenic Studios, a local firm that makes stage scenery, drapes, and rigging for a national market. Several other smaller businesses used to share this building with the studios, including beverage distributors, but these are now gone.

A two-story brick building on the property was built as the stable for the brewery. In the 1940s-50s-and 60s, this housed a PepsiCola distributor and then a concrete burial vault factory. The first floor is now used by Tiffin Scenic Studios as a metal and wood-working shop, and the second floor has recently been converted to a photography studio. This building is sometimes referred to as a malt house, but the maps show it as the stable.

The 1901 insurance map shows a cooper's pond located between the main brewery building and the stable. The brewery made its own barrels for beer and used the pond to soak barrel staves. The pond had disappeared by 1925 (probably with Prohibition?), and the area is now covered with a parking lot.

The 1901 map also shows a malt house on the opposite side of the road from the brewery, along the river bank. This building had disappeared by 1925, but the foundation is still partially visible. A tunnel which runs from the brewery to the malt house opens onto the river bank beneath the foundation of the malt house. The tunnel was used to transport beer to the river to avoid the tax for transporting it over the road. The tunnel was large enough so that horses and wagons could get supplies to and from the river, the main source of transportation. During the World Wars, the tunnel was used to grow mushrooms, which were harvested for commercial purposes. The tunnel has since been walled shut at both the riverbank and brewery entrances, but the opening on the riverbank is still visible. To show the importance of the river in brewing for Tiffin, the city's other brewery, Hubach's, was also located on the Sandusky River (at Madison Street), but it is no longer standing.

The Christ Mueller Residence (4) was built by Christ Mueller about 1854, probably at the same time as the brewery, or a little afterwards. Mueller was definitely living here by 1881, and he lived here until 1885, when much of his land, including this house, was transferred to Philip Grummel at a sheriff's sale. Many of the sons and relatives of the Grummel family were clerks for the family's downtown furniture business, and they lived at the southeast corner of Liberty Street and Riverside Drive, not far from this house. The Grummels took over operation of the brewery between 1887 and 1890, when John Grummel was a bookkeeper for the brewery and was living in this house. Various members of the family

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who worked at the brewery lived here until about 1915, when there were also some boarders listed for the first time. Part of the building has been used as apartments since that time, and other commercial uses have included the Groman Bros. Coal and Building Materials firm (1938-1959), and Clair Forrest's law and credit association offices (1962 to present).

More specialized industries were organized in the 1860s, but these still depended primarily on the agricultural economy of the area. The Ohio Lantern Company (5) was first established in Bellaire by Albert Baron in 1838. They produced tubular lanterns, desk lanterns, brilliant lanterns, wire-cushioned oil cans, flector side lamps, tin hand lamps, molasses ju<sup>g</sup> screw tops, fruit jar caps and wire, jelly glass caps, salt, pepper and sugar shaker tops, and screw tops. In 1889 the company moved to Tiffin, and, at that time, it employed between 20-25 men. The company may have come because of the oil and gas boom of the 1880s here, but it is not the same scale as the other large companies that came at that time, and it did not locate near them. The building which the Ohio Lantern Co. moved into had been built between 1883 and 1885 by the Tiffin Tool Co., manufacturers of farm and garden implements. The Tiffin Tool Co. prospered only a few years before the business declined, and the company folded in 1889. When Alfred Baron bought the building in 1889, he sold half interest to Benjamin F. Cockayne of Tiffin. The 1911 history of the county says that the Ohio Lantern Co. produced a variety of items, the most important being the "Baron lanterns," which were sold around the world and noted for their reliability. The Ohio Lantern Co. remained in the building until 1949, when the Ohio Power Co. set up their service department there. Ohio Power then used the building for storage from 1956-1968. The Standard Roofing and Sheet Metal Supply had moved into the structure by 1970, and it is still located here; Advance Building Services has shared the building since 1973.

Tiffin's other industries that were organized about this time were the Tiffin Woollen Mills (1860s) in a building that is now part of the Downtown Tiffin Historic District on the National Register; the Tiffin Shoe Factory (1872), also part of the Downtown Tiffin Historic District; and the Lewis Diehl Carriage Manufacturing Company (1864), organized to supply wagons for the agricultural community and buggies for the affluent of Tiffin. The Diehl building is still standing but no longer has the architectural integrity necessary for the National Register.

The Tiffin Agricultural Works (6) was founded by Smith, Barnes, and Co. in 1858 as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. This company had been located on Melmore Street south of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. In 1873 the firm constructed this building on Harrison Street. They produced horse rakes, corn shellers, hay tenders, and brick machines. In 1880 the Tiffin Agricultural Works was a joint stock company owning four acres. Steam engines used by the business were manufactured by Loomis and Nyman's Foundry, a local firm that has since been demolished (used to be located on the Sandusky River at Market Street). In 1888 the Agricultural Works employed 125 men, with an annual product of \$175,000. In 1899 the firm went into receivership, and Tiffin Wagon Works bought the business. They made farm wagons, dump wagons, and street sprinklers. In 1910, the Tiffin Wagon Works is listed as producing motorized vehicles like buses, trucks and street sprinklers. The Tiffin Truck, built by this firm in 1915, is on display in the Seneca County Museum in Tiffin. The Tiffin Wagon Works went out of business in the early 1930s, possibly a casualty of the Depression. Various other companies started using space in this building in the late 1920s,

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with the most important being Floom-Fleck Grocery (1927-1970). The Floom-Fleck Company was founded in 1917 by August Floom, proprietor of a downtown grocery, and Walter Fleck, who founded a paper jobbing house. They joined to form the wholesale grocery. Other companies have used the building for storage and warehouse operations since the Wagon Works folded, and the most important of these is now Tiffin Paper Company. The large interior open spaces make this an ideal warehouse building.

The Tiffin Waterworks (7) was built on the site of an old flouring mill, one-and-one-quarter miles southwest of the city. Andrew Lugenbiel built this mill, and it was operated under Godfried Diemer until the water pumping station was built. In 1878 the City of Tiffin purchased the dam and mill stream for the waterworks. The building was started in that year and completed and tested in 1879. The "Holly Direct Pressure System," using water power, was used by the waterworks. In 1892 the waterworks was still using artesian, deep-bored wells as a water source. From 1878 to 1928 the operation was known as the Tiffin Waterworks Company pumping station. From 1928 to the present, it has been privately owned and operated for the City of Tiffin by the Ohio Cities Water Company. This is still the only pumping station for the City of Tiffin and was listed as a National Historic Water Landmark by the American Water Works Association as part of the company's centennial celebration in Tiffin in 1978.

Tiffin's only other historic building relating to public utility service is the Ohio Power Company building on South Monroe Street; this is part of the Downtown Tiffin Historic District.

Bowman's Distillery (8), the city's only known distillery still standing, was probably built between 1873 and 1881, since Cyrus Bowman is listed in the city directory in 1881 but not in 1873 for this address. This distillery was located on the site of the old Wagner-Brickner Distillery. In 1886, the county history says that their product was seventy gallons of whiskey per day. Bowman's Distillery operated until about 1890. The Pure Soap and Toilet Company occupied the building for a few years in the early 1900s, and the next major occupant was the Tiffin Robe and Tanning Company (1920-1934). A.J. and Jo Pilar Leather Finishers continued with a similar business here from 1936-1942. After a variety of commercial uses, including Riverside Furniture Company (from 1956-1971), the building is now used as the Gallery Antiques store.

From the 1880s on, Tiffin's economy has been oriented toward highly-specialized industrial concerns that use skilled labor. This is reflected today in the fact that it is not an easy town for labor unions to operate in, and there is not a large unskilled white or minority population in the community to work in these factories. These newer industrial concerns are machine-oriented and not agriculturally-oriented like the industries described above. The factors that produced this change in the economy were: the discovery of oil and gas here in 1888 to produce more reliable fuel supplies; the completion of a large railroad network with four lines through the City to transport raw and finished goods throughout the country; and the enterprise of various citizens who actively recruited new business here and invested much of their own time and money in the effort. Meshech Frost is the most important of these individuals, and his Frost Foundation is still an important asset to the city with its contributions to civic projects. Meshech Frost was responsible for National Machinery's moving to Tiffin in the 1870s from Cleveland; he gave the land, and

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his family still owns a large share in the company. While the business has been so successful that it makes specialized machine tools in plants around the world, the local headquarters buildings have lost too much of their integrity to be nominated. The firm needs to be mentioned here as an example of the change in scale in Tiffin industry at this time.

Frost also helped bring several other industries to Tiffin. In 1882 he purchased land in what is now the Highland Addition, and several of the new industries would locate in this area, forming an industrial park in the northwest quarter of Tiffin where most of the heavy industry is still located. These firms are served by the railroad and not the river, and their location along the railroad lines instead of the river is another indication of the change in the City's economy in the late 19th century. Frost also helped provide worker's housing for new industries that he attracted to Tiffin, and many of these simple two-story brick buildings still stand in the northwest corner of the city, although almost all have been altered to some degree. The Frost family and friends owned many of these buildings into the 20th century before they were sold to individual families.

The discovery of natural gas and oil in the Findlay-Lima area in 1886 and the construction of a pipeline from Findlay to Tiffin encouraged industrial growth here before gas and oil were actually found in Tiffin; 1901 maps show the location of wells around Tiffin, but the supplies were short-lived here. The availability of these fuel sources was a major factor in the Beatty Glass Company's (9) 1888 move from their Steubenville plant to Tiffin. The company's headquarters were in Wheeling, West Virginia at this time. Hiram Yeager and Frost promised free natural gas and the workers' housing to A.J. Beatty if he would locate his plant in Tiffin. In 1888 Beatty Glass was the largest producer of pressed glass in the world. When Beatty brought his company here, they were producing opaque glass with vertical swirls and waffle designs. Local investors subscribed \$35,000 cash, plus lands for a total of \$50,000, to induce Beatty to come here. The plant cost \$65,000 to build in 1888, exclusive of machinery. In 1889 the first pots of glass were poured. In 1892, the U.S. Glass Co. of Pittsburgh created a trust, and Beatty Glass Co. joined. From 1889-1963, U.S. Glass Co. is the only name used for the firm. Products of the early twentieth century include heavy leaded glass objects with deep cut overall designs. In the 1920s Tiffin colored glass was begun, along with satin glass, banana clear glass, and other types. In 1937 the U.S. Glass Co. faced serious financial difficulty and discontinued cheaper products to remedy their plight. They concentrated then on high grade stemware, and unusual and heavy designs, such as cornucopias, vases, and bowls were made. Gold painting, etching, and new techniques of cutting were initiated at this time. The glassware was marketed through prestige stores of the United States. In 1959 business declined once more, and, in 1963, the company was bankrupt. In 1964 Tiffin Art Glass was organized by four Tiffin men, who once again had the factory producing fine stemware. On June 4, 1966 the firm was sold to the Continental Can Company and became known as the Tiffin Glass Company. On January 9, 1967, they became a division of Interpace Corporation and added their popular line of Franciscan Ware. The total number of employees in 1975 was 222, in comparison with the peak employment of over 500 in 1940. As a division of Interpace, Tiffin Glass made pressed glass, Sandwich glass, white milk glass, and distinguished stemware. In 1979, the



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firm was sold to Leonard Silver Manufacturing Company, a Boston giftware firm that is a division of Towle Silver. The company is now supposed to be concentrating of high-grade stemware again, reviving the distinctive Tiffin labels and patterns.

Meshech Frost was also instrumental in persuading the Brewer Pottery (now a division of American Standard) and Sterling Grinding Wheel Co. to move to Tiffin about 1890. Brewer Pottery's plant is now the largest vitreous china facility in the United States, and it has the longest continuously operating tunnel kiln in the country (from the 1920s), but, while some of the original buildings remain and are visible, the plant has lost too much of its architectural integrity to be included in the nomination. Sterling Grinding Wheel is now a division of ITT Abrasive Products, and, again, while its original building is visible, the plant has expanded too much to have the required integrity for the National Register. These companies that are not nominated should at least be mentioned so that surveyors know why they were excluded from this comprehensive survey.

Four major industrial concerns with buildings remaining located in Tiffin after 1900. Three of these industries are still in business. The fourth firm, the Wagner Bros. Bottling Works (10) is no longer doing business. The building was built in 1901 by Christian and Anthony J. Wagner as the Wagner Brothers Bottling Works. The Wagner brothers were then sharing the brick house facing West Perry Street immediately north of this building (part of the Fort Ball Historic District), so, for several years, the bottling works' address was the same as their house. Wagner Bros. manufactured and bottled soda water and soft drinks and had the first Coca-Cola franchise in Tiffin. The company was known as the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. in the 1940s. Robert H. Losey's vending machine company was here in 1950, his appliance store in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and, after several commercial uses, the building is now vacant.

Tiffin Art Metal (11) was founded by Fred W. Conradt, Albert V. Conradt, and George Kalbfleisch in 1903. The Conradts and their relative, Kalbfleisch, were also involved with Brewer Pottery's management. The art metal factory was on Broad Avenue between Fourth and Sixth Avenue. Early products included stamped metal ceilings and side walls for store interiors, skylights and ventilators for barns, factory and metal canopies, marquees and cornices for theatres and hotels. Many of these stamped metal ceilings are still found in downtown Tiffin stores. Later products included metal roofing and rain-carrying products, plus heating and air conditioning supplies and equipment. The "Tiffin tinsmiths" created the steeple and cross that are now atop St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Tiffin. In 1914 the company moved its facilities to its present location on the west side of Wall Street at First Avenue. In 1927 Tiffin Art Metal developed the "all-steel" prefabricated poster panel (billboard). In 1960 the Springfield-Green Industries, Inc. purchased the firm. In 1965 Tiffin Art Metal became a division of Mid-Continent Manufacturing Co. By 1967 Tiffin Art Metal was doing a considerable business in custom and contract manufacturing of structural and light gauge steel sheets for government and industry. In 1975 the name was changed to Hadco, the Tiffin division of ATO, Inc. Presently, the company goes by the name of Tiffin Metal Products.

In 1876, Towner Keener Webster opened a three-man shop on Kinzie Street in Chicago to manufacture elevator buckets. The first factory of the Webster Manufacturing Company (12) was built in Chicago in 1882. Between 1907 and 1911, the Commercial Club of Tiffin raised



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\$40,000 in twenty days in an effort to induce the company to move to Tiffin. Fifteen acres of land were donated, with an option of an additional fifteen acres. In 1908 the first factory unit was built in Tiffin at the present Hall Street site. The factory was called the Tiffin Malleable Iron and Chain Company, and it produced elevating and conveying machinery and sprocket chains. The 1911 county history relates that a compressed air system was installed that conveyed air throughout all the plant. 700 people were employed at this time. In 1920 the executive offices moved back to Chicago. Reorganization of the company's management structure occurred in 1938, and the company came under the control of the Nordholt family of Tiffin, which still manages it today. With satellite plants in Portland, Oregon, Meridian, Mississippi, and Fremont, Ohio, Webster now produces material-handling equipment and component parts and steel storage tanks and fabrications. Much of the material is custom built, and, in 1976, the company had sales of about \$22 million (half from Tiffin) and 550 employees (320 in Tiffin) to produce its bulk-material handling equipment, conveyor chains and components, malleable iron castings, steel tanks, and plate weldments.

The final major industry which located in Tiffin shortly after 1900 was the Hanson Machinery Company (13). In April 1914, Milton B. and Clifford O. Hanson, two brothers, started a business for the manufacturing of friction clutches. The Hanson Clutch and Machinery Company was a partnership until 1918, when it was incorporated. The first operations were at the corner of Court and Jefferson Streets in downtown Tiffin, and three men were employed. In the spring of 1916, they purchased land on the corner of Wall and Miami Streets and erected a machine shop and foundry building. The business has continued in the hands of the Hansons. In ~~the~~ 1924 the first full revolving three-eighths cubic yard shovel was manufactured at the company's plant, and shovels and cranes have continued to be the main products since that time. Hansons built the first full-revolving three-eighths cubic yard gasoline-powered shovel in the United States. In 1928 they manufactured their first solid tire trailer for moving heavy machinery. In 1930 Hanson Machinery produced the first pneumatic tired trailer. They were pioneers in building pneumatic tired, low platform, heavy duty, gooseneck trailers. Since 1950, the firm has added excavator machinery and elevators to their production, and, in 1979, the company manufactured the first entire crane in its history; it used to import carriers for cranes from Canada, but now makes its own carriers.

The above buildings represent the most important old industrial concerns in Tiffin; while new industries have appeared in the Tiffin area since 1916 (most importantly, General Electric in the late 1940s), these do not meet the age or architectural criteria for the National Register. Only a few of the city's industries have now vanished with no architectural reminders: Hubach's brewery, Nyman and Loomis foundry, Tiffin Manufacturing (church furniture), so the buildings that are nominated represent a complete portrait of the city's economic heritage and illustrate its transition from the small agricultural trading center needing grist mills to the highly-specialized industrial center, with a varied economy that has allowed the city to weather economic crises relatively well. Products made in Tiffin are now shipped around the world.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ~~see continuation sheet~~

Quadrangle names Tiffin North and Tiffin South

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References see individual listings on continuation sheet

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heidi K. Goetz, Assistant to Regional Preservationist & Barb Howe, Regional Officer

organization Regional Preservation Office

date August 1978 (revised August 1979)

street & number Heidelberg College

telephone 419-448-2804

city or town Tiffin

state Ohio 44883

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*David L. Brock*

title

SHPO

date

10/16/79

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

Keeper of the National Register

*Coral D. Skelton*

date

1-7-80

Attest:

*William H. Brashers*

date

1-7-80

Chief of Registration

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Maps

**Insurance Maps:**

We have included copies of the Sanborn Insurance Maps' records for the buildings in this nomination because of their value in describing the use of space in these buildings. The 1901 tracings that are included are accurate for that date. However, the last full map to be produced in Tiffin was done in 1925, and the map has been updated since that time. Unfortunately, the updatings are not often themselves dated. We wish to point out, therefore, that there may be some inaccuracies or inconsistencies between what is shown on the tracing as dating from 1925 and what we described in the text. There are, of course, only 1925 maps for the four companies started after 1901.

**Sketch Map:**

Instead of drawing a separate sketch map, we are enclosing a xeroxed map of the City of Tiffin with the buildings marked and keyed by the numbers used for them in the text. This makes it easier to show the groupings of buildings, especially along the river and in the northwest section of the city. This map also better illustrates the role of the railroad in the City's development as it serviced the areas of heavy industry.

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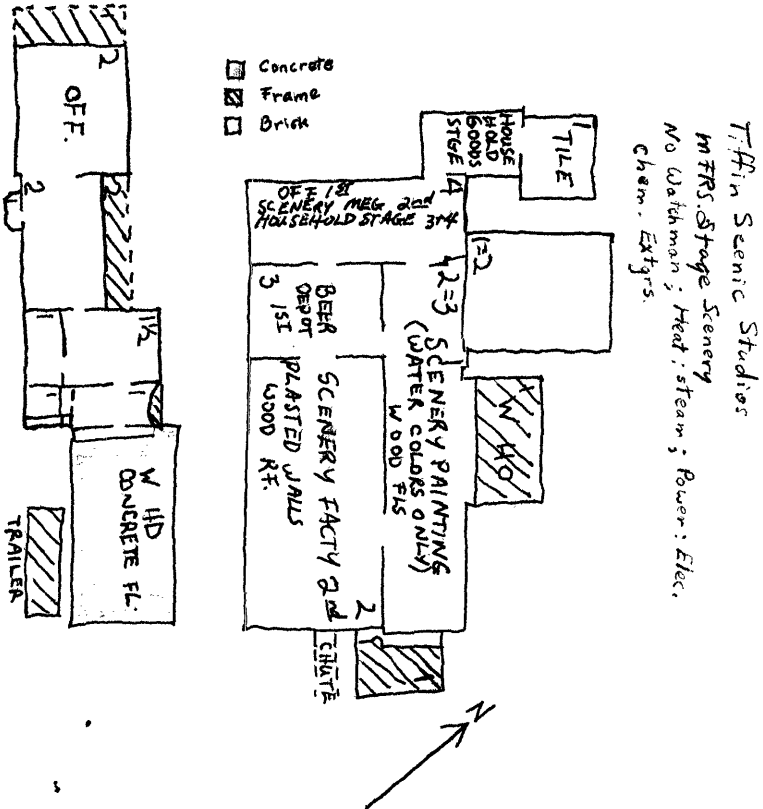
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Industrial Buildings of Tiffin, Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio

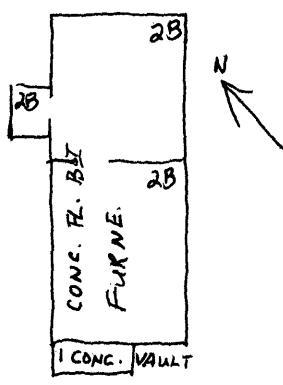
Sanborn Insurance Map - 1925  
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER PAGE

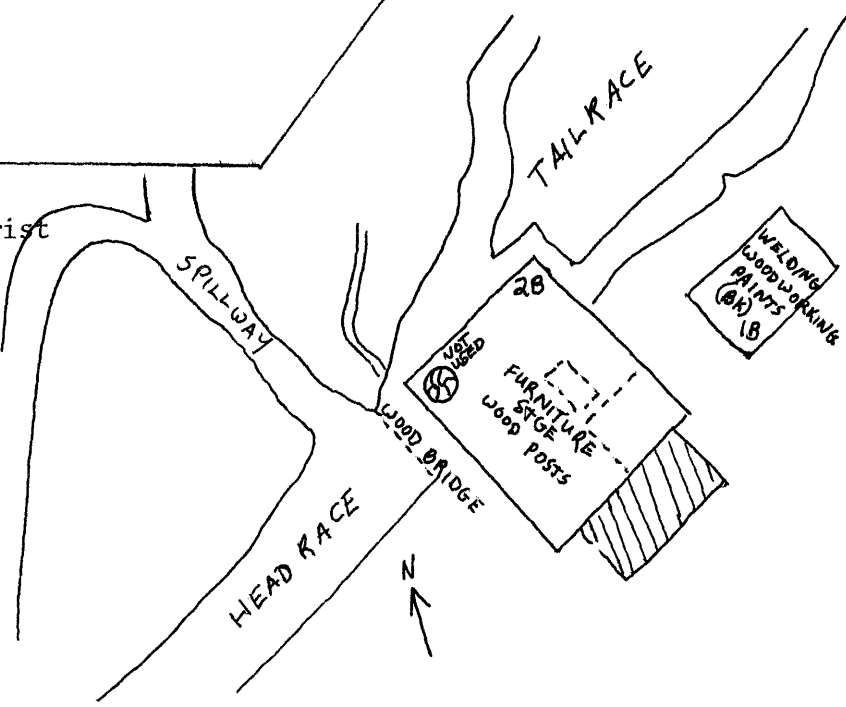
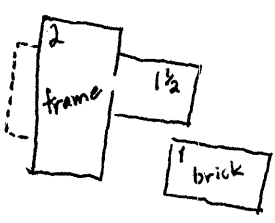
#3 & 4 Mueller Brewery and House



#8 Bowman's Distillery



# 1 & 2 Hunter Residence and Grist Mill



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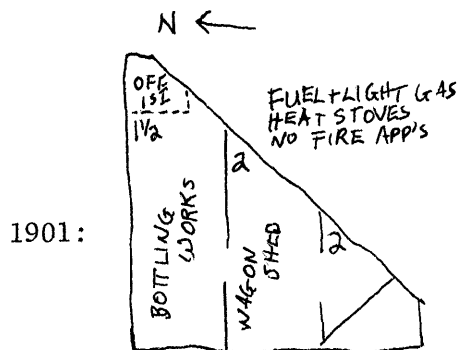
CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE

# 10 Wagner Brothers Bottling Works

Sanborn Insurance Maps



□ FRAME  
□ BRICK

