

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **NOV 21 1984**
date entered **DEC 20 1984**

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

1. Name

historic MISSION HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common Lakeland College

2. Location

street & number County Trunk M not for publication

city, town Town Herman vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Sheboygan code 117

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lakeland College c/o William S. Hatten, Assitant to the President

street & number P.O. Box 359

city, town Sheboygan vicinity of state WI 53082-0359

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sheboygan County Courthouse

street & number 615 N. 6th Street

city, town Sheboygan state WI 53085

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975, 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state WI 53706

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mission House Historic District is located on a low rise of land, surrounded by the larger Lakeland College campus and the farms of Town Herman, Sheboygan County. The nearest settlement is the unincorporated village of Franklin, two miles to the southwest. The district fronts on County Trunk M and has a land area of ten acres. The park-like setting contains five buildings and two structures, including large brick academic buildings from the Classic Revival, Late Victorian Gothic, and Colonial Revival periods of construction. Of these buildings and structures four are pivotal, two are contributing, and one non-contributing. Pivotal buildings were so classified by their architectural integrity and prominent role during the period of significance. Contributing buildings were determined by their complimentary scale and historic use. Non-contributing buildings were identified by incompatible building materials and contemporary construction.

The district is distinguished from the adjacent residences and contemporary academic buildings by its location. Situated on a slight hill, the clustered buildings are surrounded by trees, making a visible unit from a distance and at close inspection. Bounded on the east by County Trunk M, the district is boarded by a residence, pond, and dormitories on the south; a student union and playing fields on the west; and dormitories, residences, and a creek on the north. These northern residences are collectively known as "Profville" and consist of nine older frame buildings removed from the district during the period of significance or brought to this location from other parts of the township. They are excluded from the district due to loss of integrity and physical separation from the principal buildings of the district.

The following inventory lists each building in the district and is followed by a brief description of each pivotal element. (P=Pivotal; C=Contributing; N=Non-contributing; H=Historically Significant; A=Architecturally Significant)

INVENTORY

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Current Name</u>	<u>Classification</u>
1	Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence	Darms Hall	P-H
2	Recitation Hall	Old Main	P-H
3	Pumphouse	Pumphouse	C
4	Jubilee Dormitory	Jubilee Hall	P-H
5	Community Memorial Library	Community Memorial Library	C
6	Belltower	Belltower	N
7	Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium	Founders' Auditorium	P-H

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DESCRIPTION OF PIVOTAL BUILDINGS

Pivotal Building #1: Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence

The Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence is a two-story red brick Colonial Revival house. The gabled roof is composition, the brick bond is English, and the foundations are concrete. The fenestration is formally balanced, but varying with each floor. Three pedimented dormers project from the roof on the front facade. The cornice is denticulated, the windows are shuttered on both floors, and the front entry porch is barrel-vaulted. A one-story sun room is attached to the south facade and is one of five rooms on the first floor converted to offices. The residence was designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch and completed in 1924.¹ Most interior walls have been covered with plywood paneling.

Pivotal Building #2: Recitation Hall

Recitation Hall is a two-story yellow-brick Late Victorian Gothic school building. Its mansard roof is slate, the brick bond is stretcher, and the foundations are quarry-cut ashlar limestone. The fenestration is formally balanced with coupled windows aligned on each floor. The gabled dormers incorporate king post and collar brace trim, the cornice is bracketed, and each floor has a lintel-level belt course of pattern brickwork. The front facade is divided by a four-story rectangular tower, wooden above the second floor with belt course molding, louvered belfry, and pavillion roof. The main entrance has been brought down to ground level, and all windows have been partially closed by metal panels. These regrettable alterations preclude architectural significance. The interior consists of 10 original classrooms with wainscotting, bull's-eye framing, and transoms in the central hall. The main staircase retains its turned balusters and octagonal newel and support posts. The building was designed by Charles Hilpertshauser and was completed in 1888.² Alterations to the building took place in the 1960's.

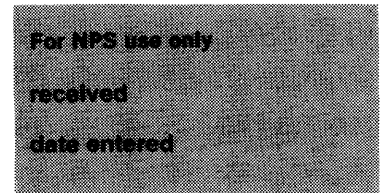
Pivotal Building #4: Jubilee Dormitory

Jubilee Dormitory is a three-story yellow brick Classic Revival residence hall. The hipped roof is composition, the brick bond is stretcher, and the foundations are dressed ashlar brownstone. The extensive fenestration is formally balanced and aligned on each floor. A large projecting cross gable defines the central entrance pavillion and suggests a giant portico through its pedimented gable, brownstone frieze and capitals, and brick pilasters. The original plans included 71 dorm rooms, apartments for the housefather, and a large basement dining room. Many of these rooms have been adapted to office use, but the dining room remains largely unaltered and includes original arts and crafts furnishings. Jubilee Dormitory was constructed in 1917 under the supervision of J. Fredrick Vitz.³

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Pivotal Building #7: Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium

The Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium is a large one-story orange brick gymnasium. The gabled roof is composition, the brick bond is American, and the foundations are concrete. The fenestration of the north and south facades consist of five large stilted arch windows aligned with ten coupled basement windows. The stilted arch windows are multi-paned with blue-green glass and fanlight panes in the arch. A broad entrance pavillion projects from the east facade with two entries surmounted by round arch transoms with fanlight panes. Three stilted arch windows are grouped in the gable end of the main building east facade; a closed bull's eye window is in the gable end of the entrance pavillion. The interior consists of a single large room of glazed tile with a small stage to the rear of the room. Lockers⁴ are in the basement. The building was designed by W. C. Weeks and was completed in 1932.

Also included in the district is a concrete pumphouse with interior benches and a pavillion roof (Contributing Structure #3),
, and a two-story orange brick library (Contributing Building #5). Called Community Memorial Library, this building was constructed in 1939 by Edgar Stubenrauch and was expanded in 1981; a two-story entrance tower with a low-pitched roof and carved stone portal suggest a Mediterranean influence.⁵ Non-contributing Structure #6 is an open belltower constructed of wooden beams in the 1960's.⁶ Excluded from the district is a three-story yellow brick dormitory with a flat roof. Called Krueger Hall, it was constructed in 1957 and is just outside the northern boundary.⁷

FOOTNOTES

¹Edgar A. Stubenrauch, "Residence for Prof. J. Darms," 1924. Lakeland College.

²Jaberg, A History of Mission House-Lakeland, p. 94.

³Ibid., p. 112.

⁴Ibid., p. 136.

⁵Edgar A. Stubenrauch, "Library Building for Mission House College," 1939. Lakeland College.

⁶Interview with Dr. Catherine Krueger; June 29, 1984.

⁷Jaberg, A History of Mission House-Lakeland, p. 172.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
..... prehistoric	..... archeology-prehistoric	..... community planning	..... landscape architecture	X religion
..... 1400-1499	..... archeology-historic	..... conservation	..... law	..... science
..... 1500-1599	..... agriculture	..... economics	..... literature	..... sculpture
..... 1600-1699	X architecture	..... education	..... military	..... social/
..... 1700-1799	..... art	..... engineering	..... music	..... humanitarian
X 1800-1899	..... commerce	..... exploration/settlement	..... philosophy	..... theater
X 1900-1934	..... communications	..... industry	..... politics/government	..... transportation
		..... invention		..... other (specify)
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Specific dates	1879-1934	Builder/Architect	See Text	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Mission House Historic District contains the principal academic buildings of the Mission House Seminary and College. The ten acre park-like setting contains seven buildings and two related structures, including prominent brick buildings from the Classic Revival, Late Victorian Gothic, and Colonial Revival periods of construction. The district is historically significant as the product of the educational fervor of a Sheboygan colony of Lippe-Detmold immigrants and the German constituency of the Reformed Church of America. The district also includes architecturally significant structures, designed by regional architects and reflecting the growth and development of the institution. As a college and seminary serving students throughout Wisconsin and the United States, the district is designated as being of state significance.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1847 a party of Lippe-Detmold immigrants left Germany and settled twelve miles northwest of Sheboygan. A second wave of immigrants arrived a few years later, and with time a sawmill, gristmill, blacksmith shop, and hotel were constructed along the banks of the Sheboygan River. This early milling center served the surrounding farmland and was called Lippers Mills, platted as Franklin in 1856.¹ As the colony prospered, efforts were made to reconstruct the familiar parish social order of the German Reformed Church. The rapid growth of local congregations prompted the Reformed Church of America to send German emissaries to Franklin, to aid in the formation of a classis incorporating the congregations of Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties.² Once established, this local level of church government saw its principal task as missionary work among fellow Germans in those parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa where churches were yet to be formed.

Stirred by extraordinary missionary zeal, the classis formed a German mission training institute in 1860. Its single purpose was to train missionary preachers suitable to German Reformed tastes and customs. Called "Missionhaus," it was modeled after German institutions in Barmen and Basel. Watertown and Mayville were considered as possible locations, but Franklin in Town Herman was chosen as it promised better prospects of congregational support. Beginning with four students and one professor, Mission House offered training in the essentials of biblical faith and the practical aspects of ministry. In 1862 a simple frame building was constructed north of Franklin with the financial support of the Lippe-Detmold colony.

Mission House gained broader support and purpose in 1866 through the formation of the German Synod of the Northwest. This new body of regional church government united each German classis to further the cause of home missions among fellow countrymen, and to aid in the establishment of a German-language college. Other church-supported seminaries and colleges were located in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but these failed to meet the language and cultural needs of the German community. Incorporated in 1867, Mission House

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Jaberg, Eugene C. A History of Mission House-Lakeland. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Christian Education Press, 1962.
Ziller, Clark. History of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Chicago, Illinois. S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1912.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10

Quadrangle name Franklin, WI

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

16	429180	4854500
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	429180	4854360
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	429060	4854360
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	429060	4854410
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

16	428960	4854410
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

16	428960	4854580
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

16	429020	4854570
Zone	Easting	Northing

H

16	429020	4854500
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Item 8, p. 4.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter J. Adams and Jeffrey H. Mulvey

organization Peter James Adams & Associates

date July 1, 1984

street & number 537 E. Wisconsin Avenue

telephone (414) 722-8963

city or town Neenah

state WI 54956

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

Jeff Dean

title Director of Historic Preservation

date November 6, 1984

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date

12-20-84

for 
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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was identified as a synod priority project along with a publishing house in Cleveland, Ohio and an orphanage in Fort Wayne, Indiana.⁴ In 1875 the synod increased school funding and made the theology department a theological seminary. In 1879 the preparatory department was similarly raised to a college.

In less than twenty years Mission House had evolved from the project of a single classis to a full synodical seminary and college. By 1879 there were sixty-four students and nine professors utilizing four main buildings, two teachers residences, a barn, a well, and a baking house. The college offered German, English, world history, science, math, and other basic courses, while the seminary offered Greek, Hebrew, dogmatics, congregation administration, and the like. All classes were conducted in German and tuition was free if the student worked for the church upon graduation. By 1885 Mission House had sent more than 150 ministers, missionaries, and parochial school teachers into the service of the church.⁵ An additional hundred young men had received part or all of their education there.

In 1888 the German Synod of the East joined in the support and management of Mission House, followed by the German Synod of the Southwest in 1914. Both new synods provided an infusion of funds which precipitated major building projects. Enrollment grew from eighty-five students in 1888 to one hundred twenty-four in 1911, including students from fourteen states, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland.⁶ Through the support of these synods Mission House became the single educational institution supported by the entire German constituency of the Reformed Church. As such, the school also began to reflect German assimilation into American culture. The college developed a full liberal arts program, women were allowed to enroll, and English was accepted into the college classrooms. In 1919 English devotional services were instituted, followed by seminary instruction in 1923.⁷ The ensuing years brought other trappings of "American" institutions including yearbooks, fraternities, and diplomas. These changes and others marked a decline in the missionary zeal and ethnic consciousness of the German synods supporting Mission House. Nevertheless, ties with the Lippe-Detmold colony remained strong enough to foil numerous attempts to relocate the institution.

In 1934 the Reformed Church of America merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America, and in the reorganization Mission House came under the control of the General Synod, bringing to an end its exclusive ethnic associations. In 1956 the seminary and college were separated, the latter remaining on the Mission House campus as Lakeland College.

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

Pivotal elements in the Mission House Historic District were constructed during the period in which the school was supported by the German synods of the Reformed Church of America. The RP⁵ study unit on the Reformed Church in Wisconsin identifies Mission House as the essential project of the German contingent.

Pivotal Building #1: Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence

The Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence is a red brick Colonial Revival residence, designed by

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Edgar A. Stubenrauch of Sheboygan and constructed in 1924.⁸ It was built with private funds for Mission House president Dr. J. M. G. Darms, whose wife was reluctant to move from the east. Darms, the first president not elected from the faculty, was also vice-president of the General Synod, vice-president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, secretary of the Board of Christian Education, and was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions. Darms pursued a seven-year course of greater liberalism in Mission House administration and retired in 1930. The residence, too large for subsequent presidents, was converted to a women's dormitory in 1937 and to administrative offices in 1952. It is currently unoccupied.

Pivotal Building #2: Recitation Hall

Recitation Hall is a yellow brick Late Victorian Gothic school building. Also known as "Old Main," it was designed by Charles Hilpertshauer, Sheboygan and was completed in 1888 by the Chilton contracting firm of Dorschel and Schultz.¹⁰ It was the first brick building on campus and housed classrooms, an assembly hall, the library, chapel, and dormitory facilities. Completed at a cost of \$14,625, the building was made possible by the financial support of the German Synod of the East and a student body contribution of 15,000 bricks.¹¹ Its construction accommodated the growth of enrollment from 85 students in 1888 to 107 in 1894. Regrettable alterations to the windows diminish the architectural significance of this otherwise fine example of the Late Victorian Gothic period of construction. Its classrooms are still in use, while the third floor dorm rooms have been converted to faculty offices.

Pivotal Building #4: Jubilee Dormitory

Jubilee Dormitory is a yellow brick Classic Revival residence hall, constructed under the supervision of architect J. Fredrick Vitz.¹² Completed in 1918, it housed a dining hall, student union, 71 dorm rooms, and an apartment for the housefather and his family.¹³ Also included in this building was the central heating plant and the generator for the campus. Students as well as members of the Lippe-Detmold colony participated in the actual construction, the latter hauling cement, tile, and brick by horse teams from as far away as Elkhart Lake.¹⁴ Financed in part by the Synod of the Southwest, Jubilee Dormitory was built to better accommodate a growing student body and to commemorate the institution's fiftieth anniversary. Jubilee Dormitory radically altered the appearance of Mission House, replacing three of the original four frame buildings constructed on campus. It is currently used as the administration building.

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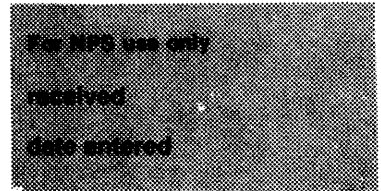
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Pivotal Building #7: Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium

Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium is an orange brick building designed by W. C. Weeks and constructed in 1932.¹⁵ It replaced an old frame church building, donated by one of the Lippe-Detmold congregations for athletic purposes and moved on campus in 1916. The present building was completed at a cost of \$33,000 and helped to promote the inter-collegiate sports program, including the formation of a football team in 1934.¹⁶ Used for concerts, church services, and commencements, Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium and its functions were part of the "Americanization" of Mission House. It is now used as an auditorium.

The district also includes two contributing buildings. Contributing Building #5 was built in 1939 as a library and administration hall, called Community Memorial Library. While past the period of significance, the library is compatible in scale and form, and was designed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch who designed another building in the district.¹⁷ The building is also associated with the Lippe-Detmold colony through a local fund-raising effort to provide Mission House with a new library.

Other structures in the district include a concrete pumphouse (Contributing Structure #3), marking the location of the first Mission House building, and a small wooden belltower (Non-contributing Structure #6) of recent construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Several buildings within the district are also architecturally significant as the product of noted regional architects and as examples of three periods of academic construction.

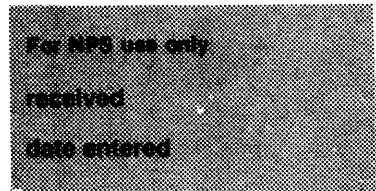
Recitation Hall (Pivotal Building #2)

is a fine example of the Late Victorian Gothic period of construction and is the product of Sheboygan architect Charles Hilpertshauser. Hilpertshauser, a native of Town Herman, designed Villa Laun (NRHP 1982), and his churches were subject to a thematic survey by division staff. An uncommon period of Wisconsin construction, Late Victorian Gothic heralded for Mission House the end of its worst financial austerity. Jubilee Dormitory (Pivotal Building #4) is a modest yet commanding building in the Neo-Classical mode, the work of Mission House alumnus J. Fredrick Vitz. Its size speaks to the growth of Mission House, while its subtle classicism echos the institution's cautious acceptance of collegiate conventions. The Dr. J. M. G. Darms Residence (Pivotal Building #1) was designed by Sheboygan architect Edgar A. Stubenrauch and is exemplary of Colonial Period design. The residence dramatically evinces the "Americanization" of Mission House. Stubenrauch also designed the Waushara County Courthouse (NRHP 1982), Community Memorial Library (Contributing Building #5), and a number of schools, churches, and hospitals throughout the state. Also worthy of mention is Founders' Gymnasium and Auditorium (Contributing Building #7), designed by W. C. Weeks. Weeks designed the Sheboygan County Courthouse

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(NRHP 1982) and was the second of three generations of Sheboygan architects.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION/JUSTIFICATION

The Mission House Historic District can be described as follows: beginning at the south entrance on County Trunk M west 400 feet along the midpoint of South Road; then north 200 feet through the southern parking lot; then west 300 feet; then north to the midpoint of North Road; then east along the midpoint of North Road 200 feet; then south 150 feet along the principal north-south walk; then east to the midpoint of County Trunk M via the north entrance; then south 500 feet along the midpoint of County Trunk M to the point of beginning. The boundaries of the district were determined by the change in character of the buildings to the south and west; by the creek and new construction to the north; and by County Trunk M to the east. The northern boundary deviates from the North Road to specifically omit Krueger Hall, a non-contributing building of contemporary construction. The district includes all buildings associated with Mission House which retain integrity of site and form, dating to the end of the period of significance.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No archeological sites in section 20 of Town Herman are recorded in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin files. A two-acre area southwest of the district was subjected to an intensive survey in 1980, but prehistoric or historic sites were not found. The rest of Section 20 has not been subjected to an intensive archeological survey.

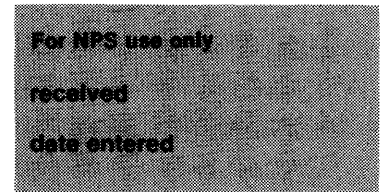
PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

In 1983 Sheboygan County Landmarks, LTD designated two buildings within the district as county landmarks: Recitation Hall (Pivotal Building #2), and Jubilee Dormitory (Pivotal Building #4). An additional designation commemorates the site of the first Mission House building (Contributing Structure #3). Lakeland College officials are pursuing the district nomination to aid in their development plans, publicity and fund-raising efforts.

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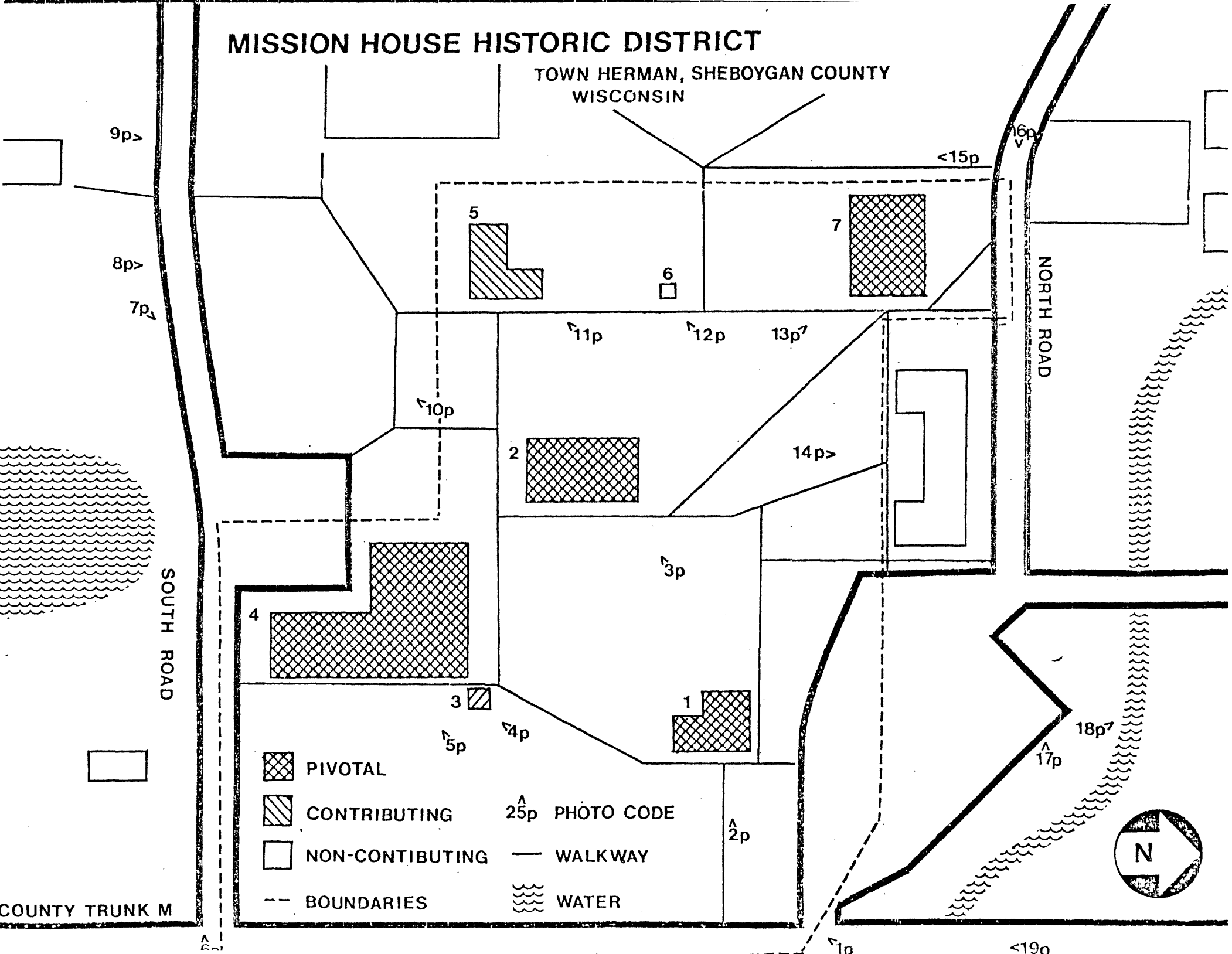
FOOTNOTES

- ¹Buchen, Gustave W. Historic Sheboygan County. Private, 1944. P. 336.
- ²Jaberg, History of Mission House-Lakeland, p. 22.
- ³Ibid., p.37.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 62.
- ⁵Ibid., p. 84.
- ⁶Ibid., p. 111.
- ⁷Ibid., p. 114.
- ⁸Edgar A. Stubenrauch, "Residence for Prof. J. Darms," plans dated 1924, Lakeland College.
- ⁹Jaberg, A History of Mission House-Lakeland, p.171.
- ¹⁰Ibid., p. 94.
- ¹¹Ibid., p. 93.
- ¹²Ibid., p. 112.
- ¹³J. Fredrick Vitz, "Dormitory Building," undated plans, Lakeland College.
- ¹⁴Jaberg, A History of Mission House-Lakeland, p.112.

- ¹⁵Ibid., p. 136.
- ¹⁶Ibid.
- ¹⁷Edgar A. Stubenrauch, "Library Building," plans dated 1939, Lakeland College.
- ²⁰Jaberg, A History of Mission House-Lakeland, p. 172.

MISSION HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

TOWN HERMAN, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
WISCONSIN



 PIVOTAL

 CONTRIBUTING

 NON-CONTRIBUTING

 BOUNDARIES

 PHOTO CODE

 WALKWAY

 WATER

