

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 27 1984
date entered

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

1. Name

historic N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Various - See Individual Intensive Survey Forms not for publication

city, town Sheboygan County vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Sheboygan CTX code 117

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Individual Intensive Survey Forms

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 615 North 6th Avenue

city, town Sheboygan state Wisconsin 53085

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date federal state county local

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

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

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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Varied	
<input type="checkbox"/> Varied			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Introduction

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

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

Survey Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

General Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

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References: (continued)

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

8. Significance

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

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

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

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

Historical Background

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

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

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

The following criteria were used to determine integrity:

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

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

Nominated Mills

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

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

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

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

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

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Extant Mills

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mills once known to have existed in the county:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

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

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

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

Settlement

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

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

Industry

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

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References;

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets - pages 12 and 13

10. Geographical Data

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

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets - pages 14 and 15

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

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

name/title Miriam Rowe

organization Graduate Student date 1/10/84

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

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53705

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Jeff Dean date November 12, 1984
Director of Historic Preservation

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for listings date 1/10/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

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

19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County
Continuation sheet 12 Item number 9

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Page 1

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Documents

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

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

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received

date entered

19th Century Grist and Flouring Mills of Sheboygan County

Continuation sheet 13

Item number 9

Page 2

Interviews by Miriam Rowe with:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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