

SG 3046

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Schweiger Industries Plant III
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	138 West Candise Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Jefferson	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI
county	Jefferson	code	055
zip code	53549	zip code	53549

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 9/6/18

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

for Alyson Abernathy
Signature of the Keeper

10/22/18
Date of Action

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

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

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

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

N/A

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

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**(Enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility**Current Functions**(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK, METAL, CONCRETE

roof

SYNTHETICS

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

1947-1975

Significant Dates

1947, 1961, 1962, 1965, 1975

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.88 acres

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

1 16T 352569.39 4763118.88
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Emily Ramsey	date	April 26, 2018
organization	MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC	telephone	(312) 786-1700
street & number	53 West Jackson Boulevard, suite 1142	zip code	60604-3606
city or town	Chicago	state	IL

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Section 7 Page 1Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Start description on line below

Schweiger Industries Plant III is located at 138 West Candise Street near the center of Jefferson, Wisconsin. The plant, situated on a large triangular lot on the east bank of the Rock River, is comprised of five interconnected sections—the original 1916 factory building (Section A) constructed by the Fernholz Lumber Company and four additions built by subsequent owner Benjamin Schweiger and his successors. Section B was completed in 1961 at the south end of the 1916 building, section C was built in 1962 to the west of the 1916 building, section D (built in 1965) was built onto the north side of sections A and C, and section E was built in 1975 on the east side of section A and D and north of section B. All of the structures are important physical reminders of the history and development of Schweiger Industries, the largest manufacturer of upholstered furniture in Wisconsin after World War II and the largest employer in Jefferson County through the 1970s.

Section A (1916)

Section A, the oldest section of Plant III, is a one-story and raised basement rectangular wood and brick factory building with a concrete foundation that was constructed in 1916 by the Fernholz Lumber Company. In 1920 the business became known as the Jefferson Wood Products Company and was later acquired by Benjamin Schweiger. Section A has a shallow gable roof supported by a wood truss system. A monitor skylight that is evident in historic images of the building is no longer extant. The exterior of Section A is largely obscured by the post-war additions that were constructed by Schweiger to expand the facility. Today, the only exposed elevation of the building is the south elevation, which is clad in yellow brick and features segmental arched window openings, some of which retain their original multi-light wood sash windows. A narrow, two-story, yellow brick clad addition obscures the east half of the elevation, and a single-story brick clad shed roof addition obscures the first floor of the west half of the elevation. These additions appear in the 1925 Sanborn map of the building and may have been added by the Jefferson Wood Products Company when they took over the factory in the early 1920s. The two-story addition features a single eight-over-eight, wood sash, double-hung window at the second-floor level. The single-story addition has one wood sash window on its south elevation, and a boarded over clerestory window and a painted wood door with an eight-light transom on its west elevation.

Interior

The interior of Section A is primarily a large open manufacturing space with an exposed wood structural system, exposed and painted masonry walls, and wood floor on two levels. The lower level, which is on the west side of the section, is completely open to the adjacent Section C. The east side of the space is separated by a non-historic stud frame partition, and several small frame storage rooms are located at the north end of the lower level. The upper level is completely open.

Section B (1961)

Section B, a 7,000-square-foot addition to the main plant, was constructed in 1961. Originally a two-story space, it was converted to a single-story space at some point and existing loading dock doors were enlarged at the west elevation.

Section B is a square masonry structure with a flat roof. The exterior walls are of painted concrete block. The west elevation is four bays wide with single square window openings in each bay at the second floor; the two southernmost openings were infilled when two loading entrances with metal overhead doors were installed. The

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south is three bays wide and the east elevation is four bays wide; both are regularly fenestrated with single square openings in each bay housing primarily twelve-paned, metal sash, hopper-type windows. Single, ground-level windows are located in each bay on the south and east elevations. All of these windows are boarded up from the exterior.

Interior

Originally a two-story space, Section B was converted to a single-story space in 1996, according to plans for renovations by the current owner. The entire second floor structure was removed; cut ends of wood floor joists are visible along the exterior walls. The exterior walls are painted concrete block on the lower levels; the walls on the upper level are furred out and covered with various types of wood paneling, which has been removed in some sections. This difference in wall finishes between the lower and upper halves of the walls suggests that the upper level of Section B may have functioned as an office at some point during the building's history, but these were removed on or before 1996. The wood roof framing is visible from the interior. The north end of Section B is largely open to Section E, with a metal stair leading to an upper level of Section E.

Section C (1962)

Section C, a 21,000 square-foot addition to the plant, was constructed in 1962 along the west side of the building. The flat-roofed, rectangular concrete structure is faced with yellow-orange brick on its exposed west and south elevations and is regularly fenestrated with large rectangular window openings with concrete sills that house mainly original pairs of nine-light, metal-frame windows. The upper floor has metal awning windows. The west elevation is eleven bays wide with window pairs on the ground and upper levels in each bay. The ground level of the northern bay is obscured by an addition to Section A, while the upper floor window is boarded. The windows of the second bay from the north end are boarded, as is the ground level window of the third bay from the north end. There is a vehicular loading entrance with a metal overhead door in the fifth bay from the north, with an adjacent steel door. The west elevation has metal downspouts that frame pairs of bays. The southwest corner is canted and has two bays of windows. The south elevation also has two bays of windows with a steel door at the ground level between the two bays.

Interior

The interior of Section C is a large, double-height manufacturing space with exposed metal structural members, exposed wood roof framing, exposed concrete block walls, and a concrete floor. Like Section B, Section C was constructed as a two-story space, as evidenced by the existing structural system; the second floor structure was removed from all but the northernmost space in 1996. Non-historic partitions create an open-ended vestibule at the center entrance on the west elevation. The northernmost bay of Section C features a mezzanine with metal stair that leads to a breakroom with wood floor, storage room, and bathroom. The south end of Section C houses an open mezzanine with wood floor and pipe railings. The east side of Section C is open to the lower level of adjacent Section A, and the original exterior west wall of Section A is visible, enclosing the upper level of Section A. The window openings have all been infilled and the wall painted. The metal supporting columns underneath were likely installed when Section C was constructed.

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Section D (1965)

Section D, which housed additional manufacturing space for Schweiger Industries, was completed in 1965. Section D is a rectangular steel and masonry structure with a flat roof and exterior walls clad in brick to match Section C. The north end of the building is partially below grade, so that the north elevation is only one-story tall. This elevation is nine bays wide. Each bay features a large rectangular window opening with a concrete sill, housing original pairs of twelve-light, metal-sash windows. The easternmost bay has two entrance doors; the first is a steel door that leads to the lower level, and the second is a non-historic metal and glass doorway that opens into a vestibule. The steel door has a large projecting gabled porch roof and is accessed by a set of metal stairs, while the metal and glass doorway is accessed by both concrete steps and a concrete handicap ramp with metal pipe railings. The second bay from the east end has a replacement window.

The west elevation of Section D is four bays wide. The two north bays house a large loading entrance and mechanical equipment. The southern bays are regularly fenestrated, rectangular window openings with original twelve-light metal-sash windows. A pedestrian entrance to the raised first floor is located between the two southern bays and is accessed by a set of metal steps with pipe railings.

The south elevation of Section D is two bays wide and regularly fenestrated with large rectangular window openings with non-historic windows. A small shed roof addition extends from the south elevation of Section D.

Interior

On the interior, Section D is large open manufacturing space with exposed steel structural members, concrete block walls, and concrete floor on the north side. As with Sections B and C, the north side of Section D was also constructed as two levels, and the north end of the second-floor structure was removed in 1996. At the south and east ends of Section D, the space is divided into two levels, with walls separating the upper level spaces from the double-height manufacturing space to the north. The upper level houses non-historic offices with non-historic dropped ceilings, a mixture of older wood flooring with newer carpeting, and drywall partitions. Plans for the 1996 renovations show this space as open shop space, and according to the current owner, the existing offices were installed in 2002. The lower floor under these spaces is additional manufacturing space. The section is connected to Section E through a doorway at the eastern end of the lower level, and to Section C through a doorway on the middle of the south side of the space.

Section E (1975)

The last addition to be completed at Plant III by Schweiger Industries was constructed along the east side of the plant in 1975. This structure is a rectangular, flat-roofed metal frame structure with unfenestrated exterior elevations clad in corrugated metal panels. The north elevation of Section E houses three large loading entrances with overhead garage doors and a single pedestrian entrance at the eastern end.

Interior

The interior of Section E is divided into two levels, accessed by a concrete stair on the east side and a freight elevator on the north end. On the lower level, the steel structure and concrete ceiling panels are exposed, and the flooring and perimeter walls are concrete. The upper level has a concrete floor and exposed walls. A portion of the west wall is open to Section A.

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Foremost, Inc. purchased Schweiger Industries Plant III in the early 1990s.

Integrity

Schweiger Industries Plant III retains good integrity as a former manufacturing plant. Changes to the building's exterior include: replacement of entry doors, garage doors, and selected windows. Changes made during the period of significance include the replacement of the truss roof above Section A. Despite these changes, the majority of the building's character-defining exterior features remain including its brickwork, fenestration, truck ramps, and overall form.

Inside, Plant III reflects the continual use and adaption of its spaces over the period that Schweiger Industries occupied the building. The five sections that comprise the building's layout remain largely intact. Each utilitarian space retains its basic finishes including, exposed brick, concrete, and concrete block walls; concrete floors; and exposed wood and metal beam ceilings. Although several sections of flooring were removed in 1996 to accommodate the current owner's uses, Plant III's interior continues to express the utilitarian character of the building and its significance to Schweiger's everyday manufacturing operations.

The building continues to display sufficient integrity to convey its post-World War II history as a major manufacturing facility associated with furniture maker Schweiger Industries in Jefferson, Wisconsin.

___ End of Description of Physical Appearance

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___ Insert Statement of Significance

Schweiger Industries Plant III, built in stages between 1916 and 1975, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry, historically associated with Schweiger Industries, a group of affiliated manufacturing concerns that together formed the largest upholstered furniture manufacturing company in Wisconsin during the post-World War II period. Schweiger Industries manufactured furniture in several different buildings in Jefferson; the other buildings from the company's historic period have been demolished. The subject building is where innovative furniture models were manufactured and housed production integral to the larger Schweiger enterprise making this the best representation of the company's important history. Owned and operated by local entrepreneur Benjamin Schweiger and his nephew successors, by the early 1970s Schweiger Industries was the largest employer in Jefferson County and ranked third in the United States in furniture manufacturing. The company manufactured lounge chairs, chair and sofa frames, sectional couches, stuffed upholstered living room furniture, as well as sofa beds and murphy beds.

Schweiger's unorthodox, but successful strategy for expansion from 1899 until the early 1960s involved purchasing existing manufacturing facilities across the city of Jefferson that could be easily adapted to various components of the furniture production process. Rather than consolidating his operations under a single corporation and building a single purpose-built facility, Schweiger grew by expanding these separate operations with numerous additions as necessary to increase production capacity. As his successor and nephew Louis P. Schweiger later wrote, "Ben wanted it this way because he thought it was best to grow in this way, factory by factory, addition by addition."¹

Plant III, originally constructed in 1916 and operated by the Jefferson Wood Products Company, was purchased by Schweiger in 1947 and converted to production of sofa beds, tuck-a-way beds and fold-a-way beds under the name Schweiger, Incorporated. Plant III was the fifth and final factory that Schweiger acquired and re-tooled during this important period of expansion. By 1962, various components of Schweiger furniture were made by five separate companies—the Union Upholstering Company, the Schweiger Manufacturing Company, the Wisconsin Furniture Company, the Wisconsin Spring Company, and Schweiger, Inc.—with Benjamin Schweiger serving as president and director of all five entities.

After Benjamin Schweiger's death in 1962, new general manager Louis P. Schweiger consolidated the five separate Jefferson companies that made up Schweiger furniture into a single corporate entity—Schweiger Industries; however, the company continued to operate and expand the five separate and distinct manufacturing facilities in Jefferson through the 1960s. Even after the company finally consolidated much of its manufacturing into one 320,000 square foot plant (called "Big Blue" by locals) in 1969, Plant III continued to operate as Schweiger Industries' sewing and cutting operations until the late 1970s.

¹ "Chapter VII of the Schweiger History," *The Schweiger Magazine*, undated.

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
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Today Plant III is the last of the five original Schweiger facilities that remains in Jefferson. The other four plants that Schweiger operated between 1899 and 1969 have been demolished. The “Big Blue” facility, while extant, was renovated in 2013 by subsequent owners and has been significantly altered.

The period of significance for Plant III begins in 1947, the year Benjamin Schweiger purchased a controlling interest in the Jefferson Wood Products Company, and ends in 1975, when Schweiger Industries completed its last major addition to the facility. The facility exemplifies the growth and expansion of the Schweiger companies in Jefferson during the post-World War II era, when Benjamin Schweiger made Jefferson a nationally-known center for the production of upholstered furniture.

Furniture Manufacturing in Wisconsin

During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries Wisconsin became one of the ten largest furniture industries in the United States. Wisconsin’s furniture industry grew rapidly due to the state’s central location with water transportation networks provided by the Great Lakes and rivers, its pool of skilled labor, and to its own supply of hardwood forests.

Small furniture producers led by craftsmen began to appear in the state’s southern counties and especially along Lake Michigan between the 1840s and 1860s. These early firms made use of the state’s vast resources and produced a wide range of wood products in small quantities. During the late 1860s and 1870s, post-Civil War economic expansion contributed to increasing demand for furniture products; production exceeded \$1.5 million by 1870.² Much of this expansion was due to innovation in machinery and the development of new tools and methods for larger production. Many new furniture firms opened during the 1860s and 1870s that were outfitted with steam-powered tools that predominantly employed the state’s burgeoning population of skilled immigrants. Many of these firms continued to be located in cities along the Lake Michigan shoreline, like Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, and concentrated on the production of particular types of furniture such as chairs, commercial fixtures, cabinets, coffins, or upholstered furniture.

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the annual production value of furniture goods produced in Wisconsin nearly tripled from \$3.6 million in 1880 to \$8.7 million in 1900.³ During this time, Wisconsin’s furniture industry became one of the top fifteen industries in the state, and one of the top ten furniture producing industries in the country. The state’s Great Lakes and river transportation, in addition to its extensive railroad networks, expanded the industry’s market reach deep into the Midwest and across the country; however, Chicago was one of the state’s largest consumers of furniture productions, as well as being one of its major distribution centers, well into the twentieth century.

The zenith of Wisconsin’s furniture industry covered the first decades of the twentieth century, during which time over 63 million board feet of lumber was consumed annually for production. This created an output of over

² Barbara Wyatt, ed. “Wood Products,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: A Manual for Historic Properties*. [Madison, Wis.]: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

³ Wyatt, 1986.

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\$18.6 million worth of furniture.⁴ However, as the Wisconsin's native hardwood forests were depleted and as labor costs increased due to widening unionization, the state's furniture industry began to decline. The Great Depression, World War II, and production competition from southern states contributed to the continued decline of Wisconsin's furniture industry. By the 1950s, the majority of Wisconsin furniture manufacturers had closed, leaving only a few producers including Schweiger Industries. These remaining producers modernized and adapted to changing demand by concentrating on limited lines of products for, offices, schools, hospitals, and contract furnishings.

Early Industrial Development in Jefferson, Wisconsin

The city of Jefferson in southeastern Wisconsin developed largely as an agricultural trade center surrounded by farmlands in the 1850s and 1860s. Jefferson was chosen as the county seat of Jefferson County in 1856 and incorporated as a village the following year. The coming of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad in October 1859 connected the village to Chicago and Milwaukee. In addition to the blacksmith shops, sawmills, flour mills, and tanneries that were found in most small towns, by the 1860s four significant industrial concerns had been established in Jefferson—the Jefferson Woolen Manufacturing Company, the Kemmeter Brick & Coal Company, the Jefferson Boot & Shoe Factory (later Copeland & Ryder), and the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, which primarily produced wooden chairs.⁵ The Wisconsin Manufacturing Company (later the Wisconsin Chair Company) established Jefferson as an early center for furniture production in southern Wisconsin, an industry which topped \$1,585,000 in sales statewide by 1870. Although not as prolific as the Lake Michigan cities of Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, Jefferson was one of several inland communities that played an important role in the development of furniture manufacturing during the last half of the nineteenth century.⁶

Jefferson was incorporated as a city in 1878, and by 1900 boasted a thriving commercial and industrial center with a variety of stores, physician's offices, bottling works, meat packing plant, several hotels, two banks, and an opera house. Specialized manufacturing concerns also included the Waverly Manufacturing Company, which produced motorcycles, the Sheboygan Evaporated Milk Company, and the Fernholz Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1898. Fernholz's operation, south of Candise Street along the east bank of the Rock River, would eventually become the site of Schweiger Industries Plant III in the late 1940s.⁷

Early History of Plant III (1894-1947)

The property where Plant III now sits was first developed in 1894 by local businessmen Godfrey Fernholz and S. E. Waterbury, who constructed a small lumber shop along the east bank of the Rock River just south of

⁴ Wyatt, 1986.

⁵ National Register of Historic Places, Main Street Commercial Historic District, Jefferson, Jefferson County, WI, #97001627.

⁶ Wyatt, 1986.

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Main Street Commercial Historic District, Jefferson, Jefferson County, WI, #97001627.

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Candise Street. By 1898, the business had been incorporated as the Fernholz Lumber Company and a larger factory was erected on the site. The company employed 20 men and boasted a wide variety of unfinished and finished wood products for construction, including “dressed lumber, lath, sash, doors, shingles, blinds, posts, mouldings...show cases, store fronts, bar fixtures, etc.”⁸ The company also produced wooden tanks and silos for the surrounding agricultural community. By 1904, Fernholz had added a large lumber shed to the north end of the site.⁹

In December 1915, a fire destroyed the Fernholz plant, and the company constructed a larger facility on the same site in 1916. This building would later become Section A in Schweiger Industries Plant III. In 1920, Fernholz was reorganized as the Jefferson Wood Products Company, with William C. Meyer as president and principal stockholder. By 1923, the company employed 35 men, with average sales of \$145,000 a year. An article in the *Jefferson Banner* in June 1923 noted that “many big contractors in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois depend on this factory to furnish their interior finishing, stairs, cabinets, sash, doors and frames.”¹⁰

Development and Expansion of Schweiger Industries before World War II (1889-1946)

At the same time that the Fernholz Lumber Company was building its first plant on Candise Street, another group of local businessmen was working to establish a new furniture company in Jefferson. Claude Smith, W. H. Banks, L. M. Smith, and Benjamin Schweiger formed the Union Upholstering Company in 1899, with the intent of producing a “fine line of high-grade couches.”¹¹

Schweiger, the youngest and most ambitious of the group, was born in Jefferson in 1881 and got his first job at the Wisconsin Chair Factory (formerly the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company) at the age of 14. In 1902, at the age of 21, he bought out his partners to become the sole owner of the Union Upholstering Company. By the early 1910s, growth of the business led Schweiger to construct a new frame factory building at the corner of Elizabeth Street and Woolcock, which he later complained to the *Jefferson Banner* cost “an awful lot of money to build.”¹² It would be the last purpose-built factory building that Schweiger would construct in Jefferson until 1966. In the new factory building (known as Plant I), the company expanded its product lines to include over-stuffed living room furniture and lounging chairs to capitalize on trends in the industry.

In 1925, after a devastating fire at Plant I forced the Union Upholstering Company to rebuild its plant practically overnight, Schweiger began scouting for existing factory buildings in Jefferson that could be repurposed for furniture production, so that he could avoid the expense of building new. In 1930, the company secured an account with the Spiegel-May-Stern mail order company in Chicago that necessitated a sharp ramp-up in production. Schweiger leased the former Fort Atkinson Canning Company factory at Elizabeth Street and

⁸ “Fernholz Lumber Company,” *Jefferson Banner*, May 1902.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map dated 1904.

¹⁰ “Jefferson Wood Products Company,” *Jefferson Banner*, June 1923.

¹¹ “Demand Greater Than Supply,” *Jefferson Banner*, October 1902.

¹² “Growth of Industry Revealed,” *Jefferson Banner*, February 1, 1962.

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Jefferson (no longer extant) and established the Wisconsin Furniture Company in the building to produce wooden furniture frames for Union Upholstery Company products. In 1931, he purchased the Wisconsin Chair Company factory at 116 West Washington Street and expanded the upholstering operations of the Union Upholstering Company into that plant. After a 1936 fire destroyed the building at Elizabeth and Woolcock, the Washington Street factory became the third and final location of “Plant I” for Schweiger’s furniture operations.¹³

By the early 1930s, Schweiger’s operations employed 150 people and operated eight delivery trucks that brought products directly to distributors.¹⁴ Following the 1936 fire, Schweiger purchased the former Valerius Plant at the south end of the city, which produced soda fountain fixtures (no longer extant) and established the Schweiger Manufacturing Company, which served as the milling component for the Union Upholstering Company.¹⁵

Although the Union Upholstering Company lost 20% of its business when Spiegel-May-Stern went bankrupt in 1934, Schweiger established a sales team (including two former Spiegel-May-Stern employees) to bring in business from Chicago, across Wisconsin, and into the Upper Peninsula.¹⁶ The company continued to grow its markets, maintaining a permanent display room at the Furniture Mart in Chicago and expanding its fleet of delivery trucks.¹⁷

When wartime restrictions banned the use of metal springs in furniture in 1944, Schweiger’s response was to buy yet another existing factory building—the Jefferson Cooperative Creamery—and form another company—the Wisconsin Spring Company—to make wooden springs that could be replaced later with steel when the government restrictions were lifted. The government lifted the ban on springs just two days before the company’s wooden slat spring was set to go to market, and Schweiger responded by fitting the Wisconsin Spring Company factory with new metal spring machinery; within two years the company was making all of the springs for the Union Upholstering Company.¹⁸

Acquisition of Plant III and Expansion of Schweiger Industries (1947-1969)

In 1947, soon after the end of World War II, Schweiger saw the opportunity to expand his operations again by adding a division that produced sofa beds and other bedding products. Schweiger and two partners purchased the Jefferson Wood Products factory on Candise Street. At the time of the purchase, Jefferson Wood Products had about 40 employees and served a regional market that stretched from Minneapolis to Chicago.¹⁹ The

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ “Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years of Furniture Manufacturing,” *Furniture Polish*, September 1989.

¹⁵ “Growth of Industry Revealed,” *Jefferson Banner*, February 1, 1962.

¹⁶ “The Going Gets Tough: Chapter VI of the Schweiger History,” *The Schweiger Magazine*, January 1975.

¹⁷ “Display at Furniture Mart,” *Jefferson Banner*, December 1937.

¹⁸ “Chapter VII of the Schweiger History,” *The Schweiger Magazine*, undated.

¹⁹ “Production Increased on Jefferson Sofa-bed,” *Jefferson Banner*, November 7, 1946.

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building had been expanded since 1916 to become a single structure between the railroad tracks and the Rock River.

Jefferson Wood Products became the fifth factory and the fifth corporation in which Schweiger had a controlling interest. Unlike his previous acquisitions, Schweiger transitioned the Jefferson Wood Products factory to furniture production more gradually. The partners chose to retain the name of the company and for a short time after the sale the plant continued to turn out millwork. By 1948, however, Schweiger had completely converted the facility, known as Plant III, to making upholstered furniture, principally sofa beds.²⁰ Workers also made what were called tuck-a-way beds and fold-a-way beds, products that The *Janesville Gazette* described as “originated and designed by the company.”²¹ The primary market area for the beds was the upper Midwest, from the Dakotas to Ohio, with reach into Colorado.²²

Schweiger’s businesses gained ground in the 1940s, slowly during World War II and more rapidly after wartime restrictions on materials were lifted and American consumer demand was unleashed.²³ In 1950 Schweiger’s five combined companies had about 500 employees who produced 400 suites of furniture a week.²⁴ Ben Schweiger bought out his partners in 1953 to become the sole shareholder of Jefferson Wood Products and changed the name to Schweiger, Incorporated.²⁵

The 1960s and 1970s were decades of growth and expansion for the Schweiger companies as well as Plant III on Candise Street. Ben Schweiger died on August 20, 1962, by which time his companies employed more than 600 and did an annual business of more than \$10 million. They managed 4,000 accounts in 21 states and South Africa.²⁶ Together, Schweiger’s companies ranked third in the United States in furniture manufacturing.²⁷

In December of 1962 Louis P. Schweiger, the new general manager, announced that the five Jefferson plants would be reorganized as one corporation to be known as Schweiger Industries. At the same time he confirmed that the company would continue to be solely owned by the Schweiger family.²⁸ After the 1962 re-organization, manufacturing operations at Plant III continued to expand as Schweiger Industries grew. A series of additions in the 1960s (see building chronology and description above) significantly expanded the size of the factory, which was typical of Ben Schweiger’s preferred business model for expansion.

²⁰ No title, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, January 3, 1948, p. 14.

²¹ No title, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, December 31, 1948.

²² Ibid.

²³ “Chapter VII of the Schweiger History,” *The Schweiger Magazine*, undated.

²⁴ “Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years of Furniture Manufacturing,” *Furniture Polish*, September 1989.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ “Growth of Industry Revealed,” *Jefferson Banner*, February 1, 1962.

²⁷ “Benjamin R. Schweiger,” *Jefferson Banner*, August 21, 1962.

²⁸ “Schweiger Expands,” *Janesville Daily Gazette*, December 30, 1961.

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Furniture Manufacturing in Jefferson

Following World War II, the companies owned and managed by founder Ben Schweiger were the only large furniture manufacturers still operating in Jefferson. By this period the smaller-scale factories in the city had either gone out of business or had been purchased by Schweiger and consolidated into his overall operations, which by 1963 dominated the upholstered furniture industry in Jefferson County.

A handful of furniture companies were located in Jefferson in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Schweiger himself got his first full-time job at the age of 14 at the Wisconsin Chair Factory²⁹ in Jefferson. Closed during the Depression, the company's building was purchased by Schweiger in 1932³⁰. A few years later, Schweiger purchased a facility owned by the Valerius Company which had made soda fountain furniture in Jefferson.³¹

After 1945 the furniture business in Jefferson County was focused on enterprises that Ben Schweiger owned or would eventually own. Reports published by the U.S. Department of Commerce over a ten-year period, summarized below,³² show a steady decline in the number of upholstered furniture plants in Jefferson County while the number of employees at each tended to increase. Plants are not identified by name, but the identification with Schweiger's businesses seems clear.

		Number of plants in Jefferson County with total employment of...				
Year	All Plants	1-19	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999
1954	5	1	3		1	
1958	4		1	3		
1963	2			1		1

The same report identifies one other small furniture business in the county for all three reporting years: one unidentified maker of "wood furniture not upholstered" with total employment between 1 and 19.

²⁹ Also known as the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company.

³⁰ "Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years of Furniture Manufacturing," *Furniture Polish*, September 1989, 1.

³¹ "Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years," 5.

³² U. S. Department of Commerce, *Location of Manufacturing Plants by Industry, County, and Employment Size: 1954*, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1954, 70. See also reports for 1958 (p. 67) and 1963 (p. 70).

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

For a larger context, there were 26 establishments making upholstered furniture in Wisconsin in 1954, concentrated in three counties: Sheboygan (7 plants), Milwaukee (5) and Jefferson (5). By 1963 the total number of plants in the state had declined to 17 and only one—in Jefferson County—had total employment of more than 500. That was presumably Schweiger Industries whose consolidation was effective on January 1, 1963. The plant with 100-249 employees was likely the operation on Candise Street.³³

Family Ownership and Operation of Schweiger's Businesses

For Ben Schweiger, furniture manufacturing was a family business. He married in 1951 at age 72 and had no children. Before his death in 1962, he had acquired or formed five companies, all located in Jefferson and all related to the manufacture of upholstered furniture. Ben and members of his family owned and managed his many enterprises; they did not sell public stock.

A 1962 newspaper feature captured the family connections when chronicling the growth of Ben's five companies then operating in Jefferson. The article describes a single management group for all five companies: "BR [Ben] is president of his companies, Dr. R. M., his brother, is vice-president, J. R., a nephew is secretary and director of sales and L.P. [also a nephew] is treasurer and general manager."³⁴

Family connections go back to Ben's first business venture, **Union Upholstering**. Within a few years of helping to create the company Ben bought out his partners and became sole owner in 1902.³⁵ He employed relatives in the factory and as the business grew, so did the presence of relatives in administration. In 1945, Ben was listed as president of Union Upholstering with two nephews and one cousin in the management group.³⁶

Schweiger Inc. was created from Jefferson Wood Products.³⁷ Ben was part of a group that bought the company in 1947 and, within a few years, he was sole owner while others served as president of the firm,³⁸ at least before the unified executive team described in 1962.

Ben bought an old creamery in Jefferson and established the **Wisconsin Spring Company** in 1945 to supply material for his upholstered furniture.³⁹ By 1952-53 Ben is listed as president of **Wisconsin Spring Company** and shared managers (two nephews and a cousin) with Union Upholstering.⁴⁰

³³ *Location of Manufacturing Plants*. 1954, 1958 and 1963.

³⁴ "Growth of City Industry Revealed," *Jefferson Banner*, February 8, 1962, p. 1-2

³⁵ "Chapter III of The Schweiger History," *The Schweiger Magazine*, undated, 6.

³⁶ Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*, Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, 1945, 120.

³⁷ Jefferson Wood Products grew out of the Fernholz Lumber Company, founded in 1893 by John Haubenschild, a relative of Ben Schweiger's mother, Philomena Haubenschild Schweiger. John later managed the lumber business with Herman and Peter Haubenschild. Herman, Ben's uncle, is seen in a 1919 photo of Union Upholstering workers reproduced in Chapter V of *The Schweiger History*. Herman is seen next to his son Rob.

³⁸ "Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years," 6.

³⁹ "Chapter VII of The Schweiger History"

⁴⁰ *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*, 1952-53, 172.

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
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The 1948 Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers shows Ben Schweiger as president of **Schweiger Manufacturing Company**, but no other officers are listed. The company made frames for upholstered furniture, probably for Ben's other enterprises.⁴¹

The history of **Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company** is harder to establish, but its place in Ben's business empire is clear. In 1947, Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing was part of the Union Upholstering booth at the Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association's annual market.⁴² A 1955 product catalog includes its living room sectionals along with furniture by Union Upholstering and Schweiger Inc. Published under the Union Upholstering name, the combined catalog shows all three companies offering contemporary upholstered furniture at middle-market price points.⁴³

Before Ben died in 1962 and his five companies consolidated in 1963, his management team included nephews—Louis Schweiger, Lamont Schweiger and James Schweiger—as well as cousin Robert Hausbenschild.⁴⁴ Ben's brother Ray Schweiger became a vice president at Union Upholstering after retiring as a dentist in Milwaukee.⁴⁵

When **Schweiger Industries** was created after Ben's death, it was Ben's nephew and president Louis Schweiger who announced that it would continue to be a family enterprise.⁴⁶ The 1964 management roster was dominated by Schweiger relatives as it had been, in various combinations, for many years.

Convertible Bed Production

In 1943 Ray Schweiger, Ben Schweiger's brother and business partner, was assigned one half of the patent for a sofa bed devised by inventor Walter O. McDaniel. In describing his invention McDaniel wrote about benefits to the consumer: "a sofa bed which will be especially simply and easy to operate and which will not have to be moved away from a wall during manipulation." He also described construction details and a particular benefit to manufacturers: "a sofa bed which can be built substantially entirely of wood...thereby permitting the manufacturer to fabricate the sofa bed entirely in his own furniture plant."⁴⁷

Those benefits must have been especially appealing to Schweiger, whose furniture manufacturing operations were focused on wood-framed upholstered furniture. Although the U. S. was in the midst of World War II, soon

⁴¹ *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*, 1948, 131.

⁴² Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association, *The Furniture Book 1947*, Milwaukee, Wis.: 1947

⁴³ Union Upholstering, *Quality Living Room Furniture*, Jefferson, Wis.: Union Upholstering Co., 1955

⁴⁴ *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*, 1960, 146.

⁴⁵ Ancestry.com, <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/14151110/person/65760830/story>; "Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years."

⁴⁶ Union Adopts New Name, *Jefferson Banner*, unknown date, December, 1962, p. 1.

⁴⁷ Patent US 2319337 A, <https://www.google.com/patents/US2319337>, Washington, D. C.: United States Patent and Trademark Office, 1943. The inventor is likely Walter McDaniel of Jefferson whose occupation in the 1940 Federal Census is "efficiency manager."

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

after the hostilities ended Schweiger was ready to produce the sofa bed. Ben Schweiger created the Wisconsin Spring Company in 1945 and in 1947 assumed controlling interest in Jefferson Wood Products on Candise Street and retooled it to make furniture. By 1948, the facility which became known as Plant III had made “a complete conversion from the old product [architectural woodwork] to the manufacture of upholstered furniture,⁴⁸” principally sofa beds. Their line included tuck-a-way beds and fold-a-way beds which were described as “originated and designed by the company,”⁴⁹ probably using McDaniels’s invention.

Schweiger’s convertible beds were not a completely new idea. The Murphy bed, which tilts up into a wall, was patented in 1900 and the sofa bed was patented shortly thereafter. It became popular after the stock market crash of 1929 when families often needed to find smaller or shared living spaces. Sofa beds were further popularized by the furniture industry after World War II⁵⁰ and Ben Schweiger likely combined his long experience, business acumen and recently acquired patent to capitalize on the trend.

The post-war housing boom meant that a lot of new houses had to be furnished. In 1946, U. S. housing starts topped one million for the first time—more than triple the number of 1945—and rose to about 1.5 million per year through the 1950s.⁵¹ Schweiger and other furniture manufacturers capitalized on this business opportunity.

To help consumers navigate the options the popular press published features on a wide range of housing types including low-cost houses of modest size which could benefit from multi-use furniture. One 1947 plan for a \$5,000 house shows a compact residence with a sofa bed in the living room along with plenty of flexible storage and a pullout table leaf in the kitchen.⁵²

Ten years after Schweiger started making tuck-a-way beds at Plant III on Candise Street a government report on growth in the furniture industry highlighted convertible sofas, jackknife sofa beds, studio beds, and chair beds as “growth” products.⁵³

It is not clear how long the tuck-a-way and fold-a-way beds were produced at Plant III. Nonetheless, Schweiger included “studio beds” among its product lines (under the Union Upholstering label) through the 1950s. By 1960 Schweiger’s emphasis seems to have shifted to living room furniture⁵⁴ with cutting and sewing operations continuing at Plant III.

⁴⁸ No title, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, January 3, 1948, p. 56.

⁴⁹ No title, *Janesville Daily Gazette*, December 31, 1948, p.46.

⁵⁰ David J. Cole et al., *Encyclopedia of Modern Everyday Inventions*, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2003, 79-80.
Mary Ellen Polson, “An Extra Bed,” *Old House Interiors*, August-September 2006, 42-46

⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1999*, Washington, D.C.: 884

⁵² John Normile, “Under \$5,000,” *Better Homes and Gardens*, August 1947, 34-37

⁵³ United States Department of Commerce, *Growth Industries in Wood Products and Furniture*, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1957, 8.

⁵⁴ *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*, 1952-53, 1956, and 1960.

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
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Later History (1969-2015)

In 1966, Schweiger Industries finally bowed to industry pressure to consolidate and modernize its operations in Jefferson into a centralized facility. That year, the company initiated plans for a \$4 million plant improvement program that including the construction of a 320,000-square-foot manufacturing building at 218 Plymouth Street. Just a year after that building was completed, an addition was constructed onto the new building that added another 40,000 of space. A modern garage was added in 1971 to house the company's extensive fleet of trucks. Lumber yards around the plant housed an estimated five million feet of lumber.⁵⁵

After the expansion, a 1971 article in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* chronicled the tremendous success of the company, reporting that the Schweiger ranked "fourth or fifth in size" among U.S. furniture manufacturers, was the largest employer in Jefferson County with over 1,100 workers, produced an average of 1,300 pieces of furniture a day, and realized annual sales of over \$25 million. The company was also the largest private truck hauler in the state of Wisconsin.⁵⁶

The same article noted that Schweiger had made a deliberate choice to not move its operations to the South, a trend within the industry for more than 10 years. Schweiger Industries opted to "take advantage of better skilled northern help."⁵⁷ That would change during the 1980s when Schweiger set up plants in Booneville, Mississippi and Victoria, Virginia, but even after the company established plants in the South, it continued to operate its headquarters and main manufacturing from Jefferson.⁵⁸

The new "Big Blue" factory on Plymouth Street consolidated the operations of all the company's scattered manufacturing facilities, with the notable exception of Plant III. Instead of shutting the plant on Candise Street down, Schweiger re-tooled the plant to serve as the home of the company's sewing and cutting operations, adding 175 sewing machines. A final expansion on the east side of Plant III was made in 1975 with a long, two-story addition clad in corrugated metal (Section E in building chronology and description). In the late 1970s, Plant III ceased operation as part of Schweiger Industries and was converted to a Schweiger Fabric Outlet.⁵⁹ Foremost Buildings, Inc. purchased the property in the early 1990s.

Conclusion

Schweiger Industries Plant III, built in stages between 1916 and 1975, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry as the last remaining building in Jefferson that is historically associated with the post-World War II development of Schweiger Industries, a group of manufacturing concerns

⁵⁵ "Schweiger Sales Sore," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, December 13, 1971.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, and Wisconsin Association, *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, 1930.

⁵⁹ Jefferson telephone directory, 1978.

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

that together formed the largest upholstered furniture manufacturing company in Wisconsin during the last half of the twentieth century.

Originally constructed in 1916 and operated by the Jefferson Wood Products Company, Plant III was purchased by Schweiger in 1947 and converted to production of sofa beds, tuck-a-way beds and fold-a-way beds under the name Schweiger, Incorporated. Plant III was the fifth and final factory that Schweiger acquired and re-tooled during its period of greatest expansion between 1930 and 1969. Even after the company finally consolidated its various entities and much of its manufacturing into one 320,000 square foot plant (called "Big Blue" by locals) in 1969, Plant III continued to operate as Schweiger Industries' sewing and cutting operations until the late 1970s—the company's last addition to the plant was completed in 1975, reflecting the continued importance of the facility to Schweiger's operations in Jefferson.

Plant III is the last of the five original Schweiger facilities that remains in Jefferson, and the facility exemplifies the growth and expansion of the Schweiger companies in Jefferson during the post-World War II era, when Benjamin Schweiger made Jefferson a nationally-known center for production of upholstered furniture.

The period of significance for Plant III begins in 1947, the year Benjamin Schweiger purchased a controlling interest in the Jefferson Wood Products Company, and ends in 1975, encompassing the period during which Plant III served as an important component to Schweiger's operations in Jefferson.

___ End of Statement of Significance

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Insert References

“Benjamin R. Schweiger,” *Jefferson Banner*, August 23, 1962.

“Chapter VII of the Schweiger History,” *The Schweiger Magazine*, undated.

“Demand Greater Than Supply,” *Jefferson Banner*, October 1902.

“Display at Furniture Mart,” *Jefferson Banner*, December 1937.

“Fernholz Lumber Company,” *Jefferson Banner*, May 1902.

“Growth of Industry Revealed,” *Jefferson Banner*, February 1, 1962.

Jefferson telephone directory, 1978.

“Jefferson Wood Products Company,” *Jefferson Banner*, June 1923.

National Register of Historic Places, Main Street Commercial Historic District, Jefferson, Jefferson County, WI, #97001627.

No title, items from the Janesville Daily Gazette, January 3 and December 31, 1948.

“Production Increased on Jefferson Sofa-bed,” *Jefferson Banner*, November 7, 1946.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map dated 1884-1949.

“Schweiger Celebrates 90 Years of Furniture Manufacturing,” *Furniture Polish*, September 1989.

“Schweiger Expands,” *Janesville Daily Gazette*, December 30, 1961.

“Schweiger Sales Sore,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, December 13, 1971.

“The Going Gets Tough: Chapter VI of the Schweiger History,” *The Schweiger Magazine*, January 1975.

Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, and Wisconsin Association, *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, 1930.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. “Wood Products,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: A Manual for Historic Properties*. [Madison, Wis.]: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

End of References

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Section 10 Page 1

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

___ Insert Boundary Descriptions

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 6, 7, 10, and the east 6 feet of lot 8 in Block 8 of Howell's Addition, City of Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses the parcel historically associated with Schweiger Industries.

___ End of Boundary Descriptions

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Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

___Insert Photo Descriptions

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Schweiger Industries Plant III
City or Vicinity:	City of Jefferson
County:	Jefferson
State:	Wisconsin
Photographer:	Emily Ramsey
Date Photographed:	December 2017

Location of Original Digital Files: State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 13: North facade of Sections E and D, looking southwest

Photo 2 of 13: North and west facades of Section D, looking southeast

Photo 3 of 13: West facade of Sections D and C, looking northeast

Photo 4 of 13: West facade of Section C, looking east

Photo 5 of 13: South facade of Section A and west facade of Section B, looking north

Photo 6 of 13: South facade of Section B and east facade of Sections B and E, looking northwest

Photo 7 of 13: Lower level of Section B, looking northwest

Photo 8 of 13: Lower level of Section E, looking south

Photo 9 of 13: Lower level of Section D, looking west

Photo 10 of 13: Lower level of Section C, looking north

Photo 11 of 13: Upper level of Sections E and A, looking northwest

Photo 12 of 13: Upper level of Section E, looking south

Photo 13 of 13: Upper level of Section D, typical office, looking northeast

___End of Photo Descriptions

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List of Figures

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Figure 2: Aerial Image, 1979.

Figure 3: Jefferson Wood Products Co. (circa 1930) before purchase by Schweiger, looking northwest across tracks.

Figure 4: Schweiger Industries Plant III in 1962 with new two-story addition on left, looking northeast.

Figure 5: Interior view of Plant III and workers. *Schweiger Spotlight*, December 1967.

Figure 6: Interior view of Plant III and workers. *Schweiger Spotlight*, December 1967.

Figure 7: Special 90th Anniversary edition of the Schweiger Spotlight company newsletter (September 1989).

Figure 8: Plan showing building sections and dates of construction.

Figure 9: Site Plan and Photo Key.

Figure 10: Lower Level Plan and Photo Key.

Figure 11: Upper Level Plan and Photo Key.

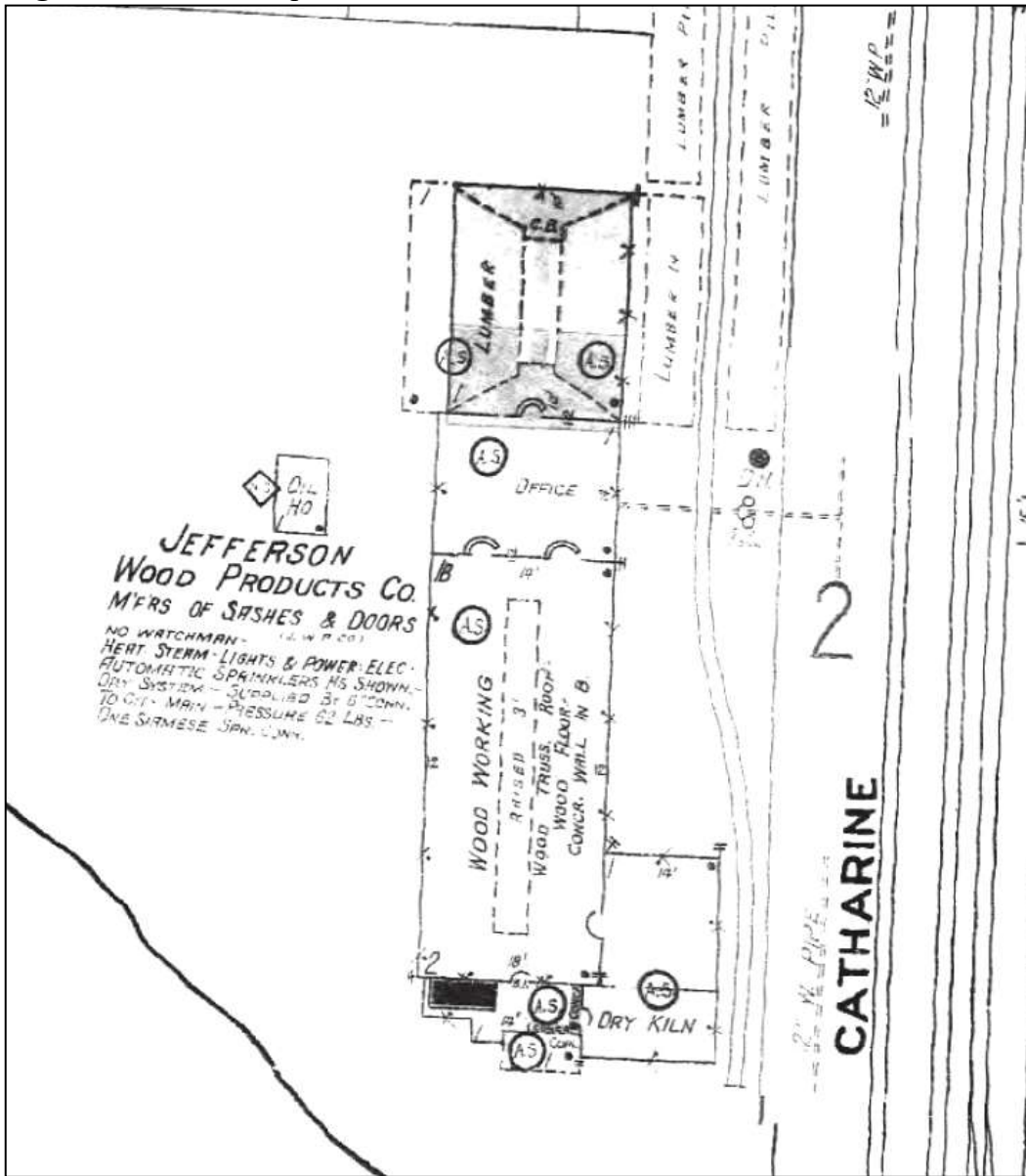
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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

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Figure 1: Sanborn Map, 1949



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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 2: Aerial Image, 1979.



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Continuation Sheet**

Section figures Page 4

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 3: Jefferson Wood Products Co. (circa 1930) before purchase by Schweiger, looking northwest across tracks.

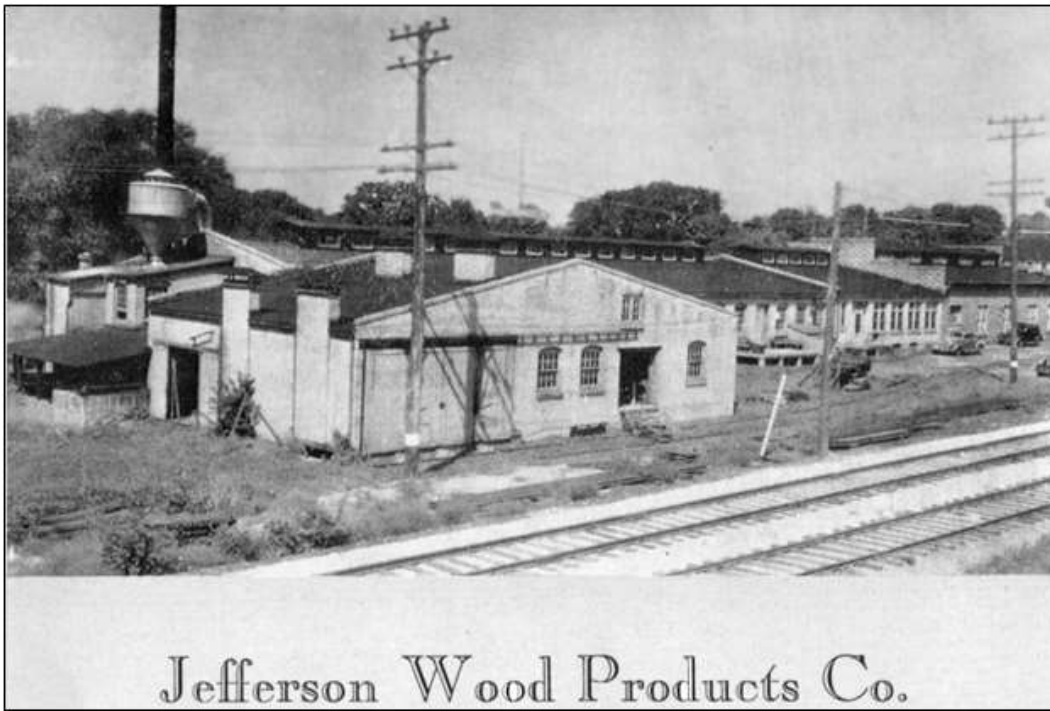


Figure 4: Schweiger Industries Plant III in 1962 with new two-story addition on left, looking northeast.



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Continuation Sheet

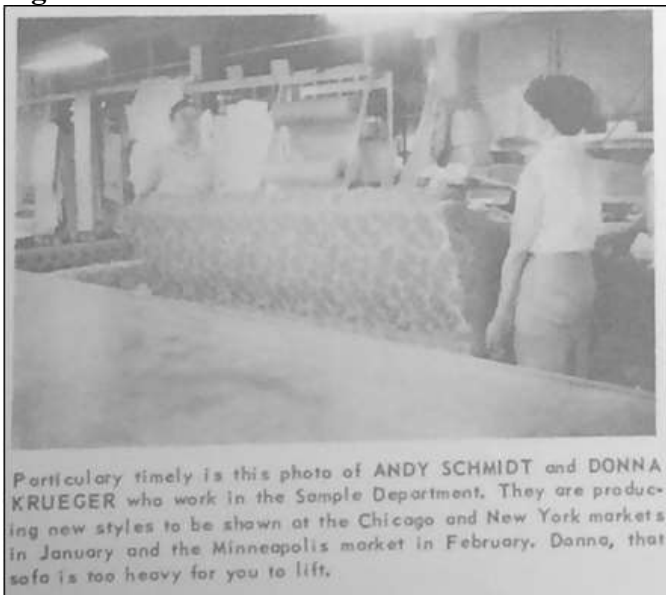
Section figures Page 5

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: Interior view of Plant III and workers. *Schweiger Spotlight*, December 1967.



Figure 6: Interior view of Plant III and workers. *Schweiger Spotlight*, December 1967.



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Section figures Page 6

Schweiger Industries Plant III
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Figure 7: Special 90th Anniversary edition of the Schweiger Spotlight company newsletter (September 1989).



Kathy Gaserude (left) and Ruth Ostrem at machines in the Sewing Department.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 8: Plan showing building sections and dates of construction.



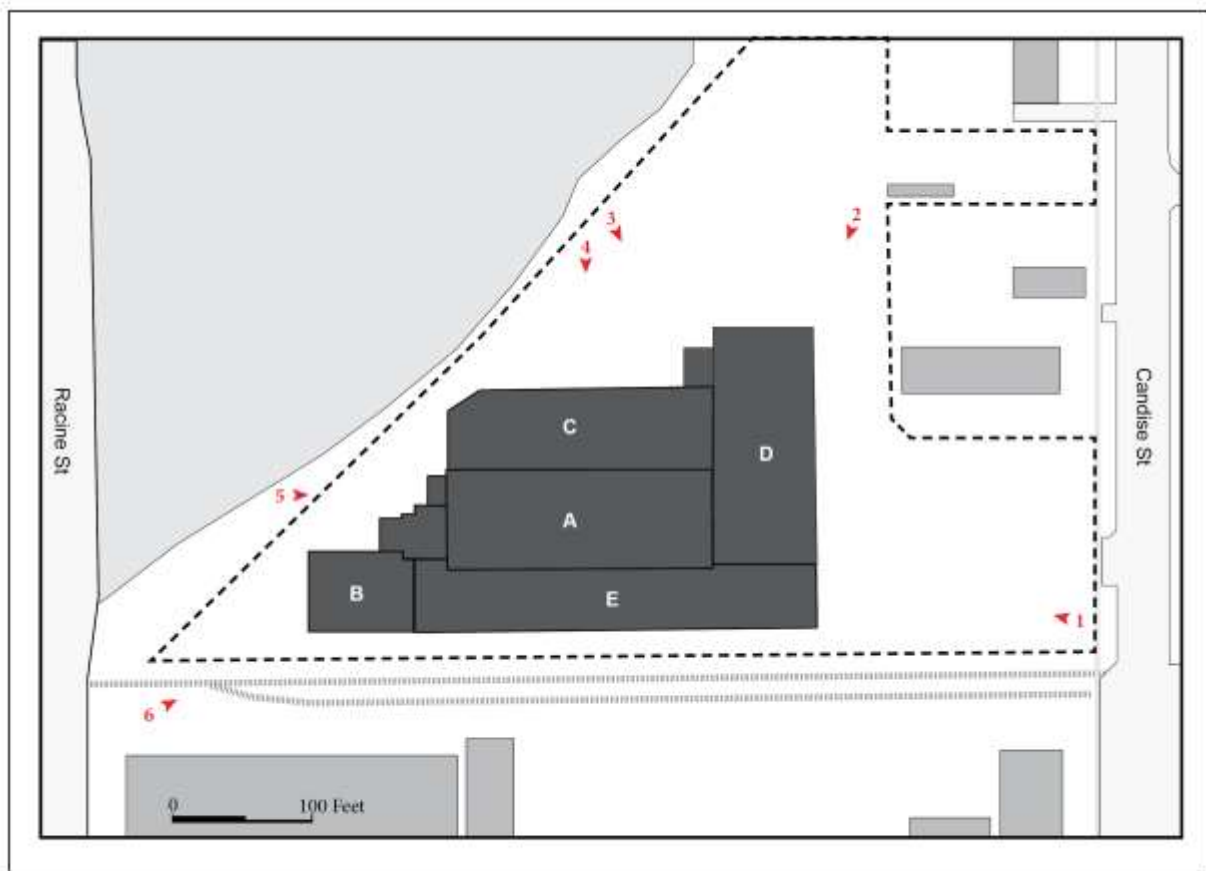
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Section figures Page 8

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 9: Site Plan and Photo Key.



Schweiger Industries Plant III
138 West Candise Street
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin



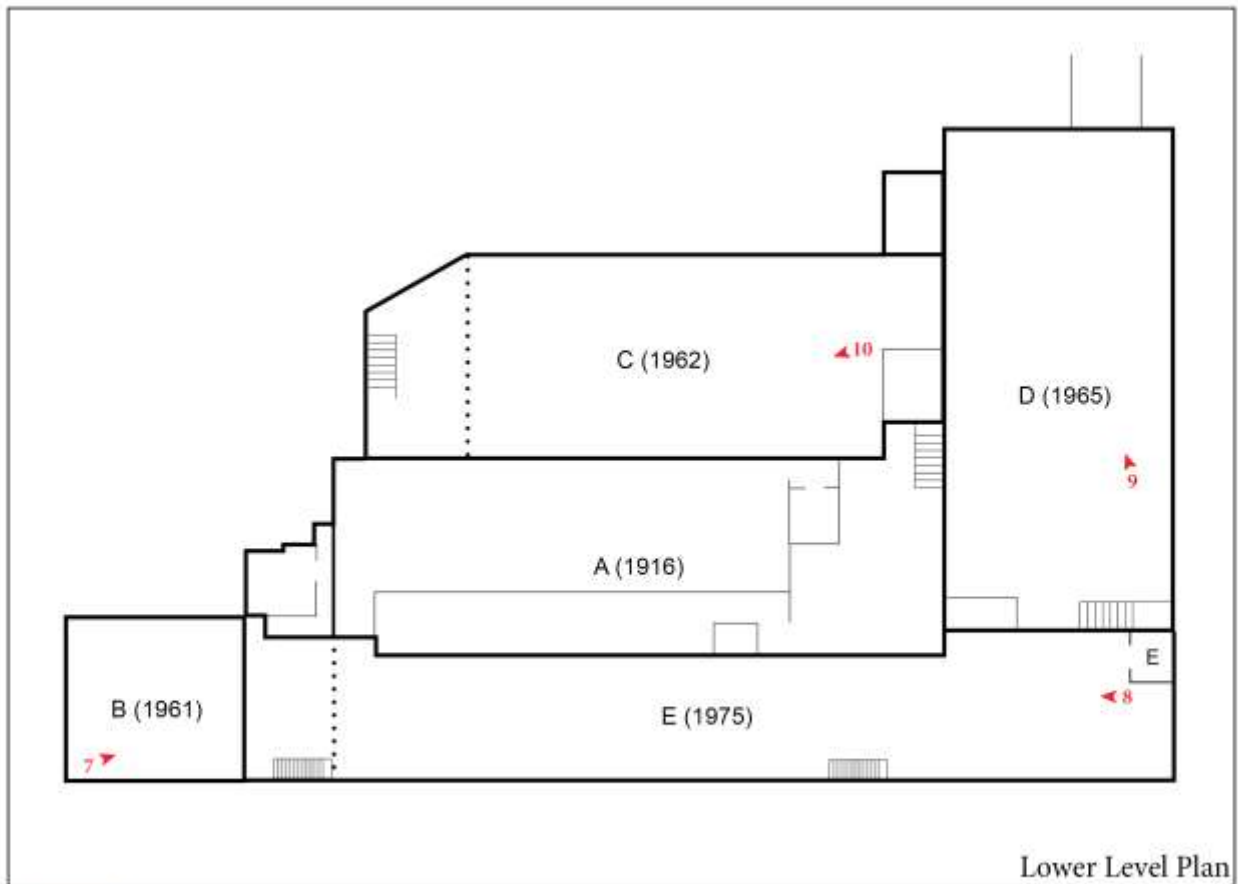
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Section figures Page 9

Schweiger Industries Plant III
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Figure 10: Lower Level Plan and Photo Key.



Schweiger Industries Plant III
138 West Candise Street
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin



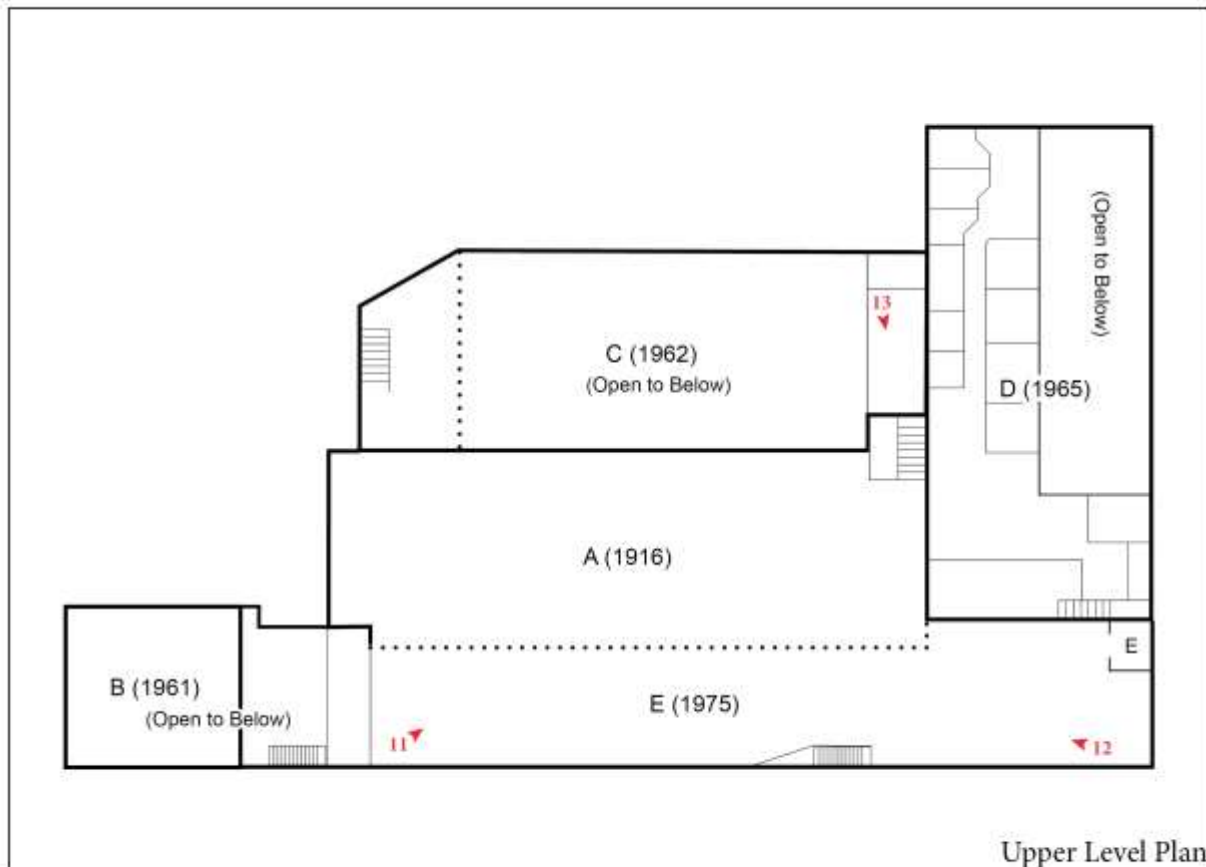
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Figure 11: Upper Level Plan and Photo Key.



Schweiger Industries Plant III
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Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

National Park Service
NR Photo Key

___End Figures

Schweiger Industries Plant III
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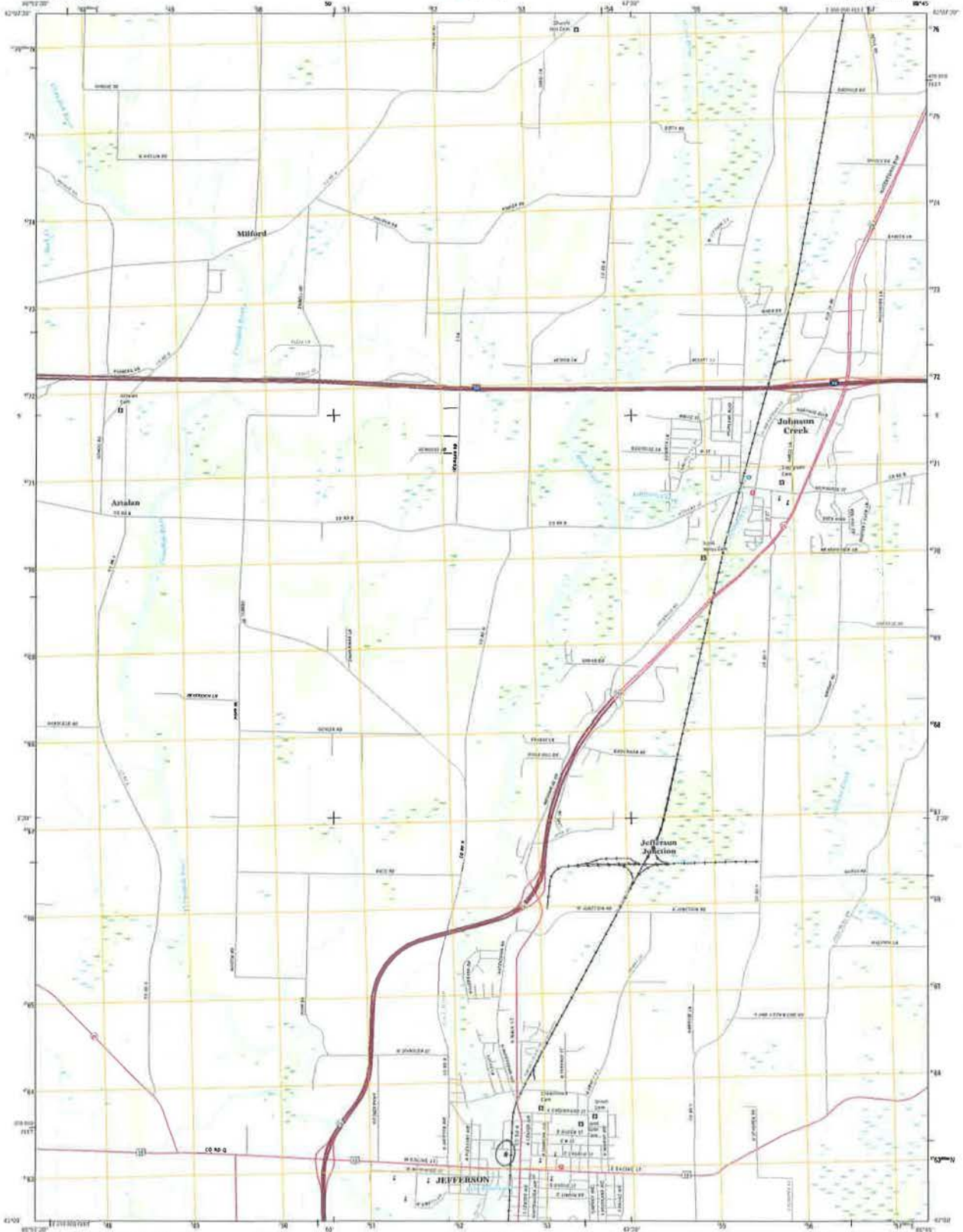
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



JEFFERSON QUADRANGLE
 WISCONSIN-JEFFERSON CO.
 7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 (Third American Edition of 1983) (400000)
 World Coordinate System of 1983 (WGS84). Projection and
 1:250,000 scale and Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
 is 800,000 meters. National Coordinate System of 1983 (NAD83)
 datum.

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
 generalized for the map scale. Property lines and other government
 boundaries may not be shown. Other symbols indicate
 other ground facts.

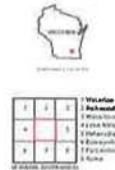
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Scale	U.S. Census Bureau	1974	1973
Hydrography	National Hydrography Database	1983	1983
Contour	Contour Interval	100	1973
Boundaries	National Boundary File	1973	1973
Public Land Survey	Section	1816	1816
Water	Hydrological	1977	1977



SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

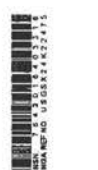
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 National Contour Interval Program (1:250,000 Standard, 1973).
 A modification to this product is shown in version 2.0.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	State Highway	Local Road
Interchange	Interchange	Interchange
Loop	Loop	Loop

Interstate Route
 US Route
 State Route



JEFFERSON, WI
 2015











12

11

















EXIT

Notice

Notice

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/7/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/1/2018 Date of 16th Day: 10/16/2018 Date of 45th Day: 10/22/2018 Date of Weekly List: 10/29/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 10/22/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Sixth day of September 2018, for the nomination of the Schweiger Industries Plant III to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
<u>1</u>	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
<u> </u>	Multiple Property Nomination form
<u>13</u>	Photograph(s)
<u>1</u>	CD with image files
<u>1</u>	Map(s)
<u>11</u>	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
<u> </u>	Piece(s) of correspondence
<u> </u>	Other:

COMMENTS:

<u> </u>	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
<u>x</u>	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
<u> </u>	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
<u> </u>	Other: