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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Roth, Henry and Henriette House

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 822 Niagara Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town Sheboygan n/a vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Sheboygan code 117 zip code 53082

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] Date 4/24/93

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State of 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 certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register

Date of Action

Allores Byers

4/29/93

Roth, Henry Ernest House
Name of Property

Sheboygan Co., WI
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

none

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls BRICK

roof Shingle
other WOOD
Shingle

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Roth, Henry and Henriette, House
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI

The Henry and Henriette Roth House is located at 822 Niagara Avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets on lot 9 of block 106 in the original town of Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. This block is historically associated with Sheboygan's commercial district which began to develop north along Eighth Street from the Sheboygan River to Michigan Avenue by 1860 (Leberman 1946: n.p.; Buchen 1944: 213). The property includes a single contributing building which faces south to Niagara. The house lot is relatively small, measuring 60 feet east-west and 150 feet north-south. The dwelling sits close to the street. A narrow lawn separates the building from the sidewalk to the south, and a side and rear lawn lies between the house and a parking lot to the east and a small parking lot to the north. A picket fence runs along the outside edge of the lawn. A relatively recently erected, one story, concrete and brick veneer commercial building, The Print Shop, occurs immediately to the west of the narrow alley between the two buildings. Although the dwelling has received additions, they occurred during the ownership of the Roth family which lasted until 1920. The current owners, Dietrich, Darrow, and Bushinger, have restored the building to the turn-of-the-century appearance. They have adapted the interior of the house to office space for their law firm.

The two story, rectangular dwelling measures 26 feet east-west and 67 feet north-south. It stands on a coursed ashlar, limestone foundation. The walls surround a basement below the front and one below the rear of the dwelling which are connected by a long corridor. The cream-colored brick of its walls are laid in a running bond. While the front, original portion of the house is solid masonry construction, the rear addition is frame with a cream-colored brick veneer. The front portion of the dwelling and the rear, two story ell are covered with low pitched, cedar shingle, hip roofs. A wood truss supports both roofs. Decorative detailing is completed in wood, wood shingle, and brick. The two, tall, corbeled brick chimneys occur off-center from the ridge of the house: one near the north-south center of the front section of the house and the second toward the rear of the wing. Double hung, 1/1 light windows occur along the front

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Roth, Henry and Henriette, House
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section of the house, while the rear windows contain 2/4 light, double hung frames. A one story, ell-shaped porch follows the east side of the south facade and the adjacent portion of the west elevation. A small porch is also incorporated into the north or rear part of the west elevation.

Erected in ca. 1856 (Roth 1965; Sheboygan, County of [W.W. King to H. Roth 11/9/1855]; Foote 1873: 17), the Henry and Henriette Roth House represents a mix of styles but displays primarily Italianate detailing and a Greek Revival spatial orientation. Like the Greek Revival, the facade occurs along the narrower side of the dwelling, and the door is placed to one side, here the east side. The three openings along each floor of the facade are symmetrically located. However, the building lacks the low, squat proportions of the Greek Revival, its prominent gable framed with heavy molding or the detailing around the main entrance common to the Greek Revival. The fenestration along the other elevations is not symmetrically placed (Godfrey 1986: 3). Its decorative detailing around the rear porch; rear, segmental arch window lintels; and a frieze band of "dog tooth" molding of angled bricks with a single row of dentils carried around the eaves of the dwelling resembles the Italianate style (Godfrey 1986: 6). However, the indented window panels beneath the windows of the facade are more characteristic of the Greek Revival. The label hood molding around the windows and entrances of original 1856 section are more characteristic of the Tudor style. The Classical Revival Tuscan columns of the front porch and Queen Anne shingling in the front gable were added when the Roths remodeled the dwelling.

The south facade is simply composed by a symmetrical fenestration including a side entrance and two windows across the first story and three windows above these openings along the second floor. The windows and door are accented by the label hood moldings, and windows have indented, brick panels below them and louvered shutters along their sides. The front entry has a glass door with heavy molding beneath. A belt

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course at the level of the second floor and the frieze band under the eaves define the building vertically. A centered, low pitched, gable dormer across the front of the roof is covered with shingling. The small, single, fixed window in the dormer includes blocks of stained glass around its perimeter. The frieze band, belt course, and window treatments except for the indented panels are carried around to the east elevation. Tuscan columns support the front, ell-shaped porch which covers the front entrance and wraps around to the side door in the bay of the east elevation. The porch railing includes turned balusters. A lean-to roof covers the porch. The entry into the bay also has a glass door with heavy moldings beneath. Both front and side doors are protected by a wood storm door elaborated with spindles and brackets. The simple, brick one story bay displays a cove molding along its eaves. Its fixed, plate glass east window includes a transom with stained glass motifs. The west elevation of the front section also continues the frieze band, belt course, and the label hood moldings along the single first floor window and two second floor windows.

The east elevation of the rear ell includes five windows and a single door with segmental arch lintels along the first floor. Windows of the second floor are placed directly under the cornice board. Louvered shutters occur along the windows. The rear porch placed under the second floor at the northeast corner of the house is supported by two chamfered, wood posts with incised detailing, cornice pieces, and bases. The three, arched brick openings which surround decorative, incised panels rise from its posts. The single first and second story windows of the rear elevation match those of the east elevation. A second floor doorway is placed above the tin-lined ice box which is covered with vertical wood siding. Slanted, wooden doors close the brick-lined basement entry placed near the northeast corner. The treatment of the two first and second story windows which are asymmetrically placed along the west elevation of the rear section parallel those of its east elevation.

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The interior floor plan of the front section reflects the Greek Revival spatial orientation. The south door enters into a stairhall with a partially open, ell-shaped stairs placed along the east side and rear and the parlor or conference room exiting off its west side. Behind the parlor is a library or former sitting room which is now partitioned off from a hall area to the east. The rear wing of the first floor includes the rear, closed stairs behind the library and a reception room to its east with a work room or the original dining room and a conference room, perhaps a breakfast room, to its east. The kitchen which is now partitioned into a restroom and break room crosses the rear of the dwelling. The stairs from the front entry hall reaches the second floor in a small hall behind the front office or bedroom which crosses the front of the dwelling. Two offices or bedrooms occur behind the stairs and front room. The rear wing includes the ell-shaped stairs from the work room or dining room and a bath in its southwest corner, a central hall, two offices or bedrooms to the east and a single office or bedroom to the northwest corner.

While the plaster of the interior walls of the front or original section of the house is applied directly to the brick, the walls of the rear addition have plastered, studded walls. Ceilings are also plastered, and the floors are hardwood. The window and door trim of the first floor is finished with an entablature, and the side of the frame is molded. The trim at the front is oak, and it is pine in the remainder of the dwelling. The second floor ell includes shouldered, architrave window and door trim, and the trim of the front section of the house is pedimented. Baseboards are high and molded except along the second floor rooms of the front section. Here they are plain. The solid, wood doors are paneled. The square balusters and turned newel post of the front stairs appears to be original to the ca. 1856 dwelling. A double, paneled oak pocket door closes the opening between the hall and parlor. The rear double entrance is now closed with paneled doors matching the pocket doors. A decorative, curved canvas painted

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with a Victorian cupid scene elaborates the center of the parlor ceiling. A beaded cornice molding and a series of plaster panels outlined with scalloping and containing fabric with a flower and vase motif enhance its walls. Both the cornice and panels are highlighted with gold. Wood shelves line the library wall, and its east wall is composed of frosted glass in a wood frame. This room contains newer, Classical Revival trim surrounding the fireplace. Wood Ionic columns flank the side of the fireplace. Its entablature includes a row of dentils and carved garlands. This trim encloses a glass door bookcase above and a second fireplace surround below. It displays a wood mantle elaborated with urn and garlands and a panel with carved garlands outlined with beaded molding below it. The fireplace contains a cast iron stove with simple molded geometric motifs. Frosted glass doors close the archway between the dining room and room to the east. A series of three paneled pine doors close the entrances to the basement, upstairs, and closet along the south wall of the dining room or workroom. The rear stairway is finished with narrow, vertical paneling.

Many of the major interior and exterior alterations visible in the dwelling occurred prior to the departure of the Roth family in 1918-1920 (Sheboygan, County of [deed: H. Roth to H. Armbruster and A. De May 6/5/1920]; Roth 1965). The earliest Sanborn-Perris Map of 1884 illustrates the two story, front portion of the dwelling without porch or bay and a one and a half story, brick veneer addition with its porch in the northeast corner. The rear of lot 106 then contained a series of four one to two story outbuildings connected into an ell. They contained a wash-kitchen with laundry nearest the house, an outbuilding, and a lime house. About 1891, the east elevation gained its one story bay and a small entry porch appeared at the front of the dwelling. An office was placed in the former kitchen in the outbuildings. Between 1891 and 1903, the rear ell gained its full second story and a rear, one story porch. The front of the house probably

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acquired its shingled dormer, and a new hip roof replaced the former hip roof in this period. The front porch leading around to the bay was erected in 1904. The door into the bay probably replaced a window at this time. The rear outbuildings gained another one story addition. Finally, by 1941, an upholstery shop with a furniture warehouse on the second floor replaced the series of outbuildings, and the rear, one story porch gained a second story (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1884; 1887; 1891; 1941; Groh Brothers 1891; Roth 1965). Additional, undated exterior alterations include the replacement of the original window lights with 1/1 lights. The rear porch and its second story addition was recently removed. The parking lot replaces the warehouse. The dwelling underwent restoration and limited remodeling for adaptive reuse in 1991-1992. Deteriorated trim was replicated and replaced; areas of deteriorating brick were rebuilt; wood replaces the asphalt shingle roof; the existing shutters were constructed to match the original ones located on the property; a door located adjacent to the porch which was originally built as a window (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1884) was returned to that condition; and chimneys were rebuilt to match the original configuration.

During the 1991-1992 work program, the wood frame and glass wall dividing the original living room and enclosing the current library was added, and the archway in the original dining room was closed in a similar manner. The partitions in the second floor of the rear ell may have been added sometime after the construction of the second story. Also during 1991-1992, the wood window and door trim in the rear of the first floor was altered to match the front portion of the dwelling, many of the plaster walls were replaced with gypsum drywall because of their poor condition, and stationary doors matching the pocket parlor doors were placed between the parlor or conference room and library. Roger Lahm reproduced the large, circular canvas mural in the parlor in its original design and color. The deteriorated wall coverings in this room

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were also replaced. Bookcases were added to the walls of the library. The kitchen was also divided and original fixtures were removed. At an unknown date, wood floors were replaced at several locations, and the fireplace in the library was modified to its present appearance.

The general setting of the Henry and Henriette Roth House has altered several times during its existence. In 1884, dwellings occurred in the west three-quarters of block 106, and commercial buildings began to appear along Eighth Street in that block. The commercial buildings filled this east end of the block by 1891. By 1917, a Buick garage was erected to the east, and the dwellings remained to the west (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1884; 1887; 1891; 1903; 1941; Roth 1965). A single story, brick veneer and concrete commercial building has now replaced the dwellings to the west, and a parking lot now occurs at the location of the car dealership. The east end of the block continues to contain commercial buildings.

The dwelling continues to represent pre 1918-1920 shape and proportional configuration. It appears to retain much of its original ca. 1856 architectural detailing. The exterior decorative elements gained in the 1890s and just after the turn of the century during its 1887 to 1920 ownership by Henry Roth's second wife, Henriette Kanitz Roth, were added to but probably did not replace the original detailing. Interior changes are less well dated and documented. Recent work attempted to maintain much of the existing floor plan and sensitively restore existing decorative features. The immediate setting has been altered over the years. However, the residence remains in the main commercial district which developed north along Eighth Street beginning in the 1860s.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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

ca. 1856 to 1918-20 (1)

Significant Dates

ca. 1856 (1)

1887 (2)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Roth, Henry Ernest

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Roth, Henry Ernest, builder (3)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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:

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

NPS Form 10-900-a

(Rev. 8-86)

Wisconsin Word Processing Format

(Approved 1/92)

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Section 8 Page 1

Roth, Henry and Henriette, House
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI

Additional Significant Person: Roth, Henriette Emilie Kanitz

Introduction

The Henry and Henriette Roth House gains significance under criterion B in the area of industry within the context of the lime industry. Henry Roth established his lime industry just northwest of Sheboygan in 1854, about two years prior to building his dwelling. Roth began to expand his operations in 1864 as Sheboygan's industry was developing and the lime industry was shifting from a pioneer to a large, established industry in eastern Wisconsin. He continued the business with an office at the rear of his house lot and remained in the dwelling from ca. 1856 until his death in 1887. His wife, Henriette Emilie Kanitz Roth continued to expand his business with her office at 822 Niagara Street until she moved from the dwelling between 1918 and 1920. Because both individuals became significant figures in the development of Sheboygan's industry, the property gains significance at the local level during their occupation of the house from ca. 1856 to 1918-1920. The important dates reflect the building of the dwelling in ca. 1856 and the death of Henry Roth and entrance of Henriette Roth into the business in 1887.

Historical Background

Settlers began to occupy Sheboygan County shortly after the federal government extinguished Native American title to the lands in 1832. William Trowbridge platted the City of Sheboygan north of the Sheboygan River in 1835-1836. Although virtually abandoned after the depression of 1837, the County of Sheboygan became established in 1838, and settlers primarily from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania again occupied the area by 1841. The community's population expanded fairly rapidly after 1853. A part of this growth, German immigrants had begun to enter adjacent Sheboygan Falls in 1845. Those numbers rose as political unrest in Germany climaxed

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in 1848, and they composed a significant proportion of the population by the 1860s. The city of Sheboygan initially clustered along Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and Center streets, and spread north as the city grew. The main business area grew along Eighth Street. By the 1880s, it reached as far north as Michigan Avenue, four blocks north of Niagara Avenue. Businesses located in the city by 1843. Sheboygan attracted enough population by 1846 to incorporate as a village and became a city in 1853. The city underwent rapid population growth between 1880 and 1900 (Donahue 1941: 12, 17-18; Buchen 1944: 212-213, 297).

Sheboygan grew first as a center of commerce for farm and wood products along Lake Michigan. The river and lake front became a center of warehouses, grain elevators, lumberyards, coal storage, and shipyards. By the late 1850s, a modest number of manufacturing enterprises tied to the processing of agricultural products and natural resources, particularly lumber, also began to appear in this area. They included a flouring mill, planing mills, foundries and machine shops, a fanning mill factory, two brick yards, packing of pork and fish, and thirteen cooper shops. The construction of railroads west from Sheboygan toward Fond du Lac between 1859 and 1869 and north from Milwaukee in 1872 enhanced the city's trade. Industry began to gain more prominence in the city's economy by 1870. In the late 1860s, Sheboygan developed its chair industry as well as tanneries, wagon works, and breweries, and additional brick yards, foundries, and flour mills. By the 1880s, Sheboygan developed large scale manufacturing but also maintained a diverse industrial base. Its 1860s industries, especially the brick yards, flour mills, chair manufacturers, and other wood products industries had expanded and new industries, particularly the Kohler manufacturing company which produced enamel ware but also the manufacturing of toys, cheese, lime plaster, nuts and bolts, leather goods, and footwear emerged. In 1887, Sheboygan supported forty-one industrial operations. This trend along with the population growth which had begun in 1880 continued after 1890. By 1900, Sheboygan's industry

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became dominated by several main industries, but it also included a diverse number of smaller manufacturing companies (Buchen 1944: 214-17; Donahue 1941: 12-14; Joerns Bros. 1902: 10-14, 23; Sheboygan Quasqui Centennial Committee 1978: 4; Leberman 1946: n.p.; Zimmerman 1903; Sheboygan Centennial Association 1953: 11-15).

Henry Ernest Roth left Germany in 1850 during the disturbances of the early 1850s as did Henriette Emilie Kanitz and many other German liberals who found their way to Sheboygan. Roth was born in Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany in 1824. He was trained and worked for a brief period as a master mason in Germany prior to emigration. Roth settled first in Buffalo, New York, worked as a builder for a year, and came to Sheboygan in 1852 from New Orleans. He had worked with a partner Frank Schwartz, also a master mason from Prussia, from his settlement in Buffalo and continued the partnership in Sheboygan where the two established a general contracting and building business. Roth and Schwartz erected several of the early brick buildings as the city began to expand. These buildings included the Judge Taylor House built 1853, now on the National Register and owned by the Sheboygan County Historical Society, the Second Ward School in 1854, the Beckman house, the German Bank about ca. 1856, and the Otten Building in 1860. Only the Taylor House continues to stand. Having suffered an accident while erecting the Otten Building, Roth established a mercantile business with John Pfeiler for three years until 1863. In 1864, Roth expanded his Sheboygan Lime Company which he had begun in 1854 and continued until his death in 1887. He was also actively engaged in community affairs serving as chairman of the Board of Aldermen in Sheboygan from 1858 to 1866 and later as county commissioner and city treasurer. He became president of the Calumet Plank Road Company between 1857 and 1865.

In 1853, Henry Roth married Karoline Kanitz from Preisen, Germany. One year after her death in 1860, he married her sister, Henriette Emilie Kanitz born in Brandenburg, Germany in 1841. The Roths raised twelve children including Louisa, Henry John, Anna D., Adolph G., Emilie who married Theodore Fleicher, Louis J., Karoline, Wally,

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Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI

Herman, Nattie, Tonie, and Elfrieda. Henriette Kanitz emigrated with her parents from Germany to Sheboygan in 1852. After the death of Henry Roth in 1887, she guided the continued expansion of the Sheboygan Lime Company until her death in 1928 (Roth 1965; Sheboygan Times 1887 [3/12: 3/4]; Sheboygan Press 1928 [7/25: 7/2-3; 1970 [8/17: 6]; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860; 1870; 1900; Excelsior Publishing Company 1894: 689-90; Zillier 1912: (1) 5-6, 281).

Henry Roth purchased lot 9 in block 106 on November 9, 1855 (Sheboygan, County of [deed: W.W. King to H. Roth]). About late 1855 and 1856, he constructed the dwelling at 822 Niagara (Roth 1965) and continued to live in the house until his death in 1887. Roth willed the lot "...together with the dwelling house (homestead) and other buildings thereon situated..." as well as thirty shares of capital stock in his company, the Sheboygan Lime Works, to Henriette Roth. He also left about 28 shares to each child (Sheboygan, County of [will of Henry E. Roth, 3/11/87]). Henriette Roth continued to reside at the property with some of her children almost until its sale to Herman and Ricka Armbruster and Abraham and Mary DeMay on June 5, 1920 (Sheboygan, County of [deed]). Two years before Henriette Roth sold her property to the Armbrusters, she directed the construction of a new house south of and on the property of the Sheboygan Lime Works. The bungalow style dwelling probably lies east of Calumet Road across from Evergreen Park and south of the pool area in the Jaycee park. Mary DeMay sold her portion of the property to the Armbrusters in 1931 (Sheboygan, County of [deed: Mary DeMay to Herman Armbruster 1/30/31]). Henry Armbruster left his property to Elmira Mallman in 1947 (Sheboygan, County of [will 10/8/47]). Ms. Mallman deeded her property to the Sheboygan Retirement Home on October 26, 1990 who in turn deeded it to the City of Sheboygan on the same day (Sheboygan, County of [deeds]). On May 9, 1991, Dwight Darrow, Dean M. Dietrich, and Melody Buchinger, the current owners, received the property from the Redevelopment Authority of Sheboygan (Sheboygan, City of [deed]). In 1991-1992, Darrow and Dietrich completed much of the restoration of the building for adaptive reuse as a law office (Sheboygan Press 1992 [3/20: 5]).

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Area of Significance: Industry

The Henry and Henriette Roth House gains significance in relationship to industry through its association with Henry and Henriette Roth, developers of a major lime works in the Sheboygan area. Begun in Wisconsin in the 1840s and 1850s depending on the era of settlement, the manufacture of lime started on a small scale and served a local market. Commercial lime kilns appeared in the 1850s as increasing settlement required lime mortar and white wash in construction. The industry thus survived the transition from a pioneer industry to one integrated into the industrial economy of the state. Primary sources of limestone occurred along the Mississippi River and in southeast Wisconsin. Developed on the dolomite of the Niagara formation, the region along Lake Michigan from Door County south to the Illinois border provided stone rich in magnesium. Since only this type of limestone produced a lime sufficiently free of impurities to supply industrial needs, this area became the center of the state's commercial lime industry. Limestone products included foundation stone, lime mortar and plaster, crushed stone for road work, and lime used in agriculture and other industrial products. Most firms in the state did not specialize but manufactured multiple limestone products including building stone, lime, and crushed limestone. Those producers with access to shipping along Lake Michigan first expanded their trade beyond local markets. Major operations appeared first near large commercial centers such as Waukesha, Racine, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee in southeast Wisconsin. This development followed the adoption of new quarrying technology in the 1870s which significantly increased production efficiency and permitted the opening of new markets across the Midwest, particularly in Chicago and Milwaukee. The lime industry spread north as railroads expanded north to Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, and Door counties. When Wisconsin became a leading lime producing state by 1892, relatively large scale operations began to emerge in the eastern part of the state. At this date, the number of firms manufacturing lime numbered about forty.

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Roth, Henry and Henriette, House
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After the 1893 depression, Bedford limestone produced outside Wisconsin reduced the market for dimension stone products in the state. However, the market for lime used in building lime remained strong until 1940. By 1901, Wisconsin ranked seventh in the manufacture of lime. Although the amount of lime produced in Wisconsin rose 80% between 1901 and 1940, the number of operators declined by 65% in the same period. The state remained the third largest producer along with Ohio and Pennsylvania between 1907 and 1914. By 1911, thirty of the fifty-one plants in the state were located in the Eastern Niagara Limestone Region. Those producing lime in other regions of the state served local markets. Although the production of lime peaked, the number of firms declined to about twenty-five by 1925. As larger firms dominated the industry, they absorbed smaller firms. Those small firms in the western part of the state with access to less pure, calcium limestone closed. At the onset of the Depression in the late 1920s and the 1930s, the lime industry in Wisconsin declined in both production and number of operators. The construction industry declined, and the use of Portland cement in concrete replaced the use of lime during this period. While the high magnesium lime of eastern Wisconsin is excellent for construction purposes, it possesses few uses for other industrial purposes. The paper industry utilized calcium lime produced in Ohio rather than Wisconsin's magnesium lime. Also, the costs of fuel rose as cord wood became depleted, and manufacturers had to rely on distant coal resources. By 1932, eleven lime producers remained in operation, and Wisconsin ranked thirteenth in the production of lime in the United States (Lusignan 1986: 1-2, 7-11; Bertrand 1944: 399-413).

Commercial kilns such as those operated by Henry Roth at the Sheboygan Lime Works relied on shaft kilns characterized by short, wide vertical stacks lined with refractory materials and enclosed by stone or steel casing. Stone was fed from a narrow gauge tramway into the top of the kiln and lime was drawn off at the base. Because these kilns included fireboxes at their base, they were operated continuously. Lime kilns often stood in batteries of three or more, and a single long shed enclosed their bases. In addition to the kilns, each operation included warehouses, perhaps a hydrating plant,

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the quarry operation with its piles of overburden, waste materials from the kiln, and sometimes nearby company housing for its workers (Bertrand 1944: 403-404).

Although beds of Niagara dolomite appropriate for the manufacture of quick limes, agricultural limes, and flux underlies all of Sheboygan County, the amount of overburden limits the number of outcroppings to the bluffs along Lake Michigan and stream bottoms. Principle operators in Sheboygan County included the Falls Lime and Stone Company of Sheboygan Falls, the Garden City Land and Lime Company of Elkhart Lake in section 18 of township 15 north, range 21 east, the Glenzer quarry, and the Sheboygan Lime Works in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9 in township 15 north, range 23 east. Located west of Sheboygan, the kilns at Elkhart Lake were erected during World War I and ended production by 1929. It produced a bleaching agent for the paper mills. The kilns at Sheboygan Falls probably ceased by 1911. Occupying a single acre of land, the Glenzer quarry probably remained productive for a short period after 1877. Operating a quarry containing high grade dolomite useful for building lime, agricultural lime, and flux, the Sheboygan Lime Works remained the largest lime manufacturer in the county (Steidmann 1924: 87-88; Bertrand 1944: 401; Buckley 1898: 255; Sheboygan Quasqui Centennial Committee 1978: 74; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

Henry Roth and his partner Frank Schwartz who also cooperated with him in construction projects began the Sheboygan Lime Works under the partnership of Schwartz and Roth in 1854. They located the operation with a single furnace and two employees at an outcropping along the Pigeon River where it crosses STH 42 at the northeast edge of Sheboygan. Since this hard, blue-gray limestone was broken by joints and occurred in narrow beds, its primary use was the production of lime for plaster and whitewash and limited foundation stone rather than building stone. Lime production reached 1000 barrels per year in 1860 and 5400 in 1870. The company also produced crushed stone for local road construction, and by 1873 Roth produced sewer pipe, fire clay, and bricks at his operations. The quarry and kiln site grew from its

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initial five acres to 94 acres in the north half of the southeast quarter by 1877. By this date, a railroad spur of the Milwaukee Lakeshore and Western transported the lime to his warehouse in Sheboygan. A small village of ten dwellings which housed the employees of the lime works was constructed by Roth on this property along STH 42. Roth operated his business as a partnership until at least 1860 and then became its sole proprietor.

Henry Roth did not fully develop his lime business until 1864 after he ended his involvement in building construction in 1860 and the mercantile store in 1863. He maintained an office and warehouse at the rear of his dwelling in lot 9 of block 106 in Sheboygan. Roth shipped lime to Grand Haven and Holland, Michigan by the late 1850s. By 1864, he sold between 10,000 and 15,000 barrels of lime annually to Minneapolis, Chicago and Hancock and Houghton, Michigan and other ports along the Great Lakes and retailed his products locally. In 1874, he purchased property along the Sheboygan River, perhaps or near Thirteenth and New York, where he constructed a lime warehouse.¹ By the 1880s, Roth also opened a branch office to sell building materials in Minneapolis. His sons Adolph and Henry Roth oversaw this operation. In 1880, the lime works had grown from an initial capital investment of \$3,000 to \$10,000. It employed a total of twenty workers, and shipped its products by rail and boat to Michigan and Minnesota. Through this period, the quarrying of limestone required intensive labor with hand tools and black powder. The introduction of dynamite in 1881 greatly facilitated this operation. Henry Roth incorporated his Sheboygan Lime Works Company about 1885 and remained its president until his death.

¹ Although warehouses occur in the vicinity of this intersection, none were associated with lime storage on Sanborn-Perris Insurance Maps which show the location after 1891 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1884; 1887; 1891; 1903; 1930).

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After his death in 1887, Henriette Roth became president and treasurer, and Herman Roth served as secretary and later also as vice president of the family-owned company. By the mid-1890s, the lime works operated with an investment capital of \$40,000 and employed about twenty-five workers who produced about 30,000 barrels annually. In this period, the company's production remained primarily quick lime and limited amounts of foundation stone. Allowing production to reach 180,000 barrels per year, the company operated four kilns by 1916. Remaining under family management, Henriette Roth continued as its president; Theodore Fleicher, her son-in-law, became general manager of the company; and Elfrieda Roth served as secretary and a director of the company in 1900. Elfrieda Roth became general manager of the company in 1915. When the wholesaling and retailing of construction materials were split between the Sheboygan Lime Works and the Roth Building and Supply Company in 1920, Elfrieda Roth served as general manager of both companies until 1935 and Henriette Roth remained as their president until her death in 1928.

In 1920 after Henriette Roth had moved from the dwelling at 822 Niagara, a new office was constructed at 823 South Water Street, southeast of the dwelling along a spur of the railroad which followed the south side of the river. The location of the warehousing and merchandising operation reported to be at the juncture of Thirteenth Street and New York Avenue remains unclear, and no building identified as fulfilling that function currently exists at that location (see also Sanborn Perris Map Company 1884; 1887; 1891; 1903; 1930; 1954). It was located on the main railroad line and near the river to the west of the house. The year after Henriette Roth's death in 1928, the warehousing and merchandising facilities were moved to 2207 Calumet Drive. The office was moved from 823 Water Street to this location in 1941. In 1942, E.H. Daane replaced W.R. Kowalke who had served as president since about 1935 and purchased all the Roth holdings in the same year. About 1941, the city purchased the quarry property which had probably not produced lime since the late 1930s and established a

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swimming pool at the quarry site. The city continues to operate this pool in the Jaycee Park in 1992, and no evidence of the lime kiln and associated buildings as well as the office at 823 Water Street and the warehouse at New York and Thirteenth remains (Foote 1873: 48; Randall 1875; Excelsior Publishing Company 1894: 378; Buckley 1898: 255; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860; 1880; Leberman 1946: n.p.; Sheboygan Quasqui Centennial Committee 1978: 43-44; Donahue 1941: 55; Roth 1965; Sheboygan Press 1941 [2/15]; 1964 [2/3]; Zillier 1912: 5-6; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. 1884; 1887; 1891; 1903; Wright 1889: 160, 215; Zorn 1914-15: 360; R.L. Polk & Co. 1903-04: 1079).

Henry Roth established the Sheboygan Lime Works in the mid-1850s when Sheboygan's industrial base had just begun to develop and the city was primarily a commercial center. After 1860, Roth and then after his death in 1887 Henriette Roth gradually expanded the company as Sheboygan's industries grew in the 1880s. Thus, the growth pattern of the company parallels the industrial development of Sheboygan. It also remained the dominant lime company in Sheboygan County in the state's major lime producing area. Thus, the Roths played a significant role in the industrial development of the City of Sheboygan.

Henry Roth not only lived at 822 Niagara Avenue from 1856 to his death in 1887 but also established his office and warehouse on the rear portion of the property. However, the office and warehouse no longer stand. Henriette Roth continued to live at the property and maintain her office there until 1918 when she moved to Calumet Road just south of the lime works. The quarry buildings and kiln at the Sheboygan Lime Works, the 1920 office at 823 Water Street, and the warehouses at the juncture of New York Avenue and Thirteenth Street no longer stand. The quarry is now a swimming pool. Although the dwelling which Henriette Roth erected on Calumet Avenue in 1917-1918 probably remains, she did not occupy it for the major portion of her life during which she guided the Sheboygan Lime Works. Thus, the Henry and Henriette Roth House at 822 Niagara best represents the productive lives of both Henry and Henriette Roth while they were engaged in the lime industry (Roth 1965;

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Sheboygan, County of [W.W. King to H. Roth 10/9/1855; Will, H. Roth 4/2/1887; Henriette Roth to H. Armbruster 6/5/1920]; Groh Bros. 1891; Pryor and Company 1875-76: 65; Wright, A.G. 1886: 113; 1889: 160, 215; 1891-92: 175, 237; Zorn 1915-15: 335, 360; Wright 1924: 433; Polk, R.L. 1891-92: 938; 1919-20: 1037; 1921-22: 1162).

The dwelling retains sufficient physical and historical integrity to represent the period during which Henry and Henriette Roth lived in and owned the house between ca. 1856 and 1918-1920. Major exterior changes date prior to 1920 and include the addition of the first and second stories of the rear wing prior to 1884 and between 1891 and 1903 respectively, the construction of the bay about 1891, the front porch in 1904, and the shingled dormer at the turn of the century. The one story, rear porch erected across the north elevation between 1891 and 1903 with its second story addition dating prior to 1941 was removed. The date of the modification of the front windows to 1/1 lights is unknown.

Despite these additions, the house retains its original orientation, much of its detailing, and general proportions along the front section of the dwelling. During her remodeling of the house at the turn of the century, Henriette Roth simply added to the existing building but probably did not substantially replace existing details. Some interior alterations such as the replacement of the wood floors and the modification of the fireplace in the sitting room probably occurred after the Roths sold the house and prior to 1942. The 1991-1992 modifications either returned deteriorating or altered areas to their original appearance or allowed adaptive reuse of the building in a manner sensitive to its design. These changes included replication and replacement of deteriorated trim, rebuilding of limited areas along the outer brick walls and the chimney, and reconstruction of shutters on the exterior. The addition of one short wall and a glass doorway, replacement of the rear, first floor wood trim to match the front, replacement of deteriorated plaster walls with gypsum dry wall, the addition of wood bookcases to the sitting room or library, the division of the kitchen, and the addition of wood doors to match the existing pocket door in the parlor include the interior work.

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Alteration of the immediate setting including the replacement of the rear outbuildings and the later upholstery warehouse with a parking lot as well as the replacement of buildings on adjacent lots has also occurred. However, its more general setting just behind a major commercial district in Sheboygan continues.

Because most of the major modifications occurred while the family remained in the house until 1918-1920, the building continues to convey the qualities it possessed during its historic period. It thus retains integrity of material, design, and workmanship to the pre-1918-1920 period. Although it remains at its original location and in a general commercial setting, its immediate setting and for this reason its integrity of feeling are partially lost. Recent modifications are sensitive to the original fabric. Because most of the major alterations were completed by the Roth family, the dwelling possesses integrity of association.

Additionally, the Roth house is not intended to represent Henry Roth's work as a builder. His work is better represented by the Judge Taylor house at 3110 Erie in Sheboygan, a National Register property built in the Italianate style. Thus, the dwelling retains significance during its occupation by Henry and Henriette Roth between ca. 1856, the construction date, and the departure of the Henriette Roth between 1918 and 1920. Because the house is significant under criterion B for its association with the Roths who participated in the industrial growth of Sheboygan by their development of the lime industry, it possesses significance at the local level.

- (1) Roth 1965; Sheboygan, County of [W.W. King to H. Roth 11/9/1855; Foote 1873: 17.
- (2) Roth 1965; Sheboygan, County of [will of Henry Ernest Roth 4/2/1887]; Excelsior Publishing Company 1894: 689-90; Sheboygan Times 1887 [3/12: 3/4].
- (3) Roth 1965

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Roth, Henry and Henriette, House
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Sheboygan, County of

n.d. Deeds relating to lot 9, block 106 of the Original Platt of
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Roth, Henry Ernest House
Name of Property

Sheboygan Co., WI
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

16	442560	4844630
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 Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant

organization private consultant date 5/11/92

street & number P.O. Box 258, 21 Fourth Street telephone 608-424-6315

city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Dean M. Dietrich, Dwight Darrow, and Melody Buchinger

street & number 822 Niagara Avenue telephone 414-458-8878

city or town Sheboygan state _____ zip code 53082-1001

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

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

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Henry Ernest Roth property includes all of that part of lot 9 in block 106 south of the black top parking lot located along the north portion of the lot. The property thus includes the south 104 feet of the lot between north curb of the Niagara Avenue and the south edge of the parking lot.

Boundary Justification:

Lot 9 in block 106 is the land historically associated with the Henry Ernest Roth House. The parking lot area was eliminated because it represents an area of much alteration. It originally contained a series of outbuildings including the Roth office and limestone warehouse which was later replaced by an upholstery shop and warehouse and then the parking lot. The parking lot is historically incompatible with the era of the house.

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Photographic Documentation

Roth, Henry Ernest House
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI
Photographs by Joyce McKay
Date: April 16, 1992
Negatives housed at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Photographic Description (negative numbers in parentheses):

1. View of the south facade and part of the east elevation facing northwest (14).
2. View of the south facade and east elevation facing northwest (10).
3. View of the east elevation and rear or north elevation facing southwest (7).
4. View of the east elevation and part of the north elevation facing southwest (15).
5. View of the southwest corner of the parlor showing the detailing along the wall facing southwest (1).
6. View of the canvass painting and ceiling details in the parlor facing west (0).
7. View of the fireplace in the sitting room or library facing south (2).