

HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
• *Selected Unincorporated Communities of Brown County* •

Prepared for:

BAY-LAKE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Green Bay, WI 54303-2757

Prepared by:

HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.
Historical/Environmental Consultants
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to provide information regarding Brown County's historical and architectural resources reflected through sixteen selected, unincorporated communities. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the region's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission contracted Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct an intensive survey of the specified communities in Brown County. Approximately 103 individually addressed properties were inventoried and photographed. Of these, twenty-seven resources (representing twenty-four individually addressed properties) offered sufficient architectural/historical interest to justify site-specific research. Among these individually addressed properties, thirteen were ultimately recommended for National Register eligibility. Three resources have been deemed potentially eligible, due to a lack of sufficient information at the time this report was completed.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction and Survey Methodology

In 1997, the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission applied for, and received, a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service--a grant administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The objective was to identify the architectural and historical resources of twenty-seven selected, unincorporated communities in Brown and Door counties.

Consequently, Heritage Research, Ltd., a historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct an intensive survey of the project area. The major products of the effort were to consist of an Intensive Survey Report that provided the following: (1) a chronicle of the historical development of each county and the pertinent unincorporated communities; (2) insight into which resources in the project area *might* offer potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; (3) completed Historic District Survey Forms, if any historic districts were identified in the project area; and (4) completed Reconnaissance Survey Cards for all structures inventoried.

This volume is one of two constituting the Intensive Survey Report. Specifically, it pertains to Brown County and the resources associated with sixteen unincorporated communities surveyed in that area. By identifying buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects which meet the criteria for listing on the National Register, preservation priorities and concerns can be recognized and subsequently incorporated into the local planning process. Additionally, survey results can increase public and private sector awareness of Door County's architectural and historical heritage reflected through the individual unincorporated communities, as well as the need to preserve that heritage.

In order to appreciate the methodology behind the survey effort, it is necessary to define the roles of various participants in the project. Martin Holden, Executive Director of Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, represented his agency. John N. Vogel, Ph.D. and President of Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), served as the Principal Investigator while directing the survey work of the firm's staff, including Traci E. Schnell, M.A., Project Manager/Architectural Historian; Laura Abing, Ph.D., Co-Project Historian; Lena Sweeten, M.A., Co-Project Historian; Brian Faltinson, M.A., Assistant Historian; and Jodi Hodgkiss, M.A., Research Intern.

A public meeting was held in December 1997 which officially launched the project. Prior to the meeting, HRL staff conducted a windshield survey of the project area so as to become familiar with the types of resources in the region. Press releases mentioning the meeting were posted in various local newspapers, seeking historical and/or resource-related input from area residents. In addition, HRL staff checked files at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) for properties already

surveyed in the project area. All of this preliminary work helped to facilitate actual fieldwork, whereby the resources in each of the unincorporated communities chosen in Brown and Door counties were inventoried and photographed throughout the winter and early spring of 1998. Regarding Brown County alone, a total of 103 individually addressed properties were surveyed. This includes some sites that had been previously identified and listed among the SHSW files, as well as sites recorded for the first time. Reconnaissance Survey Cards were eventually prepared for each of these resources. These cards are to be available at the SHSW and added to the agency's computerized record known as Historibase.

To discern which of the surveyed properties offered the most architectural and historical potential, HRL staff reviewed with Jim Draeger, Architectural Historian at the State Historic Preservation Office, photographs taken during the fieldwork. Again, with specific regard to Brown County, it was determined that no historic districts existed throughout the project area. In addition, of the 103 addresses surveyed, it was assessed that twenty-seven structures (twenty-four individual addresses) provided sufficient architectural/historical interest to suggest *potential* eligibility for listing on the National Register. In order to determine eligibility, site-specific research was necessary. This impacted the overall research effort of the project.

The extensive research effort consisted of both a contextual and site-specific component. Given the proximity of Brown and Door counties, there was some overlap between sources and repositories used for investigating each; therefore, the following description discusses the general research effort involving both counties. Contextual research enabled a general study of the historical evolution of Brown and Door counties and the twenty-seven unincorporated communities surveyed. Secondary literature, such as county histories and monographs, and primary sources including historical plats and business gazetteers, were gathered from various repositories. Among these were the library at the SHSW, the Milwaukee Public Library, and the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Material from these places established the general framework upon which site-specific research was built. Essentially, the latter effort involved using information provided by local residents through written correspondence, telephone conversations, or personal interviews. Other opportunities for site-specific research included exploring the records at the Brown County Historical Society and the Brown County Public Library, both in Green Bay, and at the Washington Island Archives.

Once the research effort was completed, HRL staff wrote this Intensive Survey report volume, which is organized in a pyramidal format. For example, the volume begins with the broadest context relevant to the project and finishes at the most specific level. The objective of Chapters 2 through 19 was to create the historical background within which surveyed properties would be evaluated for historical significance. Specifically, Chapter 2 traces the history of Brown County, focusing on various themes or units recognized by the SHSW. These include topics ranging from agriculture to transportation. Subsequently, Chapters 3 through 19 explore community-level history, set within a helpful geographical model known as the Central Place Theory. Regarding both architectural and

historical contexts, Chapter 20 is an in-depth examination of the resource types found in the project area. These types reflect study units recognized by the SHSW, and range from various styles of architecture to religion. Using the narratives from Chapters 2 through 19 as a base, surveyed properties were evaluated for historical and architectural significance within the appropriate contextual environment. Agricultural structures could effectively be evaluated for significance within the farming context of the area; school buildings could be considered within their educational development context; log houses could be examined for their architectural significance as well as their link with historic ethnic settlement; and so on. Thus, Chapter 21 ultimately consists of individual site-specific descriptions regarding those properties initially deemed to offer sufficient architectural/ historical potential for the Register. Site-specific research enabled the development of formal recommendations regarding eligibility. These recommendations are indicated in boldface.

The findings of the intensive survey effort were scheduled for presentation at a second public meeting in August 1998.

CHAPTER 2

Historical Background: Brown County

Introduction

In 1818, an act by the U. S. Congress created Brown County as part of the Michigan Territory. Covering one-half of the present-day state of Wisconsin, the county was named in honor of Major General Jacob Brown, commander of the U. S. Army and a veteran of the War of 1812. Bordering the southern end of Green Bay, Brown County is bisected by the Fox River, an important waterway that first linked the bay to Lake Winnebago and later became a major link in the Fox-Wisconsin Waterway, an 1850s canal project that created a water route from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Numerous smaller rivers, such as the Suamico, Neshota, and East, and countless streams provided the transportation and water power necessary to permit the development of early industries based on fishing, lumbering, and milling in dozens of small communities scattered across the county. Twenty-nine additional counties were eventually carved from the original dimensions of Brown County, with Outagamie being the last such county in 1852. What once was the largest county in Wisconsin is now the fifteenth smallest, with a land area of 528 square miles. At the same time, the population of the county has experienced considerable growth, from only 875 persons in 1820 to approximately 212,448 in 1996. Currently the county consists of the following sixteen townships: Bellevue, Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay, Hobart, Holland, Humboldt, Lawrence, Ledgeview, Morrison, New Denmark, Pittsfield, Rockland, Scott, Suamico, and Wrightstown; the city of Green Bay functions as the county seat.¹

Native American Settlement in Brown County

As a part of the Fox River Valley, Brown County was originally inhabited by Native American tribes, primarily the Winnebago, Potawatomi, Fox, Sauk, and Menominee. With the exception of the Siouan Winnebago, these tribes were of Algonquian descent. All were agriculturally oriented, and their main crops included beans, corn, squash, and tobacco. They had semi-permanent villages which they moved only when threatened by a hostile neighbor or when environmental conditions required a new location. Their living quarters were lodges made of bark, saplings, and rushes. In addition to hunting and fishing, these tribes gathered wild rice, nuts, and edible roots, and they ate

¹Lizzie Rice Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield and Suamico* (De Pere, WI: Kuypers Publishing Co, 1928), 13; Hjalmar Rued Holand, *History of Door County Wisconsin: The County Beautiful*, 2 vols. (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), 1:90; Matthew J. Maes, *The History of Brown County and DePere, Wisconsin* (DePere, WI: St. Norbert College, 1975, typescript), 76; Dean W. O'Brien and Polly E. O'Brien, eds., *Historic Northeast Wisconsin: A Voyageur Guidebook* (Green Bay, WI: Brown County Historical Society, 1994), 29; *State of Wisconsin 1997-1998 Blue Book* (Madison, WI: State of Wisconsin, 1997), 708, 726.

from dishes made of tortoise shells, gourds, wood, or bark. Clothing consisted of skins and furs sewn with bone needles, and travel was by canoe or foot. The Indians of this region did not use horses until European explorers introduced them.²

The Winnebago lived between Green Bay and the lake that bears their name. Their presence in Wisconsin has been traced to as early as the thirteenth century. As a Siouan tribe, they were culturally distinct from the surrounding Algonquian tribes, a circumstance that may have contributed to their aggressive tendencies. In addition to attacking their neighbors frequently and without warning, the Winnebago practiced cannibalism on their defeated enemies. However, by the time the first European explorers reached Green Bay, the Winnebago had entered a period of decline that resulted in part from warfare with neighboring tribes. In 1634, the arrival of Jean Nicolet, the first European known to arrive at the shores of Green Bay, presaged the devastating impact European diseases came to have on the Winnebago.³

Because the Winnebago lived in large villages where they were in close proximity to one other, disease spread quickly among them. Furthermore, a coalition of Illinois Indians attacked the weakened tribe and reduced the Winnebago to one-sixth of their former numbers. Such deprivations prompted dispersal and cultural transformations for the surviving Winnebago. By 1670, it appears they had abandoned their territory around Green Bay and moved into mixed villages with Potawatomi, Fox, and Sauk Indians. Shortly thereafter, the tribe began to withdraw from Green Bay and settled further south and west, including the area around Lake Winnebago. As a tribe, members continued to rely upon hunting and large gardens to provide an adequate food supply, but their social customs and traditions had begun to change, in part due to intermarriage with other Native American tribes. For example, their settlement patterns became more dispersed and they moved on a seasonal basis.⁴

The movements of the Winnebago created a vacuum in the Green Bay area, which was filled by several groups of Algonquian-speaking tribes. Until the Iroquois drove them out, the Potawatomi had inhabited the western part of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. In 1642, the tribe relocated first to the Sault Ste. Marie area, then into Wisconsin via Lake Michigan, entering Green Bay and settling

²William Fletcher Thompson, gen. ed., *The History of Wisconsin*, 6 vols. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973-1988), vol. 1: *From Exploration to Statehood*, by Alice E. Smith, 124; H. Russell Austin, *The Wisconsin Story: The Building of a Vanguard State* (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Journal Co., 1948; rev. ed., 1964), 10-17; William A. Titus, *History of the Fox River Valley: Lake Winnebago and the Green Bay Region*, 3 vols. (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1930), 1:7-8; Mary A. O'Keefe, *The Story of the Fox River Valley of Wisconsin, 1634-1880* (Oshkosh, WI: Oshkosh Public Museum Auxiliary, 1931), 6-8.

³Nancy Oestreich Lurie, *Wisconsin Indians* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1980), 12-13; Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, 3 vols. (Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), vol. 1, Winnebago, 15/1-2.

⁴Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Winnebago, 15/2-3; Thompson, *History of Wisconsin*, 1:14.

at its base. According to French records, by 1658 there were three thousand Potawatomi, including seven hundred warriors, living in the area. Their settlements included a bustling village on the current site of Suamico, where fishing for sturgeon was an important trade activity. Unlike many Native American groups who resisted the incursion of European explorers into their territory, the Potawatomi began attempting to establish themselves as middlemen in the French-Indian fur trade as early as the 1660s. Although their attempts to monopolize trade with the French failed, the Potawatomi remained strong allies with them, at least in part because the French protected them from the Iroquois, and they could also avoid competing with other established traders such as the Ottawa tribe. Over the course of the eighteenth century, the Potawatomi settlements shifted toward southeastern Wisconsin, beginning a pattern of dispersal that led to the dissolution of the traditional Potawatomi form of social organization.⁵

Two more Algonquian-speaking groups in the area were the Fox and Sauk. The Fox, who were sometimes called the Outagamie, were also originally located in Michigan's Lower Peninsula. Their arrival date in Wisconsin is unknown, but between 1665-1666, the tribe moved to an area about thirty leagues from Green Bay, where they established a village of approximately six hundred cabins. Similar to the Potawatomi, the Fox attempted to monopolize the fur trade with the French. Their failure led to a series of conflicts that devastated the tribe. The Sauk, a tribe with close relations to the Fox, were reported to have settled in the northern part of Green Bay. Records show that like many other Indian groups in the area, they suffered from diminishing numbers around 1700. The loss in population may perhaps be explained by warfare and disease. In 1732, Fox Indians sought refuge from the French in the Sauk village, at which time the two tribes made a formal alliance. As a result, when French soldiers came in pursuit of the Fox in 1733, the Sauk offered their protection and repelled the attack but subsequently fled. Many Sauk had returned to the Green Bay area by 1735, and within two more years had reconciled with the French. However, within another decade, most of the Sauk had migrated to southern Wisconsin.⁶

The Menominee tribe took advantage of the Winnebago, Fox, and Sauk flights by expanding its territory into the deserted lands. Prior to these upheavals, the Menominee Indians had inhabited the area along the Menominee River and the west shore of Green Bay. This rather remote location initially meant few missionaries came into contact with them, resulting in a dearth of early recorded accounts of their way of life. Father Claude Allouez, a Jesuit missionary who lived in the Green Bay area for a number of years, left written accounts of his encounters with various Indian tribes, including the Menominee. Noting the small number of tribal members in their village, Allouez theorized that the Menominees' numbers had been decreased by warfare brought on by their attempts to repel incursions from other Algonquian tribes as the Winnebago began to withdraw from the area. The Menominee were very dependent on fishing, which was a source of food for all four seasons.

⁵Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Potawatomi, 12/1-2, 48.

⁶Ibid., Fox, 4/1, Sauk, 13/1-2.

In the more temperate months, they also gathered wild rice. Although the Menominees recovered from their population loss during the early years of French exploration, their traditional social organization succumbed. This was due to the transformative influence of the fur trade as they intermarried with other tribes and changed their village settlement patterns. In many ways, the French fur trade was an early, principal agent of the massive social and cultural transformations that all Native American tribes experienced during the contact period.⁷

French and British Exploration and Trading in Brown County

Economic concerns dictated a substantial amount of European exploration of North America, in terms of the areas that were explored, the methods each country used to explore and colonize, and the goals pursued by European rulers. The discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492 prompted most European powers to undertake their own expeditions. Even after the realization that the North and South American continents posed substantial barriers, an overriding objective for many countries was locating a convenient water route to the Far East. Although this effort was doomed to failure, it led the French to penetrate deeply into the heart of North America via the St. Lawrence River. Jacques Cartier is credited with discovering the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, and in 1535, he continued upriver and landed at the site that later formed the nucleus for the settlement of Montreal. However, although the French sailors found the New World to be bountiful in game and fish, France abandoned further exploration of the area for more than fifty years. Desirous of imitating the Spanish success in Central and South America, the French had hoped to discover similar mineral wealth in North America, but they found that, while plentiful fish and animal pelts were appealing, they were not sufficient to justify additional exploration or settlement without accompanying overt evidence of substantial mineral deposits.⁸

By the early 1600s, the French outlook had changed as other European nations continued to engage in highly lucrative exploratory efforts. In addition, many countries, such as England, had begun to attempt permanent colonization of the new territories, albeit with only limited success at that time. In 1603, France decided to rejoin Europe's exploration of the western hemisphere by returning to the region Cartier had discovered and claimed for France seventy years earlier. An expedition was formed and granted a monopoly on trading in the area now named New France. Samuel de Champlain, who later became governor of the region, was among the men who joined the expedition. From his foothold in Canada, Champlain encouraged young French explorers to continue traveling westward along the St. Lawrence in order to discover the extent of the resources available. Explorers were also encouraged to befriend the Indians by learning both their ways and languages, a development that would later mark the establishment of the second major objective of French

⁷Jack Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth: A Short History of Brown County, Wisconsin*, (Green Bay, WI: Brown County Historical Society, 1976), 2; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Historic Indians, 8/1-2.

⁸Thompson, gen. ed., *History of Wisconsin*, 1:3-4.

exploration, which was to proselytize and convert Native Americans to Christianity. Not incidentally, Champlain also believed such tactics would help foster good relations for the burgeoning fur trade between the French and Indians. Jean Nicolet, one of the most famous of these explorers to enact Champlain's dictates, left New France to venture deep for the first time into the Great Lakes region.⁹

In 1634, only fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Nicolet became the first European known to set foot in Wisconsin and, more specifically, in present-day Brown County. His destination resulted in part from other tribes' references to the Winnebago as the "People of the Sea," a term that led Champlain to believe they could be the Chinese. He therefore commissioned Nicolet to seek out these people in hopes of discovering the long-sought riches of the Far East. Nicolet's expectation of arriving in China likely explains his manner of dress upon arriving in the Green Bay area. Another man traveling with Nicolet recorded the following description of Nicolet's landing and first meeting with local Indians:

They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they perceive him than the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands--for thus they called the two pistols that he held. The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, and they assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least six score beavers. The peace was concluded; he returned to the Hurons, and some time later to the Three Rivers.

Nicolet's faulty expectations had ample precedent; upon his initial encounter of the inhabitants of the West Indies, Christopher Columbus mistakenly believed he had reached India. In much the same manner, Nicolet had not achieved his goal of reaching China, but instead had established relations with yet another Native American tribe in a region with natural resources as abundant as most of the territory the French had already claimed.¹⁰

Despite the failure to secure the long-held goal of economic wealth through discovery of a passage to the Orient, additional French explorers soon arrived in New France. By the 1620s, the second motivating force for French ventures in North America began to emerge fully as the first missionaries reached Quebec. These missionaries were Jesuits who lived among the Indians to learn their cultures in order to begin converting them to Christianity. Such work was both demanding and halting, and as a result, more than thirty years passed before the first missionary, Claude Allouez, ventured to the remote Brown County area with the intention of remaining permanently. In 1669, Allouez, a Jesuit priest, sought to create a mission with the dual purpose of facilitating trade and

⁹Ibid., 1:1, 4-5; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Fur Trade 2/1.

¹⁰Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 1-2; Thompson, gen. ed., *History of Wisconsin*, 1:8-9 (includes quoted material).

proselytizing Indians. He built the St. Francis Xavier mission at the DePere Rapids on the Fox River in 1671, and thus established a social and trade center that existed for more than fifty years. Though his success with converting Indians remained to be seen, the mission did act as a locus for the growing French fur-trading business. To accompany the mission, the French therefore built Fort St. Francis on the west bank of the Fox River in 1717.¹¹

As the French presence in the Fox River Valley expanded in the late 1600s, the Fox Indians began to resist cooperating. In 1697, the French government decided to abandon and raze its fur-trading and military posts in the upper Great Lakes region as the profitability of the fur trade declined. As a result, fur traders began to leave the region as well. In French missionaries' eyes, the traders had had an unwelcome influence on local tribes, and they now looked forward to the opportunity to work with the Indians without distraction. At this time, the French persuaded the Fox Indians to relocate to Detroit, where the Fox began to flaunt their trade ties with France's arch-competitor in the region, the English. In 1711, following an attack on a Fox hunting party by the Ottawa, the Fox chose to retaliate against the French, touching off a series of armed conflicts known as the Fox Wars. The Fox formed a coalition with the Sauk and Kickapoo and continued a campaign of aggression against both the French and rival tribes who supported them.¹²

In 1727, the arrival of General Beauharnois, Canada's new governor, led to an escalation of French aggression toward the Fox tribe. By 1730, the Fox were attempting to avoid French persecution by fleeing to New York, but the French and their Indian allies pursued them relentlessly. Following a siege and armed conflict, only a few hundred Fox managed to escape back to Wisconsin. Around 1732, the Fox War Chief and three other chiefs surrendered, but in September 1733, French Captain Villiers was ordered to kill all of the remaining Fox, who at that time were staying with the Sauk. Following yet another battle, the surviving Indians from both tribes retreated to Illinois, where they were able to establish peaceful relations with the French once more in 1737.¹³

The Fox Wars had hindered further development in Wisconsin and while the French struggled to maintain their hegemony in the Great Lakes Region, the English made increasing inroads into the territory. The English offered cheaper and higher quality goods to trade with the Indians. To counter this threat, the French traders arranged public displays of French authority intended both to impress and intimidate the Indians in order to shore up their trade relations. However, the French could not prevent the fall of Quebec to the British in 1759 and, for the first time in 126 years, French rule ceased in the Northwest. In Wisconsin, the remaining French traders soon lost their appeal. They no longer held persuasive authority nor did they offer the most favorable trade arrangements.

¹¹Thompson, gen. Ed., *History of Wisconsin*, 1:11; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 2.

¹²Thompson, *History of Wisconsin*, 1:43-45; Charles D. Goff, *Governmental Agents in the Fox Valley Wilderness* (Oshkosh, WI: University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh, 1979), 2-7.

¹³Goff, *Governmental Agents*, 7-12.

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, most French traders left Wisconsin, following the Mississippi River further south to St. Louis and eventually on to New Orleans. The French who did stay in the area merged their businesses with the English, and later the Yankee traders.¹⁴

Unlike the French, the British activity in the Brown County area was purely economic. They exhibited little interest in converting Native Americans to Christianity, but they were eager to expand trade relations with Indians. As time went on and more English settlers moved further into the North American continent, they would also prove to be less tolerant of co-existence with Indians. This attitude would lead to the removal of numerous tribes, including most of those in Wisconsin. The British also established a trade system that differed markedly from that of the French. They created new trade centers, with three focal points at Detroit, Grand Portage, and Mackinac. More locally, the British used Green Bay and La Pointe as supply bases. Unlike the French system, Indians were allowed to bring their fur trades to local sights rather than the major centers. The British also discouraged the exercise of giving gifts to Indians, a practice regarded as tantamount to bribery. With the British in control, more traders than ever before arrived in the area. These traders quickly began to spread word back East about the virgin forests, ample water supplies, and fertile land to be had in the Brown County area. Such news soon lured additional, permanent settlers, such as Charles de Langlade.¹⁵

Euro-American Settlement and Development of Brown County

Early Pioneers

In 1765, Charles de Langlade and his family moved to the Brown County region, where he established the nucleus of the permanent settlement known as La Baye. Langlade has been called the first white settler in Wisconsin, although his mother's brother was an Ottawa war chief. He also fought with the Indians against the British in the French and Indian War. His Native American heritage facilitated good relations with nearby Indian tribes, and his presence helped additional settlers move into the area without encountering serious obstacles. Langlade himself brought in settlers to help him manage his fur trading business, and some of these went on to occupy important positions in the fledgling community. One such employee was Pierre Grignon, who later married Langlade's daughter. Their sons went on to settle other areas across Wisconsin. Jacques Porlier, a member of a prestigious Montreal family, was brought to the area by Pierre Grignon to tutor his children. Porlier later married a local woman and, after the American Revolution, he became a judge in the territory that now belonged to the U.S. John Lawe, the first non-French, non-Catholic resident

¹⁴Goff, *Governmental Agents*, 2; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Fur Trade, 2/2-3; Historic Indians 13/2.

¹⁵Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Fur Trade, 3/1; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 3.

of La Baye, was brought to the area in 1790 by his uncle, Jacob Franks, and later succeeded his uncle in managing the family's trading company.¹⁶

Together these settlers established an autonomous community. Its remote location made it inconvenient for the British and, later, the Americans to influence their affairs. At the same time, their advantageous location at the southern tip of Green Bay allowed them to monopolize the fur trade in Wisconsin's interior. However, they sent most of their children to Canada for schooling, and even after the American Revolution, the settlers of Brown County continued to regard themselves as Canadian. One reason for this sentiment can be traced to the continued British presence in the region until 1796. In addition, in subsequent decades, the Americans were often preoccupied with other internal issues to monitor the Brown County region. The area's isolation did not begin to erode until the 1810s, when American forces arrived to claim the ruins of the British fort Edward Augustus, and built Fort Howard in its place.¹⁷

Fort Howard

Colonel John Miller led the expedition that announced formal U.S. presence in the Brown County area. On 16 July 1816, he brought with him into Green Bay three schooners loaded with U.S. troops. John Bowyer, an Indian agent who preceded the expedition, informed the settlers of La Baye of the pending arrival of American forces in order to forestall possible resistance. This was not an unlikely possibility, given that the settlers had supported the British in the recently concluded War of 1812. Despite these concerns, the American soldiers were greeted peaceably, and without hindrance, they erected Fort Howard on the site of the deserted French and British forts. Fort Howard was named after General Benjamin Howard, who was killed while commanding the Western Department in 1812. This new installation soon came to serve as the center of community life in the Green Bay area. The presence of American soldiers insured the safety of settlers from potential Indian attacks, and the fort provided its own doctors, schools, churches, and social life for the soldiers and their families who were stationed there. In addition, Fort Howard functioned as a central location for market trading of farm produce, and supplying the fort initiated the first series of regular communications between Green Bay and the East. In 1820, the side-wheeler steamboat *Walk-in-the-Water* made its first visit to the area.¹⁸

Organizational Development

By 1818, Brown County had been formally organized within the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory.

¹⁶Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 3-4.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 4-6, 8; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Fur Trade, 3/2.

¹⁸*History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), 94; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 7-8.

Though Fort Howard served very little strategic value in military terms, it encouraged additional settlement of the region by Americans. Most of these new settlers came from New England and New York, where affordable, fertile land had become increasingly scarce. They were primarily young, single men intent on achieving material success. By 1824, many of the men who played significant political and social roles in Brown County's early history were in the area. They included James Duane Doty (federal judge), Daniel Whitney (founder of Green Bay), William Dickinson (founder of De Pere), Henry S. Baird (attorney), and Morgan L. Martin (political leader).¹⁹

Easterners brought with them their Yankee experience of law, order, and social structure, and applied those principles to the establishment of Brown County. Henry S. Baird, who is known as the "Father of the Wisconsin Bar," was one such individual. The first practicing attorney in Wisconsin, Baird was a leading organizer of the State Bar Association. Another man who proved to be instrumental in the establishment of American civil law in the county was James Duane Doty. Only twenty-three when he convened his first court in 1824, Doty eventually became a territorial delegate to Congress and a territorial governor. Upon Wisconsin's entry into the Union in 1848, he served as a U.S. congressman. Morgan L. Martin was also an important player in early Brown County history. A lawyer, land-speculator, politician, and judge, he also served as a territorial delegate, at which time he introduced the Enabling Act in Congress that allowed Wisconsin to join the United States. Martin also helped to author the Constitution of Wisconsin.²⁰

During this time, Brown County was being transformed from a wilderness outpost into a series of developing communities around Green Bay and Fort Howard. One such community was Menomineeville, also known as Shantytown. In 1824, John Lawe, who owned most of the land in the area, was persuaded by Judge James Doty to create a planned village. In return, Doty managed to convince the Michigan Territory officials to name it as the county seat. Five years later in 1829, Daniel Whitney platted the village of Navarino between the two rivers in the present-day city of Green Bay. Further settlement was encouraged by the construction of a military road between the forts at Navarino and Prairie du Chien. Navarino was also the first site for mail delivery in Brown County. The mail route, established between Navarino and Chicago in 1832, required a full month for one man to traverse on foot.²¹

John Jacob Astor, the magnate who owned the American Fur Company, also had a hand in Brown County's settlement. In 1834, again with Doty's involvement, he platted the village of Astor just south of Navarino, which happened to be the project of Doty's business rival, Daniel Whitney. In the meantime, William Dickinson platted the village of DePere at the Fox River Rapids in 1835.

¹⁹Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 8.

²⁰*Ibid.*, 9-10.

²¹*Ibid.*, 9-11, 14.

The developers of DePere, Astor, and Navarino next competed against one other to get the county seat moved to their location. A referendum was issued in April, 1837 to decide the issue, at which time DePere won the privilege of being the center of Brown County's government. Not until after the financial Panic of 1837 did Doty's Astor and Whitney's Navarino set aside their rivalry and combine to form the borough of Green Bay. Morgan Martin served as its first president.²²

Immigration

After Michigan became a state in 1836, Wisconsin was organized as a separate territory, thus placing it on the route to statehood as well. However, despite the vigorous campaign to develop settlements in Brown County during the 1820s and 1830s, the county's population continued to grow slowly, especially in comparison with the southwestern part of the territory, where the discovery of lead ore deposits fueled rapid settlement. The census of 1820 showed the presence of only 290 white civilians and 585 soldiers in Brown County. The following 1830 census accounted for a scant increase of 279 persons: the civilian population had risen to 680, while the garrison of soldiers decreased to 474. Not until the 1830s did the county's population begin to increase substantially, when a series of Indian treaties opened up additional territory to American occupation. Still, settlement continued to be hindered by the difficulty of penetrating the dense forests that blanketed northern Wisconsin. Most settlers used the rivers to navigate their way into new lands, but once they arrived at their destination, they faced the laborious task of clearing land before they could build homes and begin cultivating crops.²³

By the 1840s, however, European immigration was becoming increasingly apparent in Brown County and helped to put an end to the dearth of population. Many German immigrants in particular were fleeing from government repression instituted in the wake of the 1848 European revolutions. Other ethnic groups, such as the Belgians, Dutch, Irish, and Scandinavians, also poured into Wisconsin. For example, in 1840, only 18,139 inhabitants lived within the current borders of Wisconsin and most were native-born. Yet, in 1846, Wisconsin's population had risen to 155,277, and by 1850, it reached 305,309, and consisted mostly of European immigrants. As for Brown County, it had also experienced the effect of this influx of immigrants. In 1836, the population was 2,706, but in 1850--despite shrinking boundaries as more counties were created from Brown's original land area--the population in the county had increased to 6,215. Immigrant settlers contributed greatly to this growth, to the degree that, by 1890, there were a number of ethnic groups with notable concentrations in Brown County, including Swedes, Poles, Danes, Dutch, and Belgians. Indeed, Brown County was one of two counties in the state with the largest concentration of Dutch

²²Ibid., 11-13; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 103.

²³Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 9-11.

settlers at that time, and also was home to Wisconsin's largest number of Belgians.²⁴

After the turn of the century, immigration to the U. S. began to decrease in the face of rising nativist sentiments and anti-immigrant public opinion. By the 1920s, the flow of immigrants had been reduced to a trickle and would never return to late-nineteenth century levels. Nevertheless, Brown County's immigrants created a cultural and social legacy that continued to shape community life for decades. Evidence of immigrants' various cultural and ethnic traditions remains especially apparent in the vernacular architecture of farmsteads and in the late-nineteenth century shift in agriculture from livestock and cash crops to dairy farming, an emphasis that endures today. In addition, immigrant labor fueled industries, such as fishing, lumbering, and paper milling, and the construction of the railroad networks that marked the beginning of large-scale industrialization in Brown County.

Industrial and Agricultural Modernization

The Fox-Wisconsin Waterway represented the first major internal improvement undertaken in Wisconsin. Separated by slightly more than a mile of land, the two rivers, if linked via canal, could provide a direct route from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi, and thus bind the eastern and western sections of the country in a transportation and commercial network of potentially national significance. For Brown County, the project posed additional importance as it would place Green Bay in a prime location to act as a gateway both to the East and West in terms of trade. Initially proposed in 1839--when waterways still served as the foremost mode of transportation in the U.S.--the Fox-Wisconsin project was plagued by financial difficulty and political machinations for more than two decades. Although it was finally completed in 1856, the waterway never realized its promoters' expectations. Canal construction was a notoriously hazardous and expensive undertaking, and despite several outstanding successes, such as the Erie Canal, such projects rarely generated sufficient revenue to justify their expense. The Fox-Wisconsin Waterway continued to operate for almost one hundred years, and in that time passed through a succession of owners, including state government, private investors, and, finally, the federal government. In that time, it was abandoned in stages, beginning with the Wisconsin portion in 1886, thus ending the concept of a through system of transportation from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. Abandonment culminated with the Upper Fox in the 1950s when the Army Corps of Engineers ceased operations.²⁵

Aside from financial woes, perhaps the greatest factor in the failure of the canal can be traced to the emergence of railroads. By the 1850s, the national landscape was littered with bankrupted canal

²⁴Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Settlement, 2/13, 4/9-10, 6/15-16, 7/7; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 15, 21-23.

²⁵Deborah B. Martin, *History of Brown County, Wisconsin*, 2 vols. (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1913), 1:173-180; Fred L. Holmes, *Wisconsin: Stability, Progress, Beauty* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1946), 1:406-7.

projects similar to the Fox-Wisconsin, but, at any rate, it had become increasingly clear to many observers that railroads would soon supplant rivers as the preferred mode of transportation. The Civil War postponed the inevitable for a few years, but by the late 1860s, railroad construction proceeded at an astonishing rate. Railroads soon criss-crossed the country, and in the process pulled countless isolated communities into a national communication, transportation, and commercial network, opened vast new markets for locally produced goods, and thus transformed industrial development in areas such as Brown County. By the dawn of the twentieth century, the railroad's effect had been felt in fishing, lumbering, and agriculture.

Fishing

Brown County possessed a wealth of water resources, including the Fox River, a large waterway emptying into Green Bay, and numerous smaller rivers, such as the Suamico, Neshota, and East Rivers, and streams. The county also was located on the southernmost edge of Green Bay, which provided direct access to the Great Lakes. As a result, early in the county's history local residents came to rely on the fishing industry as an important economic activity. For centuries, fishing had been a crucial source of sustenance for Indian tribes in the area; in early years of European settlement, the Indians' methods were mimicked by individual fur traders, who soon recognized the potential for profits as well as an ample food supply. These traders quickly organized small fishing companies, employing networks of white and Indian fishermen to begin harvesting the abundant resource. With little difficulty, these companies reached a much larger scale than anything before attempted. According to an 1840 census, Brown County (including present-day Door, Kewaunee, and Oconto counties as well) produced 2,316 barrels of fish, which mostly went toward meeting local market demands. Thus, fishing was among the earliest successful commercial enterprises in the region.²⁶

In the post-Civil War era, fishing benefitted from the expansion of railroad systems. This was the case with other early industries in Brown County. Exports rapidly increased to reach more than 700 tons in 1888, and carloads of fish packed in ice were shipped to Chicago on a daily basis. Carp, herring, whitefish, trout, pike, catfish, and bass were among the varieties exported from Brown County. Within a few decades, overfishing began to cause declines in yields, and by the turn of the century, the state had resorted to using hatcheries to maintain adequate stocks. As a result, fishing achieved neither the scale or influence in Wisconsin's economy that the lumber industry assumed in the same period. Other industrial concerns, such as grain elevators, flour mills, and coal docks moved into waterfront space, thus squeezing out the failing fisheries. Immigrant fishermen, such as Norwegians and Scandinavians, began to relocate, taking with them most of the remaining commercial fishing enterprises. Improvements in technology, including refrigeration and truck transportation, briefly revived production; but, severe environmental factors involving pollution, the intrusion of non-native marine species, depletion of native species, and intense competition from

²⁶Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:327-28; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 18/1-2.

coastal and foreign fisheries, combined to stifle the resurgence of commercial fishing in Brown County. Today, fishing maintains a very low level of activity in the county, a vestigial reminder of the wealth of natural resources once present in its waterways.²⁷

Lumber Industry

In a similar vein, decades of intensive hunting had reduced the population of fur-bearing animals in Brown County by the mid- to late 1800s, and expanding settlements began to destroy habitats for those remaining. The maturing economy of the United States and simple changes in fashion also contributed to the gradual decline of the fur trade. Yet these factors also propelled the development of a new industry to power the county's economy: lumbering. Hundreds of newly arrived settlers needed to clear their land for agriculture, and they found a ready market for their lumber in the Great Plains territories, where trees were scarce and homesteaders were forced to turn to external sources for building supplies. By 1847, lumber valued at more than \$100,000 was being shipped out of Green Bay annually. The November 1856 issue of *The Advocate* characterized the building spree in the West as the greatest in history.²⁸

Brown County's wealth of waterways further assisted in the development of the lumber industry. Most communities had been established alongside rivers and streams because in the early years of settlement those had been the most convenient means of transportation. As settlers spread from these areas into the virgin forest, the waterways came to serve an additional two-fold purpose. Logs could be floated downstream to water powered sawmills for processing. The finished boards were then taken by boat to the harbor at Green Bay. An offshoot industry of lumber production was shingle mills. By the end of the 1860s, Wisconsin had become the largest shingle manufacturing state in the United States, with an estimated 8.06 million shingles produced. Brown County contributed to more than half of that amount. Also during this time, several companies established blast furnaces in DePere that consumed an estimated twelve thousand cords of wood annually in the production of iron. The success of these companies, which employed 150 men and fifty teams, helped to increase DePere's population from 1,500 to 5,000 in just a few years.²⁹

The Civil War increased demand for lumber as hundreds of communities sought to rebuild. Wartime tactics had also proven the unmatched utility of the railroad, and thousands of miles of road were soon under construction, creating a vast national transportation network unlike any previously developed in the U.S. As was the case with fishing in Brown County, railroads transformed the lumber industry, but to an even greater extent. For the first time, natural resources located further

²⁷Martin, *History of Brown County*, 172; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 18/3.

²⁸Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 20-21, 27-28, 30.

²⁹Frederick Merk, *Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade*, (Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society, 1916), 78; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:232.

north and west were made accessible. Trains also allowed the lumber harvested in Brown County to reach outside markets rapidly and with little regard for weather conditions. A number of quickly established railroads operated in Wisconsin in the late 1800s, often merging and absorbing one another with such frequency that tracing the lineage of each can be difficult. However, in Brown County, two of the most influential railroads also proved to be among the longest lived: the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.³⁰

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway was established in 1859 as the successor to the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac line. The company soon began to purchase other railroads, such as the Galena & Chicago Union and the Beloit & Madison railroads, or to gain controlling interest in companies such as the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island, and the Chicago & Milwaukee. Along similar lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had its origins in the early 1860s, when Milwaukee banker Alexander Mitchell combined some smaller collapsed company lines. Mitchell had been a director of the Milwaukee & Mississippi, created by fellow Milwaukeean Byron Kilbourn. The latter line, which became the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien after legislative corruption led to the liquidation of Kilbourn's company in 1859, was one Mitchell eventually incorporated into his new venture. By 1874, Mitchell's Milwaukee-based line was referred to as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.³¹

Both lines passed through Brown County en route to Green Bay, which had become a regional distribution center by the mid-1800s. Unlike communities such as Shawano or Oshkosh, Green Bay did not depend upon a single industry. Instead, Green Bay's strategic geographic location enabled the city to continue to act as a gateway from the Great Lakes to the interior of Wisconsin (and, between the 1860s and 1930, to the Mississippi River via the financially troubled Fox-Wisconsin Waterway). The city both exported locally produced lumber, manufactured, and agricultural goods, and imported and distributed necessary supplies and machinery. This status helped the city to attract railroad lines which initially were intended to supplement the existing waterway transportation routes. When it became apparent that railroads would instead supplant waterways as the major transportation network in the U.S., Green Bay stood poised to maintain its position as a center for trade, communication, and commerce. Meanwhile, small crossroads communities throughout Brown County constructed mills that helped to stimulate Green Bay's growth. These small communities harnessed water power to manufacture such products as lumber, shingles, flour, and farm implements. In fact, by 1860 every community which had a stream with enough power to turn a wheel possessed a sawmill or a gristmill. Many of these mills continued to operate into the first

³⁰Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 5/6, 5/11; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 101.

³¹Thompson, gen. ed., *The History of Wisconsin*, 2:381-82; John W. Cary, *The Organization and History of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company* (Milwaukee: Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, 1893), 5-9; Patrick C. Dorin, foreword, *The Milwaukee Road East: America's Resourceful Railroad* (Seattle: Superior Publishing Company, 1978), 11-12, 20-25; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Transportation, 6-1.

decades of the twentieth century and some even were converted to paper mills.³²

Paper Milling

Late in the 1800s, paper milling also came to play a significant role in Brown County's economic development. The county's pattern of drawing raw materials for industrial development from its forests began with the fur trade, continued with the lumber industry, and entered a third stage with paper milling. Each one evolved during the decline of its predecessor. By the 1870s, the forests were becoming depleted and the lumber industry was gradually moving both north and west of the borders of Brown County. Devastating forest fires in Brown County in 1871 further contributed to the decline of the industry. Periodic depressions in the late 1800s bankrupted the blast furnaces in DePere, putting an end to the iron industry in Brown County at approximately the same time the lumber industry entered its final decline. Yet at this time, paper milling emerged as a new, viable industry. Wisconsin--and Brown County in particular--were ideal sights for the paper industry. Brown County possessed the essential components for its success: abundant water sources, raw materials, ample power supply, and access to major markets. Thus, in 1895, Fred Hollman, the president of the local Commercial Club, convinced John Hoberg to move his paper mill from Kaukauna to Green Bay. With less than a dozen workers and one machine, this venture sparked the beginning of a new industry in the county. By the early part of the twentieth century, two new paper mills, the Fort Howard Paper Company and Northern Paper Company, were in place in Brown County. The latter was the largest manufacturer of tissue paper in the nation by 1920. Manufacturing of pulp also became a major industry in the late nineteenth century after ground-wood pulp was invented by two businessmen from Appleton. This process used hemlock, balsam, and fir trees, which remained plentiful because they had not been deemed useful to the lumber industry.³³

The dramatic success of paper milling in Wisconsin led quickly to a growing scarcity of suitable trees in the state's already denuded forests. By the early 1900s, the concept of scientific reforestation had been developed, and companies began to experiment with using tree farms and nurseries as a means to replant woodlands in order to provide for future supplies of raw materials. In 1925, the Nekoosa-Edwards Company implemented the first industrial program for scientific forestry management in the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, Wisconsin's paper mills had experienced a serious setback in 1911 when federal tariffs on Canadian paper products were lifted and they faced stiff competition in the production of newsprint quality paper. They responded by shifting production to specialty products such as tissues, napkins, crepe, mimeograph stock, and high-quality writing papers. Post-World War II environmental constraints led the industry to develop techniques

³²Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 35; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 1/1.

³³Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:232; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 20, 43, 46, 57; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 6/1, 6/3.

to minimize pollution and conserve resources, but paper milling continued to be an important component of Brown County's economy in subsequent decades.³⁴

The fur trade, fishing, lumber, and paper milling industries had helped to shape the development of many communities in Brown County, in terms of their orientation toward geographic location, local topographical features, and street layout. Many settlements in the county were established alongside rivers or streams, first for ease of transportation, then later for the water power needed for saw and shingle mills. The fishing and lumber industries also encouraged the growth of railroad systems in the county, and more than a few communities received an additional economic boost by serving as depot stops on railroad routes. But finally, for most of Brown County's small settlements, agriculture became their economic mainstay from the late nineteenth through much of the twentieth century. In short, over the course of the 1800s, hamlets that had grown around frontier trading posts, sawmills, or a train depot, found an additional, equally essential function in acting as service centers for the farmers who came to constitute the majority of the rural population. In addition, Brown County's agricultural success also was owed in part to the presence of the transportation network, particularly railroads, by which local farmers could ship their produce to market. The fur trade, lumbering, and milling had been instrumental to the development of those shipping routes in the county.

Agriculture

As settlement of Brown County progressed, more and more of its land area was given over to agriculture. In 1850, 50,963 acres were categorized as farmland. This amount had increased to 301,519 acres by 1910 and reached 315,072 acres in 1945. The value of farm land and buildings had increased fourteen-fold, from \$2.65 million in 1870 to more than \$30.64 million in 1945, and farm implements and machinery rose from \$93,275 in 1870 to more than \$6.1 million in 1945. Agriculture in Brown County passed through three stages: wheat cultivation, livestock and feed cultivation, and dairying. Small communities in the county met the needs of farmers by providing shipping points for produce and central locations for the later establishment of creameries and cheese factories that processed dairy farmers' milk into marketable products. In the 1800s, both the lumber industry and paper milling literally helped to clear the way for the growth of farming in Brown County, as vast swaths of land were stripped of their timber resources. Settlers soon discovered that the soil was particularly suited to growing wheat. J.M. Smith, Esq., wrote,

In most of the county the soil is a dark loam with a red clay subsoil. This clay is so intermingled with fine limestone pebbles that it is often, and in some places impossible to get clay sufficiently free from them to make good bricks. This of course indicates what is really the fact, that it is not only a good wheat soil, but a lasting one.³⁵

³⁴Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Industry, 6/5-8.

³⁵*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture, 1848-1948* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting

Early settlers in Brown County chose wheat because it was easy to grow and required little initial investment. Cultivation of wheat followed a northwesterly progression, as successive waves of settlers penetrated the interior of Wisconsin and utilized the crop in the early years of their homesteading. In the years leading up to the Civil War, Brown County was producing 60,000 bushels of wheat a year. This production volume was due to developments in farming equipment which made growing and harvesting easier. However, when grown for multiple years, wheat can deplete the soil of nitrogen, an important nutrient. This was one of the reasons wheat production peaked in Wisconsin in 1860 but began to decline thereafter. The additional settlement of more productive land in Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas soon caused the price of wheat to decrease and by the early 1870s, the profitability of growing wheat in Wisconsin had irreversibly diminished.³⁶

In Brown County, the next major agricultural trend involved feed crop and grain cultivation. Much of the cropland in the region came to be used to grow feed such as oats, hay, and corn. These were not suitable as cash crops, but they proved to be essential to the success of raising livestock, which replaced wheat as the mainstay of Brown County farmers' economic stability. Concomitant to this development, dairy farming assumed its leading role in the county's agricultural economy. Through the 1860s, the dairy industry had been seen as only a minor function of farm life. Typically, tasks such as milking cows and making butter or cheese were performed by farm women; but, when the bottom dropped out of the wheat market, farmers increasingly turned to dairying as a source for marketable products. The demand for cheese and dairy products rose dramatically during and after the Civil War, and in subsequent years, developments and innovations in the industry helped to make dairying a more profitable venture. For example, improvements in breeding and technological discoveries associated with production improved the quality and reputation of the local dairy products.³⁷

Production of dairy products increased steadily for the next several decades. In 1871, refrigerator railroad cars allowed Midwestern dairy products to be transported to East Coast markets, thus expanding economic opportunities for dairy farmers and stimulating additional expansion. Factory butter production ranged from just over a half-million pounds in 1885 up to 5.6 million pounds in 1925. By this time, competition from oleomargarine began to cut significantly into profitability, after which production declined to just over two million pounds in 1947. Increasing more dramatically, factory cheese production went from over 683,000 pounds in 1885 to more than 20.26 million pounds in 1947. Numerous local cheese factories sprang up in crossroads communities

Service, 1948), 87-88; Bella French, ed., *The American Sketch Book*, 3 vols. (Green Bay: The American Sketch Book Company Publishers, 1876), 3:260.

³⁶French, ed., *The American Sketch Book*, 3:258; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 28; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Agriculture, 1/1, 2/1-3.

³⁷Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Agriculture, 1/1, 5/1, 9/1-2, 10/1, 11/1.

scattered across Brown County. Available statistics indicate the presence of forty-five such factories in 1947, which was a decline from the fifty-six factories in operation in 1932. However, cheese factories still demonstrated a substantial presence in the county. In 1915, Wisconsin had been recognized as the leading dairy state in the nation, a designation it continues to hold. As the above statistics demonstrate, Brown County has historically played an active role in creating that identity.³⁸

Today, one of the main issues affecting Brown County and its agricultural element is urban sprawl. In 1946 there were more than 3,000 farms in the county; by 1976, that number had decreased to only 1,400, and in 1996 had dwindled to 1,290 farms with an average size of 175 acres. A total of approximately 226,000 acres remained in agricultural production in Brown County in 1996, ranking the county thirty-sixth among Wisconsin's seventy-two counties for total farm acreage. Developments in farm methods and machinery have allowed production numbers to be unaffected by the drop in farms, but cities such as Green Bay have expanded to incorporate smaller villages and crossroads communities into its suburbs, thus removing a steadily increasing amount of land from agricultural production. Changes in the county's agricultural economy will necessarily lead to adjustments in the roles hamlets and villages have traditionally played in serving local farmers. Exactly how those adjustments will be manifested remains to be seen. A consideration of the activities traditionally carried out in hamlets and villages may provide some insight into the issue.³⁹

³⁸Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, eds., *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995), 117; *A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 110, 111, 108.

³⁹*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 87; *State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1997-1998*, 592.

CHAPTER 3

Introduction to Brown County Communities

Central Place Theory

The preceding chapter establishes the larger historical/developmental context of the approximately thirty-four communities located throughout the sixteen townships within Brown County. Aside from Green Bay and De Pere, which are the two cities in the county, the remaining communities represent three basic classifications of trade centers: hamlets, villages, and towns.⁴⁰ These categories stem from the so-called "Central Place Theory," developed by German geographer Walter Christaller during the 1930s. American sociologist C. J. Galpin was a predecessor in geographic studies, focusing upon rural communities in New York and Wisconsin. These pioneers explored the size and spacing of communities, offering a basic context that can be useful for understanding the levels of trade centers exhibited by the individual locales in Brown County.⁴¹

Briefly explained, the Central Place Theory maintains that a large central place "provides the hinterland with goods and services that are of high cost whereas low cost necessities would be supplied by local markets in the hinterland." This division in trade function reflects a hierarchy among central places, which is based upon specific business offerings in a community. There are essentially eight levels, ranging from the lowest level of "Hamlet" to the highest, referred to as "Metropolitan Wholesale Retail." These, in turn, can be roughly correlated to the four familiar locality classifications described above (hamlet, village, town, city). For example, Milwaukee is the only city in Wisconsin that can be designated as a "Metropolitan Wholesale Retail" center. As such, it offers at least five hundred establishments, ranging from convenience sales (gas stations, groceries, variety stores, hotels) to specialty businesses (antiques, florists) to wholesale ventures (professional service equipment, chemicals/paint). In comparison, Green Bay is also a city; however, it is a lower-order center designated as "Primary Wholesale Retail," featuring at least one hundred establishments reflective of convenience-, specialty-, and wholesale-level sales.⁴²

⁴⁰Note that the terminology "town" differs from "township." This report uses the former to refer to a civil or governmental unit that may include various smaller settlements found outside the limits of incorporated entities, such as cities and large villages. Township is used to designate the government-surveyed subdivision within a county and normally consists of thirty-six square miles. These meanings are derived from Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Government, 9/2 and *State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1997-1998* (Madison, WI: State of Wisconsin, 1997), 231.

⁴¹John E. Brush, "The Hierarchy of Central Places in Southwestern Wisconsin," *Geographical Review* 43 (1953): 380.

⁴²"Central Place Theory in Australia," Website designated under Central Place Theory, MelbPage, ILM,

It is perhaps not surprising that there is a tendency toward an inverse proportional relationship between hierarchical levels and the number of extant communities: descending through the hierarchy, often there are increasingly more communities representative of the lowest level. Population density is a factor; moreover, this phenomenon is a function of two concepts. First, central places each possess a threshold--"a minimum market needed to bring a city selling goods and services into existence and to keep it going." Second, a range is involved, representing "the average maximum distance people will travel to purchase goods and services." Applying all of these ideas to Brown County, its historically dispersed population has not been conducive to a large threshold supportive of a central place higher than a Primary Wholesale Retail center such as Green Bay, although recent population figures have begun to influence this tendency. With a total population of 212,448 persons, of which 164,783 are concentrated in the Green Bay urban area, in Brown County the issue of sprawl has begun to take on increasing significance to patterns of future development. However, currently the range between Green Bay and the rest of the county remains such that lower-level centers have sufficed for supplying low-cost necessities. Thus, Brown County continues to be effectively a collection of hamlets, villages, and towns demonstrative of key components of the Central Place Theory.⁴³

Specific Project-Related Communities and Application of Central Place Theory

The project at hand considers the following sixteen Brown County communities representative of nine townships: Bellevue, Bellevue Township; Kolb's Corner and Pine Grove, DePere Township; Shirley, Glenmore Township; Askeaton and Holland, Holland Township; Lark, Morrison, and Wayside, Morrison Township; Fontenoy and Langes Corners, New Denmark Township; Anston and Kunesh, Pittsfield Township; Flintville and Suamico, Suamico Township; and Greenleaf, Wrightstown Township. These communities reflect either the Hamlet or Minimum Convenience level--the two lowest rungs within the Central Place hierarchy. These levels correspond to the hamlet and village locality designations, respectively.⁴⁴

Based upon data collected during the 1950s, a hamlet is defined as the most elementary type of trade center, with a population range between twenty and three hundred. According to Professor of Geography John Brush, a hamlet consists of the following: "at least five residential structures or other buildings used for commercial or cultural purposes clustered within one-quarter of a mile

accessed 2 April 1998 (includes direct quotation); Ingolf Vogeler, et. al., *Wisconsin: A Geography* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986), 157-59; Brush, "Hierarchy of Central Places," 386.

⁴³Vogeler, *Wisconsin: A Geography*, 157, 159; "Central Place Theory in Australia"; "Central Place Theory," Website created by Ingolf Vogeler, March 1996, designated under UWEC geog111 Vogeler, accessed 2 April 1998 (includes quoted material); *State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1997-1998* (Madison, WI: State of Wisconsin, 1997), 726.

⁴⁴This report uses the term "village" to connote only *unincorporated* settlements offering a level of services paralleling the village classification within the Central Place model.

(linear distance), and...at least one but not more than nine retail and service units." Specifically, hamlets contain a general/grocery store and elementary school, while some may feature a tavern, gas station, and church.⁴⁵

As for a village, it typically can range from 115 to 1,415 residents and offers more commercial sales and services than a hamlet. Nevertheless, it is an "incomplete trade center," since professional services (including medical and dental) are not extensive, often limited to villages with populations over six hundred. Brush's work details how a village features at least ten retail and service establishments. Aside from including the general store, tavern, and gas station common in a hamlet, a village must provide four other sales-oriented enterprises, such as a car/farm implement dealership, lumber yard, hardware store, or feed mill. There are at least three service-oriented businesses, ranging from a bank to a post office. Other structures found in a village include churches, while a high school is almost standard. Rail service was probably more evident historically; however, truck transportation is more common in recent times. Its limits notwithstanding, a village represents what Brush concluded as a "significant center for the goods and services most frequently demanded by rural people."⁴⁶

It is necessary to reiterate that these descriptions are based upon communities and shops/services characteristic of post-World War II rural America. For this report, classification of settlements as they existed prior to this period relies upon terminology used in historic sources, ranging from business gazetteers to county histories. These designations roughly parallel the post-WWII classifications; however, strict application regarding the numbers of various shops/services does not correspond precisely in all cases. Similarly, there are exceptions to be made considering businesses historically common around 1900 (cheese factories and sawmills) but less prevalent by the mid-twentieth century, when more modern businesses are apparent (gas stations).

With the above parameters established, a fuller appreciation is possible concerning the sixteen communities that constitute the scope of this study. The following chapters are arranged geographically by community, as one travels from the southern to the northern end of Brown County.

⁴⁵Brush, "Hierarchy of Central Places," 380, 385-86.

⁴⁶Ibid., 385-86.

CHAPTER 4

Holland, Holland Township

Dutch immigrants settled southeastern Brown County in the 1840s, naming their community Franciscus Bosch. However, in 1852, when two new townships were carved from Wrightstown, the residents of Franciscus Bosch chose "Holland," an Anglicized name for their community. This commemorated both their homeland and their adopted country. Located twenty-two miles south of Green Bay, the village of Holland is in sections 34 and 35 in Holland Township.⁴⁷

Holland appears to have prospered in its early years. In 1879, the population of the village of Holland had reached five hundred. As was the case in other Brown County communities, agriculture and the railroad played important roles in its economic development. By the late 1870s, the Wisconsin Central Railway passed through Holland, allowing it to become a shipping center for farm products. The *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* listed twenty-four businesses in Holland that were typical of a low-level agricultural support center. These included three blacksmiths, two coopers, three general stores, a barrel manufacturer, wagonmaker, and sawmill. In addition, two masons and four carpenters/ builders were present.⁴⁸

However, by 1895, Holland's fortunes had declined precipitously. At some point, the village lost its railroad station, and the nearest station was now three miles north in Dundas. By this time, the population had shrunk to 175. The village still possessed a variety of commercial establishments, such as two hotels, a drug store, and saloon, in addition to traditional agricultural support businesses such as wagonmakers and blacksmiths, as well as a functioning post office. Within a few years, Holland's population decreased to only thirty, and only one wagonmaker and one general store remained, along with two hotel/saloons. The pattern of depopulation may have been linked to the loss of the railroad station in the village. Area farmers relied on the railroad to ship their produce and import necessary equipment, and thus had to conduct their business at the nearest station, regardless of the community in which it was located. The village began to rebound by 1927, at which time Holland was once more located on a railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Population had increased, to 236, and like so many small communities in Brown County, Holland had expanded its economic activities to include a cheese manufactory and creamery as well as a garage.⁴⁹

⁴⁷Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 24; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1879 (Milwaukee: William Hogg, 1879), 210.

⁴⁸*Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1879, 210.

⁴⁹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1895-1896* (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1895), 383; *Polk's*

Today, Holland retains the spatial arrangement of a crossroads community, surrounded by farmsteads. A cheese factory, church, and school can be found amid the residential neighborhoods.

Among the extant structures in Holland, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
St. Francis School (Brick)	4--- CTH Q	1923	29/3
St. Francis Church	4--- CTH Q	1899	29/5
St. Francis Rectory (Brick)	439 CTH Q	1917	29/4
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	304 CTH Q	1879	29/2
Stucco Gambrel-Roof Residence	466 Holland Ct	ca. 1920s	29/1
Farmstead with Brick Gabled El	643 ManCal Rd	ca. 1880	29/6, 7
White Clover Cheese Factory	CR D & CR Q	1907	29/8

CHAPTER 5

Askeaton, Holland Township

In 1849, the community of Askeaton was established in the eastern part of Holland Township. The founders were a group of Irish families, who named the settlement after a town in County Limerick, Ireland. They purchased much of the property from Hoel S. Wright, the founder of Wrightstown (Chapter 9). Dense virgin forests predominated in this area, and provided building materials for the settlement as the immigrants cleared the land to commence farming. Aside from the presence of forests, Askeaton's location along a branch of the East River provided the necessary water power for mills. In its early decades the community's economic life revolved around agriculture and lumbering.⁵⁰

As was the case with many Brown County communities, Askeaton appears to have benefitted from the large-scale construction of railroads that took place in Wisconsin in the latter half of the nineteenth century. According to the 1879 *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, Askeaton was located on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. By 1895, the hamlet had begun to function as a post office stop, although by this time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owned the nearby railroad line. Askeaton's population also appears to have peaked at two hundred during this decade, before beginning a precipitous decline that reached its nadir at fifty in 1907.⁵¹

Despite the fluctuations in its population, Askeaton has consistently functioned as a low-level service center for the surrounding agricultural area. For the benefit of area settlers' children, the first school in Askeaton was constructed in 1858 and was followed within a year by a second school in a more central location. Both of these schools were built of log, and in 1890 were replaced by a brick building. In 1916, yet another public school was constructed, after which local residents, who remained predominantly Catholic, used the 1890 school as a parochial school for first and second grades. The forms of commercial development that occurred in Askeaton also reflected its role as an agricultural service center. In 1895, the businesses listed in the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* included a general store, four saloons, a grocer, blacksmith, and two sawmills. The impact of dairying became evident by the turn of the century, when cheese factories and cattle dealers began to appear in the *Gazetteer* listings. Subsequent economic development continued to reflect the hamlet's dependence upon agriculture. Grain, hay, feed, and flour mills, general stores, and upwards

⁵⁰John F. Hart, *Askeaton...From the Old Sod...To the New* (s.l.:s.n., 1980?), 2. This source is on file at the Milwaukee Public Library. Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:309; *Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (Freeport, ME: Delorme, 1995), 55.

⁵¹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1879, 80; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1895-1896, 158; R.L. Polk & Co.'s *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1907-1908* (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1907), 197.

of five cheese factories operated in the community by the early 1920s. A stone quarry also operated in the area for at least ten years, beginning in 1907. In the meantime, St. Patrick's Church has demonstrated the enduring ethnic influence of Irish Catholicism on the community's cultural heritage.⁵²

Today, Askeaton consists of a cheese factory and a handful of farmhouses. Little other evidence of the historic crossroads community remains. Among the extant structures in Holland, the following resource was surveyed as it offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. See Chapter 20 for related thematic contexts.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Askeaton Butter and Cheese Factory	CTH Z & Old STH 57	1907	29/10

⁵²Hart, *Askeaton...From the Old Sod...To the New*, 2, 4; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 158; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 178; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 197; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1917-1918* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1917), 164; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1919-1920* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1919), 167.

CHAPTER 6

Wayside, Morrison Township

In 1854, Morrison Township was created from portions of Wrightstown and De Pere in the southern part of Brown County. Named for Alphonse Morrison, one of the earliest settlers in the region, the township encompassed densely forested land nourished by numerous small streams. The village of Wayside is located in sections 28, 33, and 34 of Morrison Township and is approximately twenty-two miles south of Green Bay. A cedar swamp also occupied approximately four sections of the township. Morrison sold his property in 1855 to Phillip Falck, who opened the township's first store and whose family continued to operate small businesses there for well over a century. The first sawmills in the township were built by 1858, but in 1871, the devastating series of fires that swept large areas of Brown, Kewaunee, and Door Counties impacted Morrison Township as well. The wall of flames was said to be upwards of twelve miles wide and was spread by self-created winds of hurricane force.⁵³

Unlike many Brown County communities, Wayside did not sit alongside a railroad track, nor was it convenient to a river of significant size. In spite of these limitations, the hamlet developed a fairly diverse commercial base. Its status as a low-level service center for the surrounding agricultural area was enhanced by its relative isolation. Wayside also received a post office in the 1860s. Soon thereafter, the community began to grow, with the addition of a blacksmith shop, shoemaker, wagon shop, and cheese factory in the 1870s. A physician set up practice in 1885, and another growth spurt came in the 1890s, as a tavern/hotel, tavern/dance hall, harness shop, hardware store/sheet metal shop, flour and feed mill, and grocery store/meat market were established. In 1895, the nearest banking point was in De Pere, fifteen miles distant, and the nearest shipping point, located in Grimms, was eight miles away. However, local farmers needed a more convenient locale for everyday needs, and Wayside clearly survived by providing these services.⁵⁴

In the early decades of the twentieth century, Wayside's commercial base expanded, to include a state bank, tin smith, planing mill, and cheese vat manufacturer, as well as service-oriented enterprises such as a veterinary surgeon, barber, and photographer; telephone service arrived in 1908. The automobile era prompted additional diversification in the 1920s, with the establishment of a garage and automobile supplies store in the hamlet. Wayside also continued to maintain businesses

⁵³Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:316-17; *Land Atlas & Plat Book, Brown County Wisconsin, 1995* (Rockford, IL: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1995), 12; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 1094; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:282; "Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," (s.l.: s.n., 1980), 1. This source is in file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 39.

⁵⁴"Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," 23-28; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 1094.

such as wagonmakers, harnessmakers, and blacksmiths. Wayside's population peaked at four hundred in the 1910s.⁵⁵

Today, Wayside consists of two eating and drinking establishments, a bank, and the municipal Wayside Firemen's Park. No other commercial establishments are currently in operation, and the crossroads community continues to be surrounded by farmsteads.

Among the extant structures in Wayside, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Farmstead with Clapboard Gabled Ell	8167 CTH G	ca. 1890s	29/15, 17
Pavilion (Wayside Firemen's Park)	8119 CTH G	ca. 1935	29/19
Rogne's Log Cabin Tavern	CTH G & CTH W	ca. 1930	29/20
Clapboard Truncated Hip-Roof House	827- CTH W	ca. 1905	29/21, 22
Brick Bank	8269 CTH W	1911	29/24
Clapboard Store	8268 CTH W	ca. 1905	29/23
Brick Truncated Hip-Roof House	8256 CTH W	Late 1880s	29/26
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	82-- CTH W	ca. 1890	29/34
Farmstead with Queen Anne House	4304 Kings Rd	ca. 1903	29/14, 18
Board Blacksmith Shop?	37-- Wayside Rd	ca. 1890	29/30
J. J. Hoffman's Harness Shop	3737 Wayside Rd	1910	29/29
Clapboard Front Gable Residence	3732 Wayside Rd	ca. 1905	29/28
Clapboard T-plan Residence	3726 Wayside Rd	ca. 1900	29/27
Henrick Gaede Blacksmith Shop	31-- Wayside Rd	Pre-1874	29/33
Clapboard Store	Wayside Rd & CTH W	ca. 1906	29/31
Dance Hall/Tavern	Wayside Rd & CTH W	1893/1898	29/32

⁵⁵Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1905-1906 (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Company, 1905), 1261; Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908, 1316; Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918, 1153; Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920, 1245; "Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," 29; Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928, 1039.

CHAPTER 7

Morrison, Morrison Township

Located in sections 7, 8, and 18 of Morrison Township, the village of Morrison is similar to Wayside, given its geographic location and lack of access to railroad transportation. As a result, Morrison fulfilled the low-level service requirements of the surrounding rural population but saw little opportunity to expand beyond that role. The nearest railroad station could be found in Greenleaf, approximately five-and-one-half miles distant, a considerable length in the era preceding automobiles. Yet the difficulty of travel during that time also helped to establish Morrison's role as a service center for the immediate area. The first business in the community and township of Morrison was the general store established by Philip Falck, thus beginning the first in a series of small stores owned and operated in the village by the Falck family for the next century. Morrison also gained a shoemaker, saloon, wagon shop, harness maker, and blacksmith. Such enterprises were typical of small communities in rural Brown County at the time. In 1872, the Falcks also opened Morrison's first hotel in a two-story brick house; the hotel operated for only a few years, but the house remained in the family for well over a century.⁵⁶

By the early twentieth century, the community of Morrison contained a fairly diverse selection of commercial enterprises, both those dependent upon agriculture, and more specialized undertakings such as a physician, furniture store, stone mason, butcher shop, shoemaker, and tin shop. The population of Morrison hovered between 150 and 250 from 1879 to 1928 and most of the village's residents engaged in farming and raising livestock. In 1914, the enterprising Falck family was also among the first to operate an automobile dealership in Morrison. In 1920, a handful of dealers combined under the name of Falck and Groth and Co. As an adjunct to the dealership, the company also built an electric generating system to serve the community as its electric utility. This auto dealership remained in the Falck family and continued to conduct business until the 1970s.⁵⁷

Today, Morrison's commercial establishments are limited to a coffee shop and PTI Communications telephone company; the small residential area is surrounded by farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Morrison, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity

⁵⁶*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 12; "Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," 15-17.

⁵⁷*Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1879*, 362; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 773; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 801; *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1903-1904* (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1903), 894; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 912; *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 975; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 872; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 935; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 764; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:282; *Plat Book of Brown County Wisconsin* (Minneapolis: C. M. Foote & Co., 1889), 52; "Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," 19, 21.

and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Clapboard Front Gable Residence	7210 CTH W	ca. 1900	30/15
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	3287 Mill Rd	ca. 1900	29/36
Clapboard Front Gable Residence	3236 Mill Rd	ca. 1900	29/36a
Clapboard T-plan Residence	3228 Mill Rd	ca. 1905	30/1
Farmstead with Brick Residence	3194 Mill Rd	1874	30/10
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	3191 Mill Rd	1872	30/9
Morrison Fire Station	3179 Mill Rd	1911/1946	30/8
Clapboard Gable Craftsman House	3092 Mill Rd	ca. 1920s	30/7
Clapboard Queen Anne Residence	7084 Morrison Rd	ca. 1890s	30/3
Clapboard Bungalow Residence	7062 Morrison Rd	ca. 1920	30/5
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	7056 Morrison Rd	ca. 1900	30/4
Cheese Factory	---- Morrison Rd	1877	30/6

CHAPTER 8**Lark, Morrison Township**

The hamlet of Lark is located in the northern portion of Morrison Township in sections 3, 4, and 9, and is approximately eighteen miles south of Green Bay. Lark exemplifies a typical agricultural community. Its businesses historically have been oriented toward meeting the needs of local farmers. Without a major source of water power or placement alongside a railroad, Lark has had few opportunities for expansion. The settlement was begun in 1884 when a shoe repair shop located at the main crossroads. A cheese factory opened on the opposite corner, and its owner, F. C. Saenger, soon purchased the shoe shop and converted it to a general store. In 1895, the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* included these businesses, as well as a post office that had opened two years earlier, as the only listings for Lark. The general make-up of the hamlet remained static for the first half of the twentieth century, but Saenger opened two other businesses, a blacksmith shop and grist and planing mill. In the 1920s and 1930s, a spate of additional enterprises were opened. The Saenger cheese factory was sold and converted into a repair garage, while the Saengers built a second cheese factory next to the old general store. Lark also gained a Prohibition-era soft drinks dealer, grocery store, barber shop, and hardware store, and a second automobile service station. A sawmill, established in 1930 by Marvin Saenger, continued to operate as late as 1980 in Lark.⁵⁸

Today, Lark's former cheese factory has been converted into a grocery store. The tiny crossroads community offers no other commercial establishments, and is surrounded on all sides by farmsteads.

Among the extant structures in Lark, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Lark School	6943 Dickenson Rd	1898	30/18
Clapboard Hip-Roof Residence	6920 Dickenson Rd	Late 1890s	30/24
Clapboard Hip-Roof Residence	6816 Dickenson Rd	ca. 1900	30/19
Lark Vehicle Service	Dickenson & STH 96	ca. 1930	30/20

⁵⁸*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 12; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 474; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 514; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904*, 560; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 555; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 539; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:237; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 469; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 500; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 425; "Town of Morrison, 1855-1980," 31-34, 36.

CHAPTER 9

Greenleaf, Wrightstown Township

The township of Wrightstown was designated in 1851, and named for a prominent early settler, Hoel S. Wright. A native of Vermont, Wright reached the Brown County area in 1833. Within a few years, he had established a ferry crossing at the Fox River. Wright also built a water-powered mill in 1844, one of the earliest such ventures in the county, and a hotel in 1847. In the 1850s, he was involved in the approval of a road construction project between Green Bay and Fond du Lac. This was one of the first significant internal improvement projects in Brown County. By this time, the lumber industry in Brown County had begun to thrive and required convenient transportation for delivering logs to mills for processing. Wright's early involvement in such ventures prepared the way for later forays into manufacturing in the township. For example, in 1871, the Kellogg Brothers built the first flour mill in Wrightstown and soon had the capacity to grind approximately 32,000 bushels of grain per year. By 1876, both the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads passed through the township, spurring further economic development. Although the lumber industry had begun to decline in Brown County by the 1870s, Wrightstown's railroad access, numerous waterways, and fertile soil permitted significant development in agriculture.⁵⁹

The village of Greenleaf, originally named Day's Mill in reference to the single enterprise in its environs, is located in sections 4, 5, and 8 in Wrightstown Township. It is approximately fifteen miles south of Green Bay. Like countless other American communities, Greenleaf owes its existence primarily to the arrival of a railroad, in this case the Wisconsin Central. (It was later absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.) Although Greenleaf has functioned as a low-level agricultural service center for much of its history, the community also was able to establish a manufacturing base in its early years, due to the proximity of water power, the railroad, and abundant natural resources. According to the 1879 *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, Greenleaf's principal business is listed as the manufacture of lumber, laths, shingles, stoves, and lime. Additional businesses included more typical operations found in agriculturally oriented regions, such as general stores, a flour mill, hotel, and shoemaker. By 1896, Greenleaf's commercial enterprises had diversified even further, despite the community's drop in population. The lumber industry's decline also meant an end to Greenleaf's planing and stave mills, but the growth of the agricultural sector had spawned the creation of a number of services, including blacksmiths, wheelwrights, general stores, and cheese factories. Likely owing to the village's proximity to the railroad, operations such as saloons, hotels, and a restaurant had also been established. Furthermore, the presence of a nearby deposit of quality stone permitted the community to maintain various enterprises dedicated to the processing of

⁵⁹Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 24; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:309-311; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:273.

building stone. Greenleaf's economic development remained centered around agriculture in the early decades of the twentieth century, although additional services, such as barbers, teachers, insurance providers, and physicians also grew more plentiful as the community's isolation decreased. Finally, the automobile era impacted Greenleaf's development to a degree, as STH 15 passed through the community, and the requisite garages were established to serve the needs of mechanized transportation.⁶⁰

Today, the village of Greenleaf includes a bank, several eating and drinking establishments, a barber shop, modern gas station, and a grain elevator.

Among the extant structures in Greenleaf, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Clapboard Commercial Building	1690 Day St/STH 96	ca. 1875	30/24a
Clapboard Front Gable Residence	1688 Day St/STH 96	1912	31/3
State Bank of Greenleaf	1644 Day St/STH 96	1912	31/4
Clapboard Foursquare Residence	Day St/STH 57	ca. 1910s	31/5
Wrightstown Town Hall	---- Day St	ca. 1880	31/6
St. Paul's Lutheran Church	---- Day St	ca. 1940	31/7
Commercial Vernacular Building	---- Day St	ca. 1900	31/9
Clapboard Cruciform Ell Residence	6124 Follett St	ca. 1900	31/1
Greenleaf Fire Station	193 Follett St	ca. 1905	31/2
Brick Schoolhouse	1--- Old School Pl	ca. 1910s	31/10
Grocery Store	Day St. & Bunker Hill	ca. 1910s	31/8

⁶⁰French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:273; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:311; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1879, 202; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1895-1896, 369; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1901-1902, 402; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1927-1928, 321-322.

CHAPTER 10

Shirley, Glenmore Township

Glenmore township was created in 1856, ten years after Irish settlers initially arrived in the area. According to one source, its name derives from a location in Ireland. In an area of dense timber, Glenmore benefitted from the advent of the lumber industry in Brown County. The first sawmill in the township was built in the 1860s, with two additional mills constructed by 1871. These appear to have been the extent of industrial development in the township for the remainder of the twentieth century, although an 1870 plat map also indicates the presence of three schools located in the township, including one in the center of the hamlet of Shirley.⁶¹

As has been the case for many communities in rural areas, Shirley has served as a low-level center for farmsteads to purchase goods and services. Shirley is located in sections 21, 22, and 28 of Glenmore Township, and is approximately thirteen miles south of Green Bay. Although the area was densely forested when settlement began in the 1840s, agriculture has been the economic mainstay for Glenmore for much of its history. As a result, through the early decades of the twentieth century Shirley exhibited very little commercial development beyond traditional enterprises oriented toward providing services to area farmers. These businesses included general stores, carpenters, well drillers, blacksmiths, and wagonmakers. A hotel and a saloon operated only briefly in Shirley in the early 1900s. As late as 1927, a blacksmith conducted business in Shirley, indicating the lack of further industrial development in the area. Unlike several Brown County communities, Shirley is not located in close proximity to either a significant waterway or railroad, which may have inhibited its ability to develop further. The hamlet's current location at the intersection of CTH G and STH 96 provides it with access to the national road transportation network, but the area continues to be very rural.⁶²

Today, Shirley contains a drinking establishment in its historic Shirley Hall, with a mill located across the way. The scattered residential neighborhoods are surrounded by farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Shirley, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National

⁶¹Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 25; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:280; Rev. Benedict H. Marx, *Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee of Holy Trinity Parish: Pine Grove, Wisconsin, Brown County (1880-1955)*, (DePere, WI: Journal Publishing Co., 1955), 39; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:316; *Official Map of Brown County, Wisconsin, 1870* (Milwaukee: Seifert & Caluton[?], 1870), n.p.

⁶²*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 15; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 999; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904*, 1086; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 1129; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 1179.

Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Clapboard Queen Anne Residence	7385 Shirley Rd	ca. 1890	30/21
Shirley Hall (Inn, Stone)	Dickenson & Shirley Rd	1905	30/23

CHAPTER 11

Fontenoy, New Denmark Township

In 1848, a group of Danish families established a settlement they called Cooperstown in DePere Township. Densely forested and nourished by the Neshota River, the area's soil was made up of clay and black loam in the east and blue clay and sand in the west, offering a promising environment for farming. The new settlement was separated from DePere Township on 8 March 1855, and at this time the present name, New Denmark, was selected for the township. The original Danish settlers were soon joined by other immigrants, predominantly Irish and German, but with a significant proportion of Belgians as well. The first post office in New Denmark was established in 1848 in a community subsequently named Denmark; the second post office in the township was placed at Fontenoy in 1871. Dairy farming occupied an important place in New Denmark's economy early in its history. By the turn of the century, all of the township's four settlements, including Fontenoy, possessed a number of cheese factories; a condensed milk plant also was erected in the township.⁶³

Located at sections 14 and 23 in New Denmark, Fontenoy is approximately fifteen miles southeast of Green Bay. The dairy industry dominated the community's economy by 1895, when two combination general stores and creameries/cheese factories, a sawmill, and a third cheese manufacturer were the only commercial enterprises present. By 1901, the number of cheese producers increased to four; each of these manufacturers also operated another store or service in conjunction with their cheese manufacturing business. In this fashion, businesses could provide necessary goods and equipment to local farmers as well as market an export product. For example, Ferdinand Wittig operated a general store and a saloon in addition to a cheese factory. Also present were a blacksmith/wagonmaker and an insurance agent. The hamlet's economic development began to stagnate at this time, to the degree that, in 1917, the post office had been discontinued and only two businesses--a general store/cheese factory and wagonmaker--remained in operation. While the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was constructed through the village of Denmark in 1906, it was not sufficiently close to influence Fontenoy's development. Instead, the fact that Fontenoy was bypassed by both railroads and major road systems has assured that the community has experienced little growth for much of the twentieth century.⁶⁴

Today, Fontenoy no longer possesses any commercial establishments. The residential

⁶³Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 25; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:317-18; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:280.

⁶⁴*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 16; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:317-318; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 335; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 359; Marx, 26.

neighborhoods of the crossroads community are surrounded by rural farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Fontenoy, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	5611 CTH P	ca. 1870	33/25
Brick Dutch Colonial Revival House	5539 CTH P	ca. 1928-1929	33/24
Fontenoy Cheese Factory	6192 Langes Cr Rd	1933	33/26
Brick Craftsman Bungalow House	6183 Langes Cr Rd	ca. 1933	33/28
Brick Front Gable Residence	6180 Langes Cr Rd	ca. 1875	33/29
Brick Commercial Building	6180 Langes Cr Rd	ca. 1868	33/29
Clapboard/Shingle Gambrel House	6117 Langes Cr Rd	ca. 1910s	33/31
Fontenoy School (Aluminum Siding)	6055 Langes Cr Rd	1901	33/30

CHAPTER 12

Langes Corners, New Denmark Township

Located at sections 8 and 17 of New Denmark Township, Langes Corners has historically served as a low-level agricultural center, with particular emphasis on the dairy industry. Consisting largely of a general store placed at a crossroads in 1881, the settlement had no name until 1891, when Aaron and Henrietta Lange became general store proprietors; their family went on to have considerable influence on the hamlet's development for the next few decades. After her brother, Aaron, died, Henrietta Lange continued to operate Lange's Corner Grocery with her brother Fred. In 1896, she married Frank Siudzinski, a new settler in the town, and within a few years, Siudzinski owned and operated one of the largest cheese factories in Brown County. His factory alone produced over 14,000 pounds of milk per day. Siudzinski also operated factories at Hebels Corners and near the Glenmore Opera House. Upon Henrietta's death in 1916, Siudzinski sold all of his businesses to his brother Julius, whose son Steve, subsequently operated and then purchased both the store and cheese factory in 1927. Steve Siudzinski's cheddar cheese came to be nationally marketed under the name brand "Steve's Cheese."⁶⁵

According to *Polk's Gazetteer*, printed between 1905 and 1927, Siudzinski's was the only general store operating in Langes Corners. By 1919, the post office had been discontinued, but a second business, a blacksmith, had been established. As late as 1955, Langes Corners was home to only four establishments: Bellevue Oil Company, Harry Gigot Tavern, and Roubik's General Store, and the Siudzinski cheese factory. Today, Langes Corners is sandwiched between the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on the east and Interstate 43 on the west, but neither appears to have been of sufficient proximity to stimulate additional economic development.⁶⁶

Today, the historic cheese factory known as Steve's Cheese continues to operate in Langes Corners. A drinking establishment is the only other commercial facility. The scattered residential areas of the community are surrounded by farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Langes Corners, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

⁶⁵Marx, *Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee*, 32.

⁶⁶*Polk's Gazetteer*, 1901-1902, 514; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1903-1904, 559; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1905-1906, 554; *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer*, 1907-1908, 538; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1919-1920, 499; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1927-1928, 424; Marx, *Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee*, 32.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Clapboard Cross Gambrel Residence	5515 CTH R	ca. 1920s	33/20
Steve's Cheese Factory (Stone)	---- Langes Corner Rd	1900	33/23

CHAPTER 13

Pine Grove, Ledgeview (DePere) Township

The Township of Ledgeview is located south of Bellevue Township. Originally called DePere, the township's name was changed in August 1994. Regardless of name, this township has one of the longest histories in Brown County. In 1839, Ledgeview (DePere) Township became one of the first townships created in the county. Within the township, the village of DePere, which had been established in 1836, was the dominant settlement and even functioned as the county seat for Brown County from 1837 to 1854, although the village itself was not incorporated until 1857. With its close proximity to the Fox River, the township stood poised to assume a significant role in Brown County's economic development. The Fox River Hydraulic Company was incorporated in 1836 and immediately commenced building a dam across the river for the purposes of generating hydraulic power. By March 1838, the village of DePere featured a court house, jail, schoolhouse, post office, warehouse and dock, blacksmith, grocery, and twenty-eight residences, among other structures. In the next three decades, shipyards, stave factories, a steam forge, iron works, and flour, saw, planing, and stone mills had been erected in DePere. Meanwhile, as was the case in so many areas of Brown County, the countryside surrounding the village of DePere proved to be fertile and productive for agricultural purposes.⁶⁷

In the southeast corner of Ledgeview (DePere) Township, the hamlet of Pine Grove is located close to the borders of Ledgeview, Glenmore, Eaton, and New Denmark Townships. In section 36 of Ledgeview Township, Pine Grove is approximately nine miles southeast of Green Bay. The community derives its name from a stand of pine trees left intact by the Nachtwey family, who had settled in the area in 1844 to clear and farm the land. The small grove remained intact until 1936, when a timber termite infestation forced local residents to cut down the dying trees. As happened in several other Brown County communities, the first settlement in Pine Grove consisted of a sawmill placed on a feeder to the Neshota River in the late 1860s. The major fires of 1871 obliterated much of the forest around the tiny settlement, however, and as a result, while logging of second-growth timber took place, Pine Grove was not able to partake of the peak years of the lumber industry in Brown County.⁶⁸

⁶⁷Representative of Brown County Clerk's Office, telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 4 June 1998, notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd.; Martin, 1:165, 167, 297, 305-06, 308. According to Martin, most records of DePere township's earliest years were not preserved and records concerning Green Bay prior to November 1853 were lost in a fire that same year; as a result, a complete sketch of Brown County's cities and towns from their first organization is not possible.

⁶⁸Marx, 27-29, 25; *Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 21; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904*, 975; *Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 56.

Instead, Pine Grove has functioned as a low-level service center to meet the needs of a local economy dominated by agriculture. The 1879 *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* lists a hotel, saloon, post office, wagonmaker, and general store/lumber manufactory in Pine Grove. In 1884, the Nachtwey Hotel served as a boarding house, general store, post office, saloon, and stop-off for the stagecoach. Such multi-purpose yet small-scale enterprises were typical of frontier communities in the late nineteenth century, and provided a template for later development. Three additional general stores joined the Nachtwey's by 1895, along with another hotel. By 1901, agriculturally oriented enterprises such as a blacksmith, cheese factory, flour mill, and livestock dealer could also be found in the hamlet. Pine Grove ceased to function as a post office in the early 1900s. Economic development in the first decades of the twentieth century remained static, as general stores and blacksmiths continued to form the bulk of commercial operations in the community. External circumstances, such as the economic stringency brought on by World War I, led to the demise of the local cheese factory. Since then, additional development, both industrial and commercial, appears not to have taken root in Pine Grove.⁶⁹

Predating formal settlement of Pine Grove, the Military Road passed through the area, connecting the city of Green Bay and Two Rivers. Subsequently, the old STH 141 followed a similar route. Currently, Pine Grove is situated at the intersections of CTH NN, CTH R, and Pine Grove Road. Interstate 43 passes nearby, but appears not to have altered development substantially. In the same fashion, while the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is now within a short distance of Pine Grove, the community's growth has been little influenced.⁷⁰

Today, Pine Grove retains no commercial enterprises other than a drinking establishment. Its scattered residential areas are surrounded by farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Pine Grove, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Clapboard Bungalow Residence	4525 Old School Ln	ca. 1915	33/13
Brick Schoolhouse	--- Pine Grove Rd	1919	33/16
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	4023 Pine Grove Rd	ca. 1895	33/17
Barn	4023 Pine Grove Rd	ca. 1895	33/18
Wooden Shingle Craftsman House	4786 Stagecoach Rd	ca. 1915	33/19

⁶⁹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1879, 412; Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896, 851; Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902, 884; Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904, 975; Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906, 993; R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908, 1051; Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918, 943; Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920, 1012; Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928, 839; Marx, Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee, 29, 31.*

⁷⁰*Marx, Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee, 26; Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer (1995), 56.*

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Nachtwey's General Store	---- Stagecoach Rd	ca. 1890s	33/15
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	4431 Stagecoach Rd	1883	33/12

CHAPTER 14**Kolb's Corner, Ledgeview (DePere) Township**

Kolb's Corner is located in the southern portion of Ledgeview Township in section 32, and is approximately seven miles southeast of Green Bay. Available records indicate the presence of a liquor, wine, and cigar dealer in conjunction with a post office in 1889 and a single sawmill in 1896. The post office was discontinued as of 1901, and business gazetteer listings do not indicate the presence of further commercial enterprises after that date. Agriculture has historically dominated the surrounding area. While Kolb's Corner initially functioned as a low-level service center for local farmers, its lack of further development beginning in the early 1900s suggests that it soon ceased to fill that role to any measurable degree.⁷¹

Situated at the convergence of CTH V, CTH MM, and CTH G, the hamlet remains in a predominantly rural, agricultural portion of Ledgeview Township. One modern enterprise, a golf course, is located somewhat beyond the community's outskirts. Today, Kolb's Corner features a farm implements dealer as the community's singular commercial establishment. The crossroads community is surrounded on all sides by rural farmsteads.⁷²

Among the extant structures in Kolb's Corner, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Farmstead with Stone Residence	4105 CTH V	ca. 1860	32/32, 33
Vertical Board Barn	4105 CTH V	ca. 1880s	32/35
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	2579 Dollar Rd	ca. 1880	32/36

⁷¹*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 21; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 442; *Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 56; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 482; *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1889)*, 51; *Map of Brown County, Wis.* (Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1896), n.p.

⁷²*Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 56.

CHAPTER 15

Bellevue, Bellevue Township

The hamlet of Bellevue is located in sections 23 and 26 of Bellevue Township. Initially settled circa 1850 by German immigrants, the township was originally named Manitou. Local residents Harry E. Eastman and Judge David Agry renamed it Bellevue (over time the name's spelling was changed to its current form). In 1873, the village of Allouez was designated an entity separate from Bellevue, reducing the township to its current dimensions. By the 1870s, much of Bellevue's population was composed of Belgians and Dutch, along with the original German settlers and a smattering of Canadians and Bohemians.⁷³

Natural resources and transportation have played important roles in shaping Bellevue's development. The eastern portion of the township is hilly, while the western part is made up of a fertile valley conducive to farming. An equally substantial impact on Bellevue's development came through the lumber industry, which was prevalent in Brown County from the 1840s until the 1870s. At one time, the stream that ran through the township, historically known as both the Devils and the East River, fueled three sawmills within the hamlet of Bellevue. However, perhaps reflecting the influence of the devastating forest fires of 1871, only one mill continued to function in 1876, and the two reported schoolhouses in the township had begun to deteriorate. Further evidence of Bellevue's lost momentum is indicated by the lack of a listing for the hamlet in Wisconsin business directories between 1879 and 1918.⁷⁴

Despite its declining fortunes in terms of the lumber industry, Bellevue continued to function as a low-level service center for the surrounding rural area, where residents engaged primarily in agricultural activities. That status was bolstered by the community's eventual inclusion on the route of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the construction of which took place between 1859 and the 1870s. By 1919, Bellevue was listed in *Polk's Gazetteer* as the site of three general stores, which are the forms of commercial activity typical in a hamlet-size community. In 1927, the gazetteer listed three garages, a general store, and three soda fountains. The reduction in the number of stores, alongside the addition of three garages, indicates the growing prevalence of automobile transportation, even in rural areas. Bellevue may have lost some of its function as a support center

⁷³Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book, 21; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:281-282; Rudolph, *Birthplace of Commonwealth*, 25; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:312.

⁷⁴French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:281-82. Also consulted were the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1879; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1895-1896; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1901-1902; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1903-1904; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1905-1906; *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer*, 1907-1908; *Polk's Gazetteer*, 1917-1918; none of the aforementioned included listings for Bellevue.

for traditional agricultural purposes, reflected in the loss of retail stores, but the hamlet adapted to modern requirements by adding garages.⁷⁵

Today, STH 29 runs through Bellevue and its usage as an agricultural thoroughfare has continued the hamlet's traditional function as a low-level support center for area farmers. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad also continues to operate, although its role in the community's economy has decreased concomitant to the decline in the railroad's overall significance in the national economy.⁷⁶

Bellevue's proximity to the highway has contributed to the formation of a small, modern commercial base consisting of both fast-food and sit-down restaurants. A feed mill also is currently in operation, and residential neighborhoods remain. Urban sprawl related to the Green Bay metropolitan area has begun to impact the rural landscape around Bellevue. Consequently, there are very few working farmsteads in the immediate vicinity. Among the extant structures in Bellevue, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Vernacular Commercial Building	Manitowoc Rd & STH 29	ca. 1905	33/5
Drop Siding Residence	3325 Buddy Lane	ca. 1870s	33/10
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	2799 Cottage Rd	ca. 1890	33/3
Concrete Block Building	3222 Manitowoc Rd	ca. 1905	33/9
Clapboard Foursquare Residence	3163 Manitowoc Rd	ca. 1915	33/8
Clapboard Bungalow Residence	3215 Wall St	ca. 1910s	33/2
Two-Story Hip Roof Residence	3207 Wall St	ca. 1910s	33/1
Corrugated Metal Feed Mill	---- Wall St	ca. 1905	32/36a

⁷⁵*Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 56; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 188; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 149.

⁷⁶*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 21.

CHAPTER 16

Anston, Pittsfield Township

In the northwestern area of Brown County, the township of Pittsfield was created in 1852. The town was initially called Suamico, but one of the township's founders, Isaac Knapp, suggested it be named instead after his hometown in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1858, Suamico Township was carved from territory within Pittsfield. A variety of immigrants settled in Pittsfield, including French, Belgian, Polish, and German groups, and a substantial portion were Yankees as well. In the mid-1800s, Pittsfield was one of the most densely forested areas in Brown County. The Suamico River and numerous small streams ran through the township, and, combined with the timber, created an ideal setting in which the lumber industry could develop. Thus, during the 1850s and 1860s, Pittsfield, like many other areas in Wisconsin, experienced an industrial boom through the development of the lumber industry. Numerous mills were quickly constructed along the Suamico River to such a degree that the community of Mills Center was so named because at one time it had ten mills. However, in 1871, the series of fires that impacted many other areas in Brown County also destroyed much of the timber in Pittsfield. With nothing left to mill, sawmills closed one by one, and area residents began to engage more intensively in agriculture.⁷⁷

Agriculture supplanted the lumber industry in Pittsfield. Hence, a number of small hamlets that functioned as low-level service centers for local farmers sprang up. In the early 1880s, Anston, a small community located in sections 23 and 26 in southeast Pittsfield, was the site of one of the first cheese factories in the township. Anston also had a small depot on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Despite the advantage of a railroad depot, Anston experienced very little commercial development until the 1910s, by which time its post office had been discontinued. The lack of development in Anston may relate to the decline in the lumber industry that Pittsfield Township experienced in the 1870s. Because no business gazetteers dating from the 1850s and 1860s are available, the full consequence of the loss of the timber industry on Anston is difficult to measure. However, it is evident that beginning in the 1870s, the local economy relied upon agriculture and subsequently experienced little growth. Business gazetteers included no listings for Anston until 1919, when a single general store had been established. By 1927, Anston could boast a co-operative exchange, a general store, and a cheese and butter company.⁷⁸

⁷⁷Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 24, 36; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:311; French, *American Sketch Book*, 3:276-77; Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield and Suamico*, 58, 63, 140.

⁷⁸*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 30; Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 108, 238; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 134; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 99.

Today, Anston no longer offers commercial services to local residents. Its scattered residential area is surrounded by rural farmsteads. Among the extant structures in Anston, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	4515 Anston Rd	ca. 1880	31/19
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	4454 Anston Rd	ca. 1880	31/18
Clapboard Craftsman Bungalow House	---- Anston Rd	ca. 1920	31/17
Tile Front Gable Residence	3046 CTH C	ca. 1910	31/21

CHAPTER 17**Kunesh, Pittsfield Township**

Located near the center of Pittsfield Township in sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, Kunesh is located thirteen miles northwest of Green Bay. The hamlet has historically functioned as a low-level service center for surrounding farmers. In the early 1880s, Kunesh was the site of one of Pittsfield's first cheese factories. However, its commercial development soon stagnated, and in 1895, only a single general store served the community. In subsequent years, the community of Kunesh developed businesses similar to those found in other crossroads communities, including a hotel, blacksmith, sawmill, wagonmaker, cheese factory, and sawmill. In the early decades of the twentieth century, a handful of additional services were available, including a lawyer, justice of the peace, milliner, real estate dealer, and lawyer. However, by the 1920s, the variety of services available in the hamlet had declined to only three, a blacksmith, general store, and cheese factory. Listings in *Polk's Gazetteers* did not include population listings for Kunesh, indicating that it was a very small community.⁷⁹

Today in Kunesh, the historic cheese factory and its associated warehouse are occupied by an industrial engraving business. The rest of the crossroads community is made up of residential properties, and it is surrounded by farmland. Among the extant structures in Kunesh, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Cheese Factory	5324 Kunesh Rd	1900	31/16
Clapboard Bungalow Residence	---- Kunesh North	ca. 1920	31/15
Brick Cruciform Ell Residence	3--- Kunesh North	ca. 1890	31/13, 14

⁷⁹*Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896, 442; Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904, 529; Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906, 523; R.L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908, 501; Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918, 439; Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928, 402.*

CHAPTER 18

Suamico, Suamico Township

In the late 1840s, the first permanent European settlers reached the Suamico River. Initially a part of Pittsfield Township, the Township of Suamico was set off in 1858. Though the township settlers expressed little interest in Native American names, they chose the name "Suamico" to illustrate the importance of the Suamico River to their livelihood; "Suamico" is an altered version of an Indian word meaning "beaver's tail." Waterways played a significant role in Suamico Township's development. In addition to the Suamico River and numerous small streams, the edge of the township forms part of the western shore of Green Bay. In the fashion of many other small communities in Brown County, the lumbering and sawmill industries occupied an important niche in the local economy during the 1850s and 1860s. As was the case in Pittsfield Township, the fires of 1871 destroyed much of the timber in Suamico, forcing local residents to turn to other means for their livelihoods. Agriculture was a major pursuit, but in Suamico Township, fishing also developed into a leading industry.⁸⁰

The village of Suamico is primarily located in sections 14, 15, 22, 23 in Suamico Township. It is approximately ten miles north of the city of Green Bay. Several factors combined to allow Suamico to develop into an important local service center. First, the village's location along the Suamico River encouraged the early development of milling and shipping of shingles and lumber, particularly prior to the 1871 fires. Second, the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the vicinity of the village in 1871 provided it with access to a national transportation network. Third, the river served as a major locus for fishing, an industry that began to develop on a large scale in Brown County in the late 1800s and was aided by the proximity of the railroad and the Great Lakes shipping lanes.⁸¹

By 1876, the village of Suamico extended one mile, from the train depot to the mouth of the river, and many early businesses concentrated in this area. The presence of two hotels indicate Suamico served as a way station for passengers as well as goods. Following the diminution of the lumber industry, local residents continued to have convenient access to shipping networks and numerous

⁸⁰Rudolph, *Birthplace of Commonwealth*, 25; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:277-78; Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 55, 74, 90; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:322.

⁸¹*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 31; French, *The American Sketch Book*, 3:278; Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 63, 74. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad also passed through Suamico Township, as indicated in *Plat Book of Brown County* (1889), but at a distance too considerable from the village of Suamico to influence economic development there. Other contemporaneous sources list the presence of only the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in the village of Suamico.

mills. At this time, agriculture began to occupy a larger share of the local economy, and the types of businesses listed in business gazetteers, beginning in the 1890s, illustrate the creation of agriculturally oriented businesses, such as general stores, grocers, coopers, and blacksmiths, to serve the needs of local farmers. In addition, services such as a notary public, physician, and barber became available. Listings for Suamico also include carpenters, masons, and a stone quarry, indicating the presence of an active building trade in the community. Aside from dairy farming, which supported a cheese factory in the village in the 1910s and 1920s, local farmers cultivated a variety of cereal crops and fruits such as apples, pears, cherries, and grapes.⁸²

The fishing industry developed and prospered in Suamico during the early decades of the twentieth century. In particular, carp came in to feed and spawn at the large seines along the shore of Green Bay, allowing local fisherman to harvest great quantities. During seining season, more than 70,000 pounds of fish could be caught and then placed in a man-made pond prior to shipping. By 1928, Suamico had the only large carp pond in the United States, but it was still too small to supply the demand for carp from the eastern states. The 1927-28 business gazetteer lists two fishing businesses in Suamico.⁸³

In addition to its proximity to waterways and the railroad, the community historically played a role in early road-building efforts. In circa 1850, a plank and slabs/sawdust road from Suamico to Fort Howard was one of the first county roads built. With the advent of the automobile era, local residents hoped to capitalize on the boost STH 15 was expected to provide to commercial and agricultural activities. A tourist camp was even constructed along this route in the 1920s in hopes of attracting the growing class of leisure travelers to the village. Presently, the village straddles Interstates 41/141, another major transportation artery in the region, the presence of which has led to a measure of late twentieth-century sprawl.⁸⁴

Today, a highlight in Suamico is the historic area known as the Vickery Village Shops. The village also contains a general store and combination gas station/fast-food establishment. The Suamico Fish Company is the only commercial fishing enterprise. Several residential neighborhoods also can be found in the community. Although historically rural, Suamico is increasingly impacted by urban sprawl from the Green Bay metropolitan area, and as a result, few working farmsteads remain in close proximity. Among the extant structures in Suamico, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts

⁸²*Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 993; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1901-1902*, 1037; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904*, 1120; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 1163; *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 1210; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 1071; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 1156; French, *American Sketch Book*, 3:277.

⁸³Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 63-65; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 964.

⁸⁴Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 232, 231, 244-245; *Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 67.

and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Aluminum Front Gable Residence	3840 CTH J	ca. 1905	32/6
St. Benedict Catholic Church	33-- Deerfield Rd	ca. 1940s	32/28
Methodist Church of Suamico	3266 Lakeview Dr	ca. 1910	32/9
Clapboard Craftsman Residence	1868 Riverside Dr	ca. 1920	32/2
Westlake School	---- Riverside Dr	1917	32/7
Clapboard Bungalow Residence	1793 Riverside Dr	ca. 1920s	32/16
Riverside Dairy	1776 Riverside Dr	ca. 1905/1924	32/14, 15
State Bank of Suamico	1760 Riverside Dr	1920	32/12
Weed Mill Lumber Inn	1749 Riverside Dr	1862	32/20
(NR listed 1/31/80)			
Suamico Fish Company	1184 Riverside Dr	ca. 1905	32/8
Vickery's General Store	---- Riverside Dr	ca. 1905	32/13
Railroad Trestle	Riverside Dr. @ RR	ca. 1910	32/10
Stucco Gas Station/Residence	3425 Side Street	ca. 1920s	32/5
Front Gable Residence	3335 Side Rd	ca. 1920	32/27
Clapboard Residence	1423 Sunset Beach Rd	ca. 1910	32/29
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	13-17 Velp Ave	ca. 1900	32/3, 4

CHAPTER 19**Flintville, Suamico Township**

Flintville is located in sections 7, 8, 17, and 18 of Suamico Township and is approximately twelve miles northwest of the city of Green Bay. The hamlet's origins extend to the establishment of a small mill and blacksmith shop alongside the Suamico River in 1849. Willard Lamb, who had migrated from New York to the Green Bay area in search of a suitable setting for a sawmill, located in Suamico Township after hearing rumors of the readily available virgin timber in the area. Lamb and his partner, Oscar Gray, built a sawmill and a dam with which to power it, and around this site the small community began to form. In 1853, they sold the mill and property to Richard Flint of Baldwin, Maine, and his partner, John Brown. Within two decades, a number of additional saw- and shingle mills had been established, and by 1871, the settlement included a general store as well, but mail continued to be delivered from Fort Howard. When local residents requested the addition of a post office, they had to select a name for their community and chose Flintville, in reference to Richard Flint, who had remained a prominent mill owner in the hamlet until his death in 1861.⁸⁵

In the mid-1870s, Flintville contained two taverns, a general store, and several merchants in addition to its mills. By this time, however, the lumber industry in Brown County had entered a long period of decline. Activities surrounding the former Flint mill were indicative of the economic transition taking place. The site was sold several times; subsequently, the original mill was replaced by a grist mill that was powered by an engine, while the old dam was left to decay. In the meantime, the types of businesses typical of a low-level agricultural service center continued to be established in the hamlet, such as a pair of general stores, a lumber and farm implements dealer, a flour mill, and a blacksmith. Additional services, such as a hotel, physician, real estate dealer, and export agent also could be found. Furthermore, by the early 1900s, a cheese factory was in operation; this continued the trend in dairy farming in Brown County.⁸⁶

With the decline in the importance of river transportation, and having never benefitted from the presence of a railroad, Flintville's economic development remained static after the turn of the century. The hamlet is now located a substantial distance from major highway arteries, and as a

⁸⁵*Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book* (1995), 31; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 315; Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 75-76, 111, 93-95.

⁸⁶French, *American Sketch Book*, 278; Johnstone, 68; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 315-316; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1903-1904*, 366; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 359; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 355; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 310; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 278.

result, has had little opportunity to seek a reversal of fortune in recent decades.⁸⁷

Today, the historic cheese factory in Flintville has been converted into a residence. A church remains, but there are no commercial establishments in the community. The scattered residential areas are surrounded by farmland. Among the extant structures in Flintville, the following resources were surveyed as they offered a degree of integrity and visual interest. Properties noted in bold type were further considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapters 20 and 21 for related thematic contexts and specific recommendations, respectively.

Property	Address	Date	Photo/Map Code
Cheese Factory	3937 Oakdale Dr	ca. 1890	31/22
Fieldstone Entrance Markers/Gates	N of 3937 Oakdale Dr	ca. 1910s	31/24, 24a

⁸⁷*Wisconsin Atlas & Gazetteer* (1995), 67.

CHAPTER 20

Brown County Resource Types

This chapter explores particular developmental themes--some having been introduced in Chapter 2--and establishes them as general contexts for extant, associated resources found throughout the Brown County project area.⁸⁸ This section categorizes all surveyed properties indicated throughout the preceding chapters to reflect at least one of ten relevant resource types representing the following themes: (1) Agriculture; (2) Commerce; (3) Education; (4) Government; (5) Housing; (6) Industry; (7) Religion; (8) Settlement; (9) Parks and Recreation; and (10) Transportation. Within the following thematic contexts, special mention is made of twenty-four properties that *may* offer potential for the National Register. These are denoted with an asterisk among the ten themes' cumulative Associated Resources lists. Note that some of the twenty-four resources are cross-referenced to indicate various applicable thematic contexts.

Agriculture

Agriculture has played a central role in the modern development of Brown County. Following the demise of the lumber industry in the 1870s, agriculture assumed a leading role in Brown County's economy as many of its rural residents engaged in farming for their livelihoods. By 1945, 93.8 percent of the county's land was used as farmland.⁸⁹

Crop Production

Between 1870 and 1880, Brown County residents had begun to utilize their cleared land as farmland in ever-increasing numbers. Initially, wheat was a major cash crop in the county, as it had been in earlier years for many Wisconsin farmers. Because wheat cultivation required a relatively small initial investment, many farmers planted it in their first years on their new farmsteads. Wheat production, therefore, followed the settlement frontier, generally from southeast to northwest. Newly settled areas continued to emphasize wheat cultivation even as more established areas shifted to other crops. For example, wheat production in Wisconsin peaked in 1860 at 29.7 million bushels, but at that time Brown County farmers were only peripherally involved in raising wheat. On the other hand, in the late 1800s when cultivation of wheat statewide declined due to competition from the greater yields in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Iowa, Brown County's production steadily

⁸⁸The resource types associated with those properties meriting formal recommendations for Register eligibility largely dictated the themes highlighted in this chapter.

⁸⁹*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 84.

increased, from 25,000 acres in 1850 to 60,000 acres in 1900. Wheat cultivation declined precipitously in the county shortly thereafter, and in 1910, the number of acres had decreased once more to less than 25,000.⁹⁰

Two factors contributed to this decline in Brown County. First, when wheat is grown consistently over a number of years, it causes depletion of minerals and vitamins in soil. Even more significantly, declining prices brought on by increased production in the Dakotas and Iowa rendered wheat a less profitable crop in Wisconsin. As a result, Brown County farmers, who could no longer compete with their neighbors to the west, began to plant feed for cattle instead. Between 1850 and 1945, cultivation of oats, hay, and corn steadily expanded. The number of acres utilized for cultivating oats increased from 554 to 59,890, while hay rose from 2,368 acres to 77,425 and corn from 362 to 24,463 acres in those years. Brown County has seen a concomitant enlargement of land area under cultivation. Rising from approximately 51,000 acres of farmland in 1850, the county reached more than 315,000 acres by 1945. The value of farmland in Brown County increased from less than \$14 million in 1850 to around \$45 million in 1945.⁹¹

Dairying

As wheat cultivation declined in the late 1800s, dairy farming assumed a leading role in both Brown County's and Wisconsin's agricultural development. As a whole, Wisconsin provided an amenable setting in which dairying could thrive. Although the short growing season tended to curtail reliance on grain crops, the climate and ample rainfall fostered growth of the grass and forage crops which provide feed for large livestock populations. While the hills, creeks, and swampy areas in some regions of the state offered little value as cropland, they provided immense areas of pasturage. More importantly, the many settlers to the Brown County area had experience in dairy farming before migrating from New Hampshire, Vermont, Switzerland, Germany and Norway. Settlers also improved stock through breeding of Holsteins, Jerseys, Brown Swiss, and Guernsey cattle. However, the prosperity of early dairy farms in the county suffered due to poor sanitary conditions and low-quality cheese products.⁹²

Standardization of production practices did not begin to take root until the formation of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association in 1872. Founded with the stated intention of reversing the poor reputation of Wisconsin's cheese products, the organization initiated a promotion campaign as well as educational programs to inform rural farmers of evolving manufacturing processes. Several additional organizations subsequently formed, including the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association,

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, 10, 38.

⁹¹*Ibid.*, 89, 91, 87; *State of Wisconsin Blue Book*, 587.

⁹²*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 11; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:235.

Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association, and the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association. The University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture also assumed a leading role in developing dairy farming through research and extension work. Beginning in 1887, the school provided short courses and winter classes to educate dairy farmers about new production techniques. Research produced technological improvements, such as bacteriological tests for detecting disease and methods for pasteurizing milk, that enhanced the quality of dairy products. Together, these groups succeeded in improving consumers' image of Wisconsin cheese, to the degree that between 1895 and 1910, the number of pounds of cheese produced in Brown County increased by more than three million pounds. Such statistics indicate an escalating demand for Wisconsin cheese, and success on the part of agricultural organizations in their efforts to improve production methods and farming techniques. Today, numerous late 1800s farmsteads that are historically associated with crop and dairy farming remain extant, and many continue in full operation.⁹³

The Lemke farmstead (**3194 Mill Road, Morrison, Built 1874, Photo Code 30/10**) offers an illustrative example of an historic farm in Brown County. Since the 1870s, the farm has remained in the Lemke family. Used for dairy farming and crop raising, the farm includes a historic barn, chicken coop, and horse shed; additional outbuildings, though modern, indicate change and adaptations over time in the types and methods of agriculture utilized by the family over the course of the twentieth century. The dairy operation ceased in 1991, but the family continues to raise crops. The substantial brick side-gable house also retains its architectural integrity and provides substantive evidence of the family's successful endeavors in agriculture. The Natzke farmstead (**4304 Kings Road, Wayside, Built ca. 1903, Photo Code 29/14, 15**) offers another good example. This property was owned by the Natzkes at the turn of the century and features a substantial vernacular Queen Anne-style farmhouse. Since the 1960s, Thomas and Judy Hill have used the farm for raising beef cattle. In Holland, a farmstead with a gabled ell house (**643 Man Cal Road, Built ca. 1880, Photo Code 29/6, 7**) is complemented by the presence of six outbuildings. A basement barn with attached granary, pig barn, silo, chicken coop, and garage are present. The buildings date from circa 1880s to the 1950s, illustrating change over time in agricultural practices in Brown County. Although the original farmstead is no longer intact, current owners Barbara and Vaughn Knuth have added a few small, adjacent parcels of land since they purchased the property in 1979, and it continues to function as a working farm. Another farmstead (**4023 Pine Grove Road, Pine Grove, Built ca. 1895, Photo Code 33/17, 18**) has been owned by the Michulsky family for more than a century. The land was farmed until 1989, and, as a result, a number of historic outbuildings remain. The farmhouse is a two-story, clapboard, gabled ell, and is a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse dating from the turn of the century.

On the other hand, many farmsteads in Brown County are no longer intact, indicating trends of suburbanization and urban sprawl that have come to threaten the historic landscape in the county's

⁹³*A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture*, 11; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:236, 238; Noble and Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, 117.

rural areas. The former Calnan farmstead (**4105 CTH V, Kolb's Corner, Built 1860, Photo Code 32/32, 33, 35**) provides a useful example. The Calnans raised both dairy cattle and crops from the 1860s until 1949, when the farmstead was sold to Felix and Katherine Butnick. The Butnicks continued working the 120-acre farm until 1986, although they began selling parcels of land in later years. By 1986, when the Finucans purchased the farmhouse, only fourteen acres of the original farmstead remained. A historic barn, garage, and fieldstone silo are intact, and the farmhouse retains its exterior architectural integrity, although a late 1960s renovation led to interior modifications. Much of the farmstead's former acreage has been developed for single-family housing, and a portion has been quarried by a gravel company. Four of the remaining fourteen acres continue to be cultivated for corn and alfalfa. The village of Suamico has begun to experience pressure from expanding development in the Green Bay metropolitan area, leading to a decrease in farmland. For example, the former Vickery farmstead (**13-17 Velp Ave., Built ca. 1900, Photo Code 32/3, 4**) retains its turn-of-the-century, gabled ell, clapboard farmhouse as well as a circa 1880 granary. However, much of the original acreage has been sold for development and, as a result, the property no longer qualifies as a working farmstead.

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with agriculture. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Corrugated Metal Feed Mill	---- Wall St, Bellvue	ca. 1905	32/36a
Farmstead with Brick Gabled Ell	643 ManCal Rd, Holland	ca. 1880	29/6, 7
Farmstead with Stone Residence	4105 CTH V, Kolb's Corner	ca. 1860	32/32, 33
Vertical Board Barn	4105 CTH V, Kolb's Corner	ca. 1880s	32/35
Farmstead with Side-Gable House	3194 Mill Rd, Morrison	1874	30/10
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	3191 Mill Rd, Morrison	1872	30/9
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	4023 Pine Grove Rd, Pine Grove	ca. 1895	33/17
Barn	4023 Pine Grove Rd, Pine Grove	ca. 1895	33/18
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	8167 CTH G, Wayside	ca. 1890s	29/15, 17
Farmstead with Queen Anne House	4304 Kings Rd, Wayside	ca. 1903	29/14, 18

Commerce

The Brown County communities within the project area largely may be classified as hamlets or villages. Most of them evolved as agricultural support centers that historically have provided the lowest levels of services among the hierarchical categories of trade centers (see Chapter 3). Perhaps this limited nature explains a lack of historical literature concerning commerce in Brown County. Nevertheless, business gazetteers clearly illustrate the types of businesses common among low-level

support centers. An evolution in available services has occurred over time, reflective of modernization. For example, blacksmith shops were an early commercial venture prominent in nineteenth-century business gazetteer listings. Blacksmithing was indispensable to rural residents, who relied on iron goods for use in the kitchen, for shodding their draft animals, and for forging/repairing basic farm tools. Gazetteers demonstrate the significance of blacksmiths, as nearly every community within the Brown County project area listed at least one blacksmith shop. Typical facilities were not unlike the Henrick Gaede shop, a former blacksmith shop/livery that remains in Wayside (**— Wayside Rd; Built pre-1874, Photo Code 29/33**). This simple, front gable structure with drop siding features a large front door and regularly placed, two-over-two windows. Aside from the doors facilitating livery service, these various openings would have helped ventilate the intense heat created from blacksmithing.⁹⁴

By the twentieth century, technological innovations generally displaced the blacksmith. In particular, the mass production of automobiles that Henry Ford introduced in 1908, along with advances in mechanized agriculture, created other needed services. Among these were modernized agricultural implement dealerships, gas stations, and auto repair garages, including an older, extant facility known as the Lark Vehicle Service in the community of Lark (**NE cnr Dickenson Road and STH 96, Built ca. 1930, Photo Code 30/20**). The latter is a poured concrete, front gable building with a stepped parapet. Typical of 1930s garages, the building has several large, twelve-light windows providing ample natural illumination and two large garage doors.

While technological changes have modernized commercial services, a number of businesses have served as mainstays over time throughout low-level support centers. Among these are grocery stores, butchers, hardware stores, and banks. But general stores are perhaps the most pervasive, historically offering retail goods as diverse as sugar and clothing. This range illustrates a “Pandora’s Box” approach that was initially necessary in a small support center, since the community was often the only source of supplies for miles. A good example of a historic general store exists in Fontenoy at **6180 Langes Corner Rd (Built ca. 1868, Photo Code 33/29)**, where the Diederick Benecke family operated a store for more than one hundred years, between 1893 and 1997. The store also functioned as a post office until approximately 1917, a dual role commonly found in small villages and hamlets in the decades around the turn of the century. In Pine Grove, the Nachtwey/Jensen general store (**— Stagecoach Rd, ca. 1890s, Photo Code 33/15**) opened in the circa late 1890s, and also included a post office for a number of years before the Rural Free Delivery system was established by the U.S. Postal Service. The Jensen family continued to operate the store until 1969. The two-story building, with a substantial one-story addition, thus stood as a substantial commercial structure in the crossroads community.⁹⁵

⁹⁴See Bibliography for the complete citations of business gazetteers reviewed dating from 1879 through 1927.

⁹⁵Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Architecture, 3/10; Phillip M. Runkel and Lydia R. Runkel, “Culture and Recreation in Waukesha County,” in *From Farmland to Freeways: A History of Waukesha County*

As was the case in many areas of the U.S. during the 1800s, organization of banks was a controversial topic in Wisconsin. The Panic of 1837, with its numerous bank failures, left a legacy of wariness toward banking institutions that lasted for more than a decade. Finally, the state's constitution was written to provide that the bank question be submitted directly to voters. In 1851, a majority of votes were cast in favor of banks, and the legislature subsequently established the office of bank comptroller to oversee the operation of banks in the state. Despite later uncertain economic conditions, such as the Civil War years and the depressions of the 1870s and 1890s, banks continued to operate in Wisconsin and soon assumed significant roles in the economic and social lives of the communities in which they functioned. Many banks also became architectural landmarks, reflective of the status banks had acquired. An example of this tendency can be found in Wayside, Morrison Township. Though modest in scale, this brick veneer structure with stone decorative accents and pedimented entry stood out as one of the most substantial commercial structures in the community (**8269 CTH W, Built 1911, Photo Code 29/24**). The Wayside State Bank operated from 1911 to 1970, at which time it merged with the State Bank of Greenleaf. The original bank building remained in use for nine more years, and now serves as a municipal building. During its period of operation, Wayside's bank became demonstrative of the role such institutions have historically played in Wisconsin's crossroads communities, as well as the modernization of commercial services that took place in rural Wisconsin in the early decades of the twentieth century.⁹⁶

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with commerce. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold face, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Vernacular Commercial Building	Manitowoc Rd & STH 29, Bellevue	ca. 1905	33/5
Corrugated Metal Feed Mill	---- Wall St, Bellevue	ca. 1905	32/36a
Vernacular Commercial Building	6180 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	ca. 1868	33/29
Clapboard Commercial Building	1690 Day St/STH 96, Greenleaf	ca. 1890	30/24a
State Bank of Greenleaf	1644 Day St/STH 96, Greenleaf	1912	31/4
Commercial Vernacular Building	---- Day St, Greenleaf	ca. 1900	31/9
Grocery Store	Day St. & Bunker Hill Rd	ca. 1910s	31/8

Wisconsin, eds. Ellen D. Langill and Jean Penn Loerke (Waukesha, WI: Waukesha County Historical Society, Inc., 1984), 431-32; Paul P. Abrahams, "Brown County Intensive Survey Report: Industrial Sites," (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1981, typescript), 19-20 (on file at the State Historic Preservation Office in Madison, WI).

⁹⁶Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:271-73; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 14.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Lark Vehicle Service	Dickenson Rd & STH 96, Lark	ca. 1930	30/20
Nachtwey's Store	--- Stagecoach Rd, Pine Grove	ca. 1890s	33/15
Shirley Hall (Inn, Stone)	Dickenson & Shirley Rd, Shirley	1905	30/23
Weed Mill Lumber Inn	1749 Riverside Dr, Suamico	1862	32/20
(NR listed 1/31/80)			
State Bank of Suamico	1760 Riverside Dr, Suamico	1920	32/12
Vickery's General Store	---- Riverside Dr, Suamico	ca. 1905	32/13
Stucco Gas Station/Residence	3425 Side Street, Suamico	ca. 1920s	32/5
Brick Bank	8269 CTH W, Wayside	1911	29/24
Clapboard Store	8268 CTH W, Wayside	ca. 1905	29/23
Board Blacksmith Shop?	37-- Wayside Rd, Wayside	ca. 1890	29/30
J. J. Hoffman's Harness Shop	3737 Wayside Rd, Wayside	1910	29/29
Henrick Gaede Blacksmith Shop	31-- Wayside Rd, Wayside	Pre-1874	29/33
Clapboard Store	Wayside Rd & CTH W, Wayside	ca. 1906	29/31
Dance Hall/Tavern	Wayside Rd & CTH W, Wayside	1893; 1898	29/32

Primary Education

Prior to the 1840s, schools in Brown County were haphazard affairs, often privately funded, and generally short-lived--a situation found in much of Wisconsin at that time. From 1836 to 1848, Wisconsin's territorial government had no means to foster education, and as a result responsibility for schools devolved to individual communities by default. Most settlements made little or no effort to provide public schools, and private schools rarely thrived. Despite these shortcomings, by the 1840s, public education began to occupy an increasingly significant role in American life. It was a means to assure an educated, informed citizenry, a knowledgeable workforce, avenues for economic and social mobility, and acculturation of immigrants. Within this national context, public education in Wisconsin began to develop, but the process proceeded fitfully.⁹⁷

As early as 1840, Brown County's board of education had levied a property tax to support schools, but the revenue raised was inadequate. Prior to the 1860s, Brown County's schools were largely under the purview of their respective townships. No standardized method of teacher certification or hiring existed, nor were school superintendents necessarily selected on the basis of their educational credentials. Beginning in 1861, county school superintendents were elected, a method believed to be more effective in locating qualified administrators. Nevertheless, many children did not attend school regularly until compulsory attendance laws began to be passed in the 1870s.⁹⁸

⁹⁷Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 3, Education, 2/1-3; Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 20.

⁹⁸Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 33; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:249-50.

Such laws were not without controversy. Many farming families opposed mandatory attendance on the basis that children's' labor was required at home. Immigrants formed much of the farming population in Wisconsin, and many regarded compulsory attendance laws as an affront to their right to control schools locally. Additional laws requiring instruction only in English further offended immigrant groups. Considering that, from the mid-1800s to the early twentieth century, one of the major goals of education in the U.S. was acculturation of immigrants, such tactics ignited opposition on a cultural level as well. In a study of Brown County schools, one author wrote in 1928, "There is an urgent need of more extensive Americanization work in this country, especially in the public schools and above all, a cultivation of a spirit of fellowship for the immigrant, . . . instead of patronage or contempt or even letting him alone to follow some foreign nation's plan."⁹⁹

Beginning in the early decades of the twentieth century, education entered a period of modernization in terms of curriculum and building design, necessitated in part by population growth. By the 1920s, Brown County's local school enrollment had reached more than 15,000 students. Outside the two city school systems that were in place, eighty-seven independent school districts existed, including fifty-seven one-room schools, twenty-two state graded elementary schools, and three high schools. By the end of the 1920s, Brown County had seven high schools and two junior highs. In 1920, the illiteracy rate in the county was 4.3 percent, and by 1934, it had been reduced to 2.5 percent. Increased use of graded classes in many cases required remodeling and renovation of existing schoolhouses, and construction of new ones. In addition, the consolidation movement further impacted the number, design, and size of public schools.¹⁰⁰ Within the project area, an extant example of a school constructed during this period can be found in Pine Grove (**--- Pine Grove Road, Built 1919, Photo Code 33/16**). At the time it was built, the school offered the most modern facilities available, including a kitchen, restrooms, and manual training room on the basement level. The main floor consisted of two classrooms, in which students were divided by grade, with grades one through four occupying one room, and grades five through eight in the other room. Of brick construction, its size indicates the impact of early consolidation and graded schools and its construction date places it within the period in which "Americanization" received substantial emphasis.

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with education. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

⁹⁹Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 3, Education, 2/8-9; Johnstone, *Story of Pittsfield*, 116-17 (including quoted material).

¹⁰⁰Rudolph, *Birthplace of a Commonwealth*, 61, 48; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 3, Education, 2/9.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Fontenoy School	6055 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	1901	33/30
Brick Schoolhouse	1--- Old School Pl, Greenleaf	ca. 1910s	31/10
St. Francis School	4-- CTH Q, Holland	1923	29/3
Lark School	6943 CTH G/Dickenson Rd, Lark	1898	30/18
Brick Schoolhouse	--- Pine Grove Rd, Pine Grove	1919	33/16
Westlake School	---- Riverside Dr, Suamico	1917	32/7

Government

As noted in Chapter 2, the word “town” can have various connotations. In the following section, “town” refers to a unit of government. For example, in Wisconsin, towns “comprise the most numerous...units of local government.... Typically they are composed largely of farms, and may have one or more small concentrations of population, which are described as hamlets or unincorporated villages, often at prominent crossroads.” As of 1997, Wisconsin’s towns number 1,266. The state’s town government system is based upon New England’s model of local government. Specifically, both historically have facilitated direct democracy, allowing all voters the opportunity to discuss pertinent issues at town meetings. Concerns generally revolve around budget items, local taxes, zoning ordinances, and providing and maintaining an adequate infrastructure.¹⁰¹

Since its creation in 1818, Brown County has evolved as a rather sparsely settled county beyond the limits of the Green Bay urban area. In the more rural sections of the county, perhaps the most pervasive signs of government are at the local level, whereby municipal governments provide needed services such as fire protection for the personal and real property of local residents. Even the smallest communities typically organize fire departments, which often are staffed by volunteers due to fiscal constraints. The station that once housed the Greenleaf Fire Department (**193 Follett Street, Built ca. 1905, Photo Code 31/2**) offers an example of a turn-of-the-century firehouse. Consisting of brick construction, the front gable building features a large garage door on the primary facade as well as a standard door that provides access to the bell tower. It remains today as one of the most striking structures in the tiny community of Greenleaf, an indication of the important role the volunteer fire department has played.

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with government. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

¹⁰¹Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Government, 9/1-4 (includes quoted material); *State of Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1997-1998, 231.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Wrightstown Town Hall	--- Day St, Greenleaf	ca. 1880	31/6
Greenleaf Fire Station	193 Follett St, Greenleaf	ca. 1905	31/2
Morrison Fire Station	3179 Mill Rd, Morrison	1911/1946	30/8

Housing

Brown County has historically been sparsely populated and challenged by static economic conditions. As a result, much of the architecture in the county is relatively restrained and modest, and consists largely of vernacular design. A few examples of houses with "style," such as Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Bungalow, are present, but even these exhibit spare detailing and modest size. Many examples are located on farmsteads, both indicating the importance of agriculture to Brown County's economy and history, and demonstrating the material, domestic, and social aspirations of local residents.

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture includes a broad range of building types and designs meant to fulfill a variety of functions. Among buildings of this type, the only shared characteristic often is simply that they were not designed and constructed by professional architects or engineers. Instead, vernacular design usually represents the needs, ideals, and resources of ordinary people at a given time. By their nature, therefore, these forms number among the most common in the built environment. At the same time, the lack of a singular design ideal has resulted in a broad array of building designs. Classifying vernacular architecture, therefore, relies upon considerations such as exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories. Of the extant resources in the project area, commonly found vernacular forms include gabled ells, front gables, and side gables.¹⁰²

- **Gabled Ell**

One of the most common of mid- to late- nineteenth-century house types, the gabled ell was constructed in Wisconsin predominantly between circa 1860 and 1910. Characteristic elements include a sheltered entrance at the porch "ell," a cruciform or "L" or "T" plan, and regular spacing of windows and doors. Clapboard sheathing is found most frequently, but brick and stone versions of gabled ells also appear. Ornamentation is typically restrained, with the porch manifesting the only decorative aspects, such as brackets, turned posts, or a balustrade; as a group, gabled ells exhibit few stylistic references. Many gabled ells were originally front or side gable vernacular dwellings to which a perpendicular wing was later added. Gabled ell houses can range from one to two-and-one-

¹⁰²Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 2, Architecture, 3/1.

half stories, and the wings can vary in height. One of the most common plans consists of a one-story longitudinal wing attached to a one-and-one-half or two-story wing. These plans are evident in the brick farmhouses located at **3191 Mill Road** in Morrison (**Built 1872, Photo Code 30/9**) and **643 Man Cal Road**, Holland (**Built ca. 1880, Photo Code 29/6, 7**) and the clapboard farmhouse at **13-17 Velp Avenue**, Suamico (**Built ca. 1900, Photo Code 32/3, 4**). Less frequently, a two-story longitudinal wing is present, with a two-story gable wing attached, as in the case of the clapboard farmhouse at **4023 Pine Grove Road** in Pine Grove (**Built ca. 1895, Photo Code 33/17**).¹⁰³

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as gabled ell structures. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	4454 Anston Rd, Anston	ca. 1880	31/18
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	4515 Anston Rd, Anston	ca. 1880	31/19
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	2799 Cottage Rd, Bellevue	ca. 1890	33/3
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	5611 CTH P, Fontenoy	ca. 1870	33/25
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	304 CTH Q, Holland	1879	29/2
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	643 ManCal Rd, Holland	ca. 1880	29/6, 7
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	2579 Dollar Rd, Kolb's Corner	ca. 1880	32/36
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	3287 Mill Rd, Morrison	ca. 1900	29/36
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	3228 Mill Rd, Morrison	ca. 1905	30/1
Brick Gabled Ell Residence	3191 Mill Rd, Morrison	1872	30/9
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	7056 Morrison Rd, Morrison	ca. 1900	30/4
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	4023 Pine Grove Rd, Pine Grove	ca. 1895	33/17
Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	8167 CTH G, Wayside	ca. 1890s	29/15, 17
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	3726 Wayside Rd, Wayside	ca. 1900	29/27
Clapboard Gabled Ell Residence	82-- CTH W, Wayside	ca. 1890	29/34

- **Front Gable**

The front gable, so named for the placement of the primary facade in a gable end, was used for a variety of building types, including houses, churches, schools, and halls. Its enduring popularity, between circa 1840 and 1925, makes it a common form in Wisconsin. Characteristic features include a rectangular plan, gabled roof, and symmetrical fenestration. Front gable buildings can vary in height between one and two-and-one-half stories, although in Wisconsin, one-and-one-half stories occur most frequently. Typically spare in ornamentation and detail, the front gable is thus

¹⁰³Ibid., 3/5.

distinguished from other architectural styles that were popular in the state from the mid-1800s to early 1900s, which may have featured front gables but also included elements such as returned eaves and wide freezes. Additions to front gables often were placed in the rear; however, additions also were added to the side, in which case the building may be properly labeled a gabled ell. Clapboard siding is most common, but brick veneer also occurs. In Brown County, a brick veneer, two-story, front gable at **6180 Langes Corner Road** in Fontenoy (**Built ca. 1875, Photo Code 33/29**) offers an example of a typical vernacular front gable residence, although the placement of windows in its primary facade is asymmetrical. Directly adjacent to the house, a circa 1868 former general store (**Photo Code 33/29**) is a representative illustration of a commercial front gable building.¹⁰⁴

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as front gable structures. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Front Gable Residence	3046 CTH C, Anston	ca. 1910	311/21
Brick Front Gable Residence	6180 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	ca. 1875	33/29
Front Gable Commercial Building	6180 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	ca. 1868	33/29
Front Gable Residence	1688 Day St/STH 96, Greenleaf	1912	31/3
Front Gable Residence	7210 CTH W, Morrison	ca. 1900	30/15
Front Gable Residence	3236 Mill Rd, Morrison	ca. 1900	29/36a
Front Gable Craftsman Residence	3092 Mill Rd, Morrison	ca. 1920s	30/7
Front Gable Residence	3840 CTH J, Suamico	ca. 1905	32/6
Front Gable Residence	3335 Side Rd, Suamico	ca. 1920	32/27
Front Gable Residence	3732 Wayside Rd, Wayside	ca. 1905	29/28

- **Side Gable**

One of the most pervasive, universal house forms, the side gable predominated in Wisconsin from circa 1840 to 1940. Its most basic features include a rectangular plan, gable roof, and primary facade in the long wall. Side gables can range in height from one to three stories; half-stories, sometimes with dormers, also can be found. A variety of veneers were used on side gables, including brick, clapboard, fieldstone, and cut stone. Wings are common additions to side gables, both to the side and rear; those with side additions that encroach on the main facade may be classified as gabled ells. As with other vernacular forms in Wisconsin, the side gable generally possesses few decorative elements. Full or partial front porches are common, with a minimal amount of ornamentation, such as turned posts or brackets, and usually a separate shed, flat, or hip roof. In Morrison, a brick veneer

¹⁰⁴Ibid., 3/2.

farmhouse at **3194 Mill Road (Built 1874, Photo Code 30/10)** illustrates the side gable form. With its rounded arch first-floor windows, half-moon second-story windows, contrasting brick ornamentation, and gabled, centered, partial front porch, the house exhibits a level of style unusual in rural farmhouses of its period.¹⁰⁵

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as side gable structures. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Farmstead with Side Gable House	3194 Mill Rd, Morrison	1874	30/10

Queen Anne

Irregular plans and massing, variety in surface textures, roofs, and projections, and asymmetrical facades typify the Queen Anne style, which originated in Great Britain in the 1870s. Arriving in Wisconsin in the 1880s, this style remained popular in the state until circa 1910. In the United States, the Queen Anne style was distinguished by neo-colonial detailing, exemplifying the growing interest in colonial forms that ultimately led to the Colonial Revival style. Although it is known for its picturesque complexity, with steeply pitched roofs, bay windows, turrets, and wrap-around verandas, examples of the style in Brown County exhibit considerable restraint in detail and ornamentation. Such is the case at **7084 Morrison Road** in Morrison (**Built ca. 1890s, Photo Code 30/3**). This clapboard, two-story residence features intersecting gables, a variety of roof pitches, decorative brackets on porches and cutaway corners, and an irregularly massed T-floorplan. A slightly more elaborate version of a Queen Anne can be found at **4304 Kings Road** in Wayside (**Built ca. 1903, Photo Code 29/14, 18**). This house features a small, wraparound porch, creating an asymmetrical facade typical of the style. It also includes a decorative frieze and spindles on the porch that are complemented by a vergeboard at the front gable of the primary facade. Bracketed cutaway corners, windows inset with many small, decorative panes, modest hood molding over windows, and steeply pitched intersecting gables provide additional visual interest.¹⁰⁶

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as Queen Anne structures.

¹⁰⁵Ibid., 3/3.

¹⁰⁶Ibid., 2/15.

For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Queen Anne Residence	7385 Shirley Rd, Shirley	ca. 1890	30/21
Farmstead with Queen Anne House	4304 Kings Rd, Wayside	ca. 1903	29/14, 18
Queen Anne Residence	7084 Morrison Rd, Morrison	ca. 1890s	30/3

Bungalow

A pervasive national style in the first decades of the 1900s, Bungalows can be found in Brown County as well. From their inception Bungalows were thought of as small, modest dwellings. Popular in Wisconsin from circa 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow features simple horizontal lines, gently pitched roofs, and often a dormer window. The broad, projecting roofline creates the appearance of a one-story dwelling, but Bungalows frequently are one-and-one-half stories in height. Clapboard siding is most commonly found, but brick veneer, stucco, and stone exterior also were used. Various influences, such as Japanese, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman, are evident in Bungalow detailing, but the Craftsman emphasis on use of natural materials and rusticity is most evident in the United States. Decorative elements are quite restrained, and may include little more than protruding brackets. Within the project area, a good example of a brick-veneer Bungalow house can be found at **6183 Langes Corner Road** in Fontenoy (**Built ca. 1933, Photo Code 33/28**). Featuring clipped gables, period windows, and a small front stoop, this one-and-one-half story residence's broad, low-pitched roof is most characteristic of Bungalows.¹⁰⁷

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as Bungalow structures. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Craftsman Bungalow	---- Anston Rd, Anston	ca. 1920	31/17
Bungalow Residence	3215 Wall St, Bellevue	ca. 1920	33/2
Craftsman Bungalow Residence	6183 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	ca. 1933	33/28
Bungalow Residence	---- Kunesh North, Kunesh	ca. 1920	31/15
Bungalow Residence	7062 Morrison Rd, Morrison	ca. 1920	30/5
Bungalow Residence	4525 Old School Ln, Pine Grove	ca. 1915	33/13
Bungalow Residence	1793 Riverside Dr, Suamico	ca. 1920s	32/16

¹⁰⁷Ibid., 2/26.

Dutch Colonial Revival

One of the many revival styles popular between 1900 and 1940 in Wisconsin, Dutch Colonial Revival is typified by a gambrel roof, occasionally terminating in flared eaves. Indeed, this is one of its most immediately identifiable features. Rather picturesque in appearance, the style often utilizes a variety of building materials, such as brick, clapboard, shingling, and stone. The style is most commonly found among small-scale suburban residences. Within the project area, an example of a modest Dutch Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot at **5539 CTH P** in Fontenoy (**Built ca. 1928-29, Photo Code 33/24**). Of brick construction, the house exhibits the characteristic gambrel roofline, as well as picturesque details including a small, covered front porch, decorative diamond-shaped shingle roof, and stone slip sills.¹⁰⁸

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are identified as Dutch Colonial Revival structures. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Brick Dutch Colonial Revival House	5539 CTH P, Fontenoy	ca. 1928-1929	33/24
Gambrel-Roof Residence	466 Holland Ct, Holland	ca. 1920s	29/1

Singular Examples and Other Vernacular

The above narrative discusses only some of the architectural styles prevalent in Brown County. The following surveyed resources reflect a wider range of housing evident in the project area. See individual Reconnaissance Survey Cards for detailed information.

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following resources were surveyed. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Drop Siding Residence	3325 Buddy Lane, Bellevue	ca. 1870s	33/10
Clapboard Foursquare Residence	3163 Manitowoc Rd, Bellevue	ca. 1915	33/8
Residence	3207 Wall St, Bellevue	1921	33/2

¹⁰⁸Ibid., 2/29.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Cross-Gambrel Residence	6117 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	ca. 1910s	33/31
Foursquare Residence	Day St at STH 57, Greenleaf	ca. 1910s	31/5
Cruciform Ell Residence	6124 Follett St, Greenleaf	ca. 1900	31/1
Cruciform Ell Residence	3--- Kunes North, Kunes	ca. 1890	31/13, 14
Cross Gambrel Residence	5515 CTH R, Langes Corners	ca. 1920s	33/20
Hip-Roof Residence	6816 Dickenson Rd, Lark	ca. 1900	30/19
Hip Roof Residence	6920 CTH G/Dickenson Rd, Lark	late 1890s	30/24
Craftsman Residence	4786 Stagecoach Rd, Pine Grove	ca. 1915	33/19
Craftsman Residence	1868 Riverside Dr, Suamico	ca. 1920	32/2
Clapboard Residence	1423 Sunset Beach Rd, Suamico	ca. 1910	32/29
Clapboard Residence	827- CTH W, Wayside	ca. 1905	29/21, 22
Hip-Roof Residence	8256 CTH W, Wayside	late 1880s	29/26

Industry

Brown County has experienced several stages of industrial development. Sawmills, flour mills, and paper mills formed significant aspects of early industry in the county. However, manufacturing cheese has endured as one of the most prevalent industries.

Cheese Production

Due to the widespread influence of dairy farming in Brown County, small processing plants were established in several areas by the 1870s. Within the project area, many of the crossroads communities had a cheese factory at some point in their history. Often, additional businesses then formed around the factory so that farmers could deliver their products and attend to other commercial activities on the same trip, as was the case in Langes Corners. In Fontenoy, Diederick Benecke's factory was typical of others in Brown County by providing additional services to local farmers. Patrons could exchange milk, eggs, live chickens, and other produce for credit against groceries. This type of bartering was common in rural societies.¹⁰⁹

Cheese manufacturing expanded its role in the local economy as the lumber industry declined in the 1870s. By this time, Brown County ranked ninth in the state for production of cheese, with more than 750,000 pounds. Twenty-one cheese plants operated in the county in 1889, with a total value of production of \$11,910 and an average income of \$567. Glenmore, New Denmark, and Wrightstown, all in the southern portion of Brown County, had the largest cheese factories in the area. The majority of the population in the county consisted of were Scandinavian and German farmers, who were among the first to specialize in dairy farming. As farmers increasingly turned

¹⁰⁹O'Brien, *Historic Northeast Wisconsin*, 104; Abrahams, "Brown County Intensive Survey Report," 19-20.

to dairy farming as an economic mainstay, the number of cheese plants in Brown County increased from thirty-seven in 1896 to forty-seven by 1924.¹¹⁰

Initially, area farmers had little experience with handling dairy products and few regulations existed for consumer protection. As a result, early manufactured cheese could be of poor quality, a situation that did not change until more experienced dairymen from the East and Europe moved into the area and the government began to place more regulations on the industry. In 1900, the state legislature demanded that all three thousand cheese factories in Wisconsin be subjected to regular inspections. Some factories had various additions, such as boiler rooms, pumphouses, and offices, that, combined with their makeshift construction on post supports, rendered them unacceptable to state inspectors. Within the next ten years, most factories were forced either to modernize or close. Smaller cheese factories often disappeared as a result of the consolidation that accompanied modernization. Also, as mechanized transportation improved and increased, larger factories could ship milk directly from farms to factories. However, smaller factories that could not afford such services often went out of business. Consolidation has continued through the twentieth century. In 1900, the Food and Dairy Commission Report listed 443 cheese factories in Northeast Wisconsin, while today fewer than seventy continue to operate.¹¹¹

Today, many of the abandoned factories have been demolished and identifying those that remain can be difficult because most have been converted into garages or residences over the years. Typically of frame construction with board and batten siding or clapboard, early cheese factories often consisted of one-and-a-half stories that included a receiving station where milk cans entered the plant, tubs for pasteurizing and processing cheese, and areas for packaging, cooling, and storage. Living quarters for the plant manager often were attached, or located on an upper floor. Prior to 1920, the average cheese factory could accommodate approximately seventy patrons. One reason early cheese factories tended to be small but numerous during the pre-automobile era was that milk usually could be transported by wagon no more than five miles in order to remain fresh. Technological advancements, including mechanized transportation, increased milk production, and improved, larger vats, required an expansion of typical cheese factories. Newer, larger factories were generally built of either stone, brick, or concrete and had basements, unlike their wood-framed predecessors. After 1920, more technological advances resulted in factories that conformed to modern expectations. These would usually have garages, large whey tanks, and, similar to some of their predecessors, an attached retail store.¹¹²

Wisconsin ranks first in the nation for the production of cheese, with over two million pounds

¹¹⁰Abrahams, "Brown County Intensive Survey Report," 18-21.

¹¹¹O'Brien, *Historic Northeast Wisconsin*, 104.

¹¹²*Ibid.*, 105; Abrahams, "Brown County Intensive Survey Report," 20-21.

produced annually. American cheese is the variety made the most, while brick cheese is produced the least.¹¹³ The significance of cheese production to the state's economy and development renders historic cheese factories a significant resource. A building once used as a cheese factory stands at **6192 Langes Corner Road** in Fontenoy (**Built 1933, Photo Code 33/26**). A part of the Diederick Benecke family's small business activity in Fontenoy, this factory remained in operation until 1972; the factory's predecessor had been in use since circa 1875, accounting for almost a century of cheese manufacturing at the site by one family. The one-story building consists of three rooms, a large central space, two small rooms at the rear of the building, and a partial basement. All of the manufacturing equipment has been removed, and the building is currently vacant.

A building historically used as a creamery and cheese factory stands at **1776 Riverside** in Suamico (**Built ca. 1905; 1924, Photo Code 32/14, 15**). Known as the Riverside Cheese Company in 1905, the company's name changed to Suamico Dairy by 1927, when the proprietor was listed as L. C. Arnoldi. It continued to function as a cheese factory until approximately the mid-1940s, after which the building was used for various purposes until it was converted to a single-family residence. The building includes a basement (once part of the creamery) and a cellar, formerly used for aging; both of these areas retain their brick lining. The entire structure—including the factory wing—has been used as living quarters since the late 1940s.¹¹⁴

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in northeastern Wisconsin was one of the earliest commercial successes in the area. Fisheries operated around Sturgeon Bay, Algoma, Kewaunee, Jackson Harbor, and Baileys Harbor on the Door County peninsula before spreading further west to Green Bay, Suamico, Pensaukee, and Marinette. The American Fur Company, which had initially established commercial operations in Brown County in the early fur trading era, had quickly expanded into fishing when its profit potential became evident. Most of the fisheries in the Brown and Door County areas were served by the company's warehouses, where fish were salted and packed in barrels prior to shipment to markets in the East. In the 1870s, refrigerated railroad cars increased competition, and Booth Fisheries soon overtook the American Fur Company as the dominant packing company in Wisconsin. It had a branch in Green Bay, as well as La Crosse and Bayfield. The success was short-lived, however, as overfishing, pollution, and other obstacles caused the demise of commercial fishing in much of the area.¹¹⁵

Although fishing played a relatively minor role in Brown County's overall economic development,

¹¹³*State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1997-1998*, 588.

¹¹⁴*Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 1163; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 1210; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 1071; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 1156; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 964.

¹¹⁵O'Brien, *Historic Northeast Wisconsin*, 39.

it occupied a significant niche in the local economy of the village of Suamico. Upwards of 70,000 pounds of fish could be caught in a season on the Suamico River. To capitalize on the demand for fish in the East, a carp pond was constructed in Suamico in the early decades of the twentieth century. After the fish were caught in seines along the shores of Green Bay, they were placed in live crates and transported to storage ponds until they were shipped to market. Because live fish were in greater demand, a means was devised to transport them in large tank cars filled with water and equipped with air pumps so that they could be shipped live to markets as far away as New York. Tens of thousands of pounds of fish were exported from Brown County in this manner in the early decades of the twentieth century.¹¹⁶

Some resources related to fishing remain in the village of Suamico, such as the structure owned by the Suamico Fish Company at **1184 Riverside Drive (Built ca. 1905, Photo Code32/8)**. Located on the banks of the Suamico River, the facility includes space for docking and unloading thirty to thirty-five foot fishing boats, and for packing and shipping fish. Consisting of wood construction, with asphalt roofing, the building itself was constructed in the early 1900s and has been owned by the Drzewiecki family for approximately forty-five years. By the 1950s, commercial fishing in Brown County had entered a long period of decline. In circa 1955, the building reached its current dimensions, when approximately one-third of it was demolished to eliminate excess space.¹¹⁷

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with various industries. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Askeaton Butter and Cheese Factory	CTH Z & Old STH 57, Askeaton	1907	29/10
Cheese Factory	3937 Oakdale Dr, Flintville	1890	31/22
Fontenoy Cheese Factory	6192 Langes Corner Rd, Fontenoy	1933	33/26
White Clover Cheese Factory	CR D & CR Q, Holland	1907	29/8
Cheese Factory	5324 Kunesh Rd, Kunesh	1900	31/16
Steve's Cheese Factory	---- Langes Corner Rd, Langes Corners	1900	33/23
Cheese Factory	---- Morrison Rd, Morrison	1877	30/6
Weed Mill Lumber Inn	1749 Riverside Dr, Suamico	1862	32/20
(NR listed 1/31/80)			
Suamico Dairy/Arnoldi Creamery	1776 Riverside Dr, Suamico	ca. 1905/1924	32/14, 15
Suamico Fish Company	1184 Riverside Dr, Suamico	ca. 1905	32/8

¹¹⁶Johnstone, *Story of Pittsfield and Suamico*, 63-66.

¹¹⁷Valentine Drzewiecki, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 9 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

Religion

Settlers of many different Christian denominations settled the Brown County area. During the 1600s and 1700s, Jesuit missions represented the earliest presence of organized religion in the area. Early in the settlement period, members of different denominations often shared buildings and divided time for their usage. As the county's population increased, members began to construct their own churches. Between 1879-1928, the sixteen project communities in Brown County had fourteen churches: four Catholic churches, including one Polish Catholic Church, four Lutheran churches, including a German Lutheran Church, and one each of Baptist, Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist, Evangelical, and Episcopal churches. In Brown County, **St. Paul's Lutheran Church (4431 Stagecoach Road, Pine Grove, Built 1883, Photo Code 33/12)** offers a good extant example of country church design. Of clapboard construction, the building features period windows, a double entry with rounded transom, and a modest louvered tower. The congregation was active between 1877 and 1969, and a small cemetery associated with the church is adjacent. The building is currently vacant.¹¹⁸

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with religion. For specific recommendations regarding properties noted in bold type, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
St. Paul's Lutheran Church	---- Day St, Greenleaf	ca. 1940	31/7
St. Francis School	4-- CTH Q, Holland	1923	29/3
St. Francis Church	4-- CTH Q, Holland	1899	29/5
St. Francis Rectory	439 CTH Q, Holland	1917	29/4
St. Paul's Evang. Lutheran Church	4431 Stagecoach Rd, Pine Grove	1883	33/12
St. Benedict Catholic Church	33-- Deerfield Rd, Suamico	ca. 1940s	32/28
Methodist Church of Suamico	3266 Lakeview Dr, Suamico	ca. 1910	32/9

Settlement

With access through Green Bay to Lake Michigan, Brown County was perhaps more easily accessible than interior regions of Wisconsin. As a result, thousands of immigrants from numerous European countries passed through the area, and many, such as Danes, Poles, Swedes, Irish, Dutch, Belgians, and Germans, helped to settle it. The legacy of ethnic influence on Brown County's cultural landscape remains evident today. Belgians have been among the most substantial groups

¹¹⁸Johnstone, *A Story of Pittsfield*, 140-141; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:251; see Bibliography for complete citations of Business Gazetteers Review dating from 1879-1928.

in Brown County, especially compared to other regions of Wisconsin. Between 1854 and 1856, approximately fifteen thousand Belgians immigrated to Wisconsin, and the majority of them settled in Brown, Door, and Kewaunee counties. This concentration between Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay formed the largest settlement of Belgians in a rural area in the United States. Although mass immigration of Belgians occurred primarily during the 1850s, their presence continued to be felt for decades. For example, in 1920, 3,444 Belgians lived in Wisconsin, with 1,319 in Brown County alone; the remainder were sparsely spread over sixty-three counties.¹¹⁹

In addition to their religious and cultural contributions to Wisconsin's heritage, Belgians also were noted for their distinctive vernacular building techniques. Typical of most pioneers, Belgian settlers originally constructed their homes of log, the most readily available resource, although unlike many other European immigrants, they had no vernacular building tradition for log construction. In later years, particularly subsequent to the accumulation of some wealth, Belgians therefore often sheathed their log homes, or constructed new ones, in red brick, a building material commonly used in their homeland. Floor plans followed a general pattern of "four-and-two," with four rooms along one axial wall and two along the other. The larger rooms typically contained the living room and dining/kitchen area, and acted as the focal point of family life in the house. Several distinctive decorative elements assist in identifying Belgian-designed houses. In particular, a common feature is a bullseye window, often circular or semi-circular, just beneath the roof peak on the gable end; such windows also served as builders' trademarks. The use of contrasting brick as an ornamental element around windows and doors and on quoins is another readily recognizable technique. Some builders also created elaborate decorations in red brick that contrast with the prevailing use of courses of stretchers, though this is less frequently employed.¹²⁰

In Brown County, the most illustrative example of Belgian vernacular architecture can be found at **5611 CTH P** in Fontenoy (**Built ca. 1870, Photo Code 33/25**). Although the house has been subjected to significant modifications, it continues to demonstrate attributes characteristic of this building style, including a gable end bullseye window, stone quoins, and contrasting stone decorative elements and brick arches accenting the windows.

Associated Resources

Within the project area, the following surveyed resources are associated with settlement.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Gabled Ell Residence	4515 Anston Rd, Anston	ca. 1880	31/19

¹¹⁹Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, vol. 1, Settlement, 4/4-5.

¹²⁰Allen G. Noble, ed., *To Build in a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 198-200.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Gabled Ell Residence	5611 CTH P, Fontenoy	ca. 1870	33/25
Cruciform Ell Residence	3--- Kunes North, Kunes	ca. 1890	31/13, 14

Parks and Recreation

Until the late 1800s, leisure activities were primarily the prerogative of the upper class. Such activities were often confined to designated resort areas, many of which were attractive for their natural features. In rural regions dominated by agricultural pursuits, the demands of the workday generally limited opportunities for recreation. Even when this was not the case, the forms of available entertainment, the ability to travel, and the ease of gathering large groups were all typically limited, thus further curtailing participation in recreational activities by the majority of residents. As the industrial age progressed, however, technological and social advances shortened the work week and made leisure time more available, at least to the growing middle class; this increased demand for, and interest in, recreation. By the early 1900s, many local governments had assumed the responsibility of creating county and municipal parks to meet the needs of their constituents. The post-World War II population boom and resultant growth of suburbia triggered an increase in recreational planning for adults and children. An experiment in "grass-roots recreation" ensued, through which a recreation agent organized county-wide athletic activities throughout city parks. Participants largely included groups such as the PTA, the Boy and Girl Scouts and 4-H clubs. By the 1960s, an adjunct to such organized activities could be found in many county parks, which were designed for nature studies, camping, and swimming--activities enjoyable for individuals or groups alike.¹²¹

During the 1930s, several New Deal construction programs had a significant impact on the development of parks and recreational areas. As a part of economic relief efforts, the federal government engaged in major building and public works undertakings. Several agencies, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, and Civil Works Administration, engaged in improving state and national parks through landscaping, building trails, and constructing visitor facilities. In order to preserve and extend employment opportunities, these programs often were designed to be deliberately labor intensive, with much of the construction, such as stone fences and log buildings, done by handcrafts using locally available, natural materials. The resulting built environment at many parks exhibited a rustic architectural style and contributed to 1930s park design a character that is distinctive from other eras.

Within the project area, the pavilion located at Wayside Firemen's Park (**8119 CTH G, Built ca. 1935, Photo Code 29/19**) exemplifies both the twentieth century recreation movement and the

¹²¹Runkel, "Culture and Recreation in Waukesha County," in *From Farmland to Freeways*, 443-45.

impact of New Deal programs on rural areas. Part of a planned recreational landscape that includes five wooden frame structures in the modest community park, the pavilion was built as part of a local Works Progress Administration program. The structure exhibits characteristics typical of New Deal construction projects, particularly the use of indigenous, natural materials and the effort to blend it with the surrounding landscape. Aside from its utility and continuing contribution to the Firemen's Park visitors, it serves as lingering evidence of the impact of New Deal programs on rural areas.

Associated Resource

Within the project area, the following surveyed resource is associated with parks and recreation. For specific recommendations, see Chapter 21.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Pavilion (Wayside Fireman's Park)	8119 CTH G, Wayside	ca. 1910s	29/19

Transportation

Rivers formed the most important transportation arteries in Brown County for much of the first 250 years of Euro-American settlement. The Fox River provided an avenue to Green Bay and thence to Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes. As a result, the town of Green Bay, nestled around the southernmost edges of the bay's coast, became a major shipping and distribution center for northeastern Wisconsin. Originally, railroads were not constructed to replace water routes as the major form of transportation; they were meant to serve as feeders, connecting one water route to the next. Consequently, many of the early rail lines in Wisconsin extended from east to west, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. The economic interests that hastened construction of railroads included wheat farmers, iron miners, and lumbermen, all of whom sought rapid, efficient means to ship their goods to larger eastern markets. The U.S. Congress aided railroad construction with land grants in excess of 3.75 million acres--over one-tenth of Wisconsin's total land area.¹²²

By the mid-1800s, river transportation was being supplanted by railroads and the scale, routes, and design of transportation were forever altered. The impact of railroads showed itself most readily in terms of economics. Commercial agriculture had been pursued in Wisconsin virtually from the beginning of Euro-American settlement, but the railroad allowed an expansion of scale heretofore unseen in even the most remote areas. Urban centers, regardless of size, sought to capitalize on the railroad and become service centers for farmers in the locale. Some settlements sought to use the shipping potential of railroads as a means to take the transition a step further, by becoming

¹²²Merk, *Economic History of Wisconsin*, 278-79.

manufacturing centers. Indeed, those communities with adequate waterpower, even those with a population as small as two or three hundred, often accomplished that goal. At the same time, numerous others remained villages destined to continue filling their historic role as low-level service centers for the immediate area (see Chapter 3, Central Place Theory). Of the several major railroads operating in Wisconsin from the late nineteenth into the twentieth century, both the Chicago & Northwestern (C&N) and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (CM&StP) played significant roles in the development of Brown County communities.¹²³

Organized in 1859, the C&N was Chicago-based and, departing from precedent, extended along a primarily north-south route. It was the first railroad to pass through Brown County. The extension of the C&N from Green Bay to Lake Superior country was completed in 1871, placing many of the county's small villages alongside a major railroad route in the state. Given the above consequences wrought by railroads, resources connected with the C&N are material reminders of the process of modernization as it occurred in Brown County through the twentieth century.¹²⁴ In Suamico, a railroad trestle that crosses the Suamico River was historically associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (**on Riverside Drive, Built ca. 1910, Photo Code 32/10**). A utilitarian structure, although the steel deck girder trestle offers little visual interest; however, it provides material evidence of the historical presence of railroads in the community.

Associated Resource

Within the project area, the following surveyed resource is associated with transportation.

Property	Location	Date	Code
Railroad Trestle	Riverside Dr. @ RR, Suamico	ca. 1910	32/10

¹²³Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin: A History* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), 320.

¹²⁴Ibid., 315, 318; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:171, 280.

CHAPTER 21

Brown County Resource Recommendations

This chapter examines the twenty-seven bold-typed resources denoted throughout this report.¹²⁵ Among approximately 103 individually addressed properties that were noted during the project survey, these twenty-four appeared to offer the most architectural and/or historical interest. Thus, based upon site visits and preliminary research, descriptions are provided below regarding the architectural and historical integrity of each resource and, consequently, each site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These descriptions conclude with individual recommendations that suggest whether or not each property is considered eligible for listing on the National Register. (The following descriptions are arranged by community as one would *generally* encounter these locales while traveling from the southern to the northern end of Brown County.)

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Holland	643 Man Cal Rd	29/6	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			



Figure 1: Photo/Map Code 29/6. Farmstead.



Figure 2: Map Code 29/6; Photo Code 29/7. House.

Likely built in circa 1880, the gabled ell farmhouse on the farmstead at this address is constructed of (painted) brick and rises from a stone foundation. Distinguished by slightly flared eaves on the longitudinal wing, the house has minimal decorative accents; however, period, round-arched, two-over-two double-hung windows are found throughout the residence. The front porch features simple post supports and is built on piers. The front entry is located along the south side of the longitudinal wing and has a wooden panel/glass door. Aside from some renovation in the kitchen, the structure's

¹²⁵Note that three are associated with the same addresses; therefore, there are twenty-four individually addressed resources with recommendations.

original interior spacing remains intact.

In addition to the house, the farmstead includes the following six outbuildings: a basement barn with an attached gabled granary; a small pig barn; a silo; a shed-roof chicken coop; and a garage. Both the barn and granary (built in circa 1880) consist of mortise and tenon construction and are sheathed with vertical boards. The gabled, frame pig barn (possibly built in circa 1910s-1920s) extends from the west wall of the granary and is also covered with board siding. The clapboard, hip roof garage was likely constructed sometime between the late 1920s to mid-1930s. The board-sided chicken coop is believed to have been added to the collection of outbuildings between 1930 and 1940. Finally, the cement stave silo appears to date to the 1950s. (Note that a machine shed was razed during the current owner's tenure on the property.)

John Van Vreede was the original owner of this property. No substantive historical information was learned regarding this historical owner. It is known, however that upon his death in 1894, the farmstead passed to his wife, Petronella; by 1910, it belonged to their only son, John, and his wife, Mary. Nine years later, Barney and Minnie Tiesling purchased the property, thus ending its association with the Van Vreede family. Various other owners have occupied the farm since then. In 1939, Louis and Anna Dunker bought the farmstead, which subsequently passed to Joseph and Lillian Hermson. Donald Sonnabond maintained the farmstead prior to 1979, when current owners Vaughn and Barbara Knuth acquired it. Although the property had been reduced to only a half-acre at the time of the Knuth's purchase, a few small, adjacent parcels have since been added.¹²⁶

This house and outbuildings on the Knuth's property are in good condition. Nevertheless, the structures do not appear to offer sufficient character to suggest Register eligibility under Criterion C. Furthermore, this lack of distinction diminishes potential the farmstead may provide as an example of an intact historical farmstead. Indeed, it is quite possible that better farm layouts exist throughout the Holland general vicinity, beyond the immediate crossroads location defining the project area. These considerations, bolstered by the fact that no substantial historical information was found regarding the Van Vreedes or their farming operation, eliminate Register potential on the basis of Criterion A. **Thus, this farmstead is not eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Wayside	8119 CTH G	29/19	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Fireman's Park occupies this address. Its most distinctive element is a pavilion built during the 1930s. This multi-purpose structure rests on a fieldstone foundation and is topped with an asphalt-shingled, pyramidal roof with exposed eaves. Square, wooden posts that rise from formed concrete piers and angled wooden bracing support the roof. A set of four concrete-capped, stone stairs leads

¹²⁶Barbara and Vaughn Knuth, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

to the pavilion's cement slab platform. Both the stair rail and the structure's surrounding balustrade are comprised of plain, square wooden balusters. A square finial caps the roof.

In addition to the main pavilion, at least five, wooden structures are located on the park's grounds. A restroom structure aside, the vernacular, board-sheathed buildings are utilized for concession sales.



Figure 3: Photo/Map Code 29/19.

The park is named in honor of the Wayside Fire Department, which was organized in 1898 and incorporated in 1900. A volunteer organization, the department joined the Eastern Wisconsin Firemen's Association in 1902. The group was initially housed in a converted warehouse but constructed a firehouse and meeting room in 1958. Since its founding, the department has expanded through the purchase of additional equipment, including chemical tanks, fire trucks, and radio gear. Aside from providing the local community with an important service, the department also has played a role in Wayside's social development. This is most apparent through the establishment of the Firemen's Park. Prior to its founding, early firemen's picnics were held in a portion of woods owned by the Natzke family (see **4304 Kings Road, Wayside**, for further information). Between 1932 and 1934, with the assistance of the New Deal era Works Progress Administration, the department purchased land in these woods and created the extant public park. The pavilion exhibits characteristics associated with New Deal program construction projects, such as its use of rustic stone, restrained detail, and a natural setting. Since its opening, the park has been a popular location for local church picnics/social organization gatherings and family reunions. The fire department has staged its annual picnic since 1934.¹²⁷

Firemen's Pavilion is, therefore, associated with both an important local community organization while serving as a tangible reminder of major 1930s New Deal construction programs. These considerations strongly suggest Register potential on the bases of Criteria A and C. **Thus, the pavilion is thought to be eligible for listing on the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Wayside	8269 CTH W	29/24	Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Though modest in scale, the bank building at this address exhibits a number of Neo-Classical stylistic elements. Built in 1911, this one-story bank rises from a rubble stone foundation; the structure has a brick stretcher bond veneer and a flat roof. The cornice, with its stone coping and

¹²⁷"Town of Morrison," 51.

corbeled brick frieze, is further accented by rounded masonry finials located at each corner along the primary west facade. The recessed, transomed entrance is flanked by a pair of (stone) Doric columns that support an entablature with a projecting frieze. A round-arched window, also located along the entrance facade, is emphasized by masonry voussoirs and a plain lug sill. The remaining fenestration is comprised of single one-over-one light, double-hung sashes.

Historically, the Wayside State Bank occupied the structure. The enterprise was organized on 24 May 1911, and it opened for business on 29 September 1911. Banks were integral commercial facilities, which, given their relatively few numbers in rural areas, often serviced residents from a large radius. Among the organizers and board members of the Wayside State Bank were members of the Natzke family in Wayside and the Saenger family of Lark. (Both families are associated with Morrison Township historic sites that are within the project area.) The bank operated for six decades before merging with the State Bank of Greenleaf on 7



Figure 4: Photo/Map Code 29/24.

December 1970. In 1979, a new bank was constructed on the northern edge of Wayside, after which the historic bank building was left unoccupied. Morrison Township officials presently use the former bank as a municipal building; in addition, the structure functions as the community library.¹²⁸

Representative of a significant commercial institution in Wayside specifically and in rural America at large, the former Wayside State Bank suggests Register eligibility under Criterion A. Furthermore, the architectural character and integrity of this fine Neo-Classical structure warrant eligibility on the basis of Criterion C. **Therefore, the former bank is eligible for listing on the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Wayside	8268 CTH W	29/23	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

This two-story, commercial structure was constructed in circa 1905. Resting on a stone foundation, the building is sheathed with clapboard siding and is topped with a modest parapet along the primary (east) facade. One-story pilasters accent each corner of the east wall, and a band of trim runs the length of the facade, dividing the first and second floors. A central recessed entry is flanked by tripartite sets of one-over-one-light, double-hung windows; a second entry is located near the building's northeast corner. Four evenly spaced sashes occupy the upper level, resting beneath a slightly overhanging eave. The majority of the structure's remaining windows are one-over-one,

¹²⁸Ibid., 30.

double-hung examples.

The building historically functioned as a clothing and food store in the 1920s and early 1930s. Little historical information was found regarding any significance or prominence. One of the more outstanding features of the store was an elevator located in the southwest corner, which provided access to a storage area on the upper floor. After the store went out of business, the building was converted to apartments. At present, the structure still serves as an apartment building.¹²⁹



Figure 5: Photo/Map Code 29/23.

A lack of any substantially unique or distinguishing features, combined with a general lack of information regarding historical function/significance, do not support Register eligibility. **Therefore, this former commercial building is not eligible for Register listing.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Wayside	4304 Kings Rd	29/14	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1903, this two-story, gabled residence rests on a stone foundation and is topped with a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled roof. Sheathed with clapboard siding, the house exhibits a number of elements associated with the Queen Anne style. Two hip roof porches are located along the north facade of the residence, each of which features lathe-turned balusters, turned post supports and a spindled frieze. Decorative shinglework and a spindled vergeboard are located within the gabled peaks of each of the projecting wings. Modest wooden hood moldings accent windows throughout the residence, while the east gabled wing features a window arrangement placed on cutaway corners with decorative brackets. Windows are predominantly one-over-one-light, double-hung examples, albeit with metal frame replacements; however, a few of the arrangements retain leaded glass upper panes. Additions are limited to the enclosure of a second-story porch located at the northeast corner of the house and a one-story wing to the southeast. A brick chimney is centered in the projecting front gable.

Regarding the interior, the house encompasses eighteen rooms, seven of which are original bedrooms. All interior woodwork remains intact, including hardwood floors.

Aside from the residence, there are numerous historic structures on the property. Among these are

¹²⁹Harold Schultz, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 30 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

a gabled, basement barn of mortise and tenon construction; a silo; a horse/pig barn; a chicken coop; and a granary. While the barn dates to circa 1880, the remainder of the outbuildings were likely built around or after construction of the 1903 residence. Note that a windmill and a milkhouse once occupied the grounds.



Figure 6: Photo/Map Code 29/14. Farmstead



Figure 7: Map Code 29/14; Photo Code 29/15. House.

Amos Natzke is believed to have built the farmhouse, which is located in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 33 in Morrison Township. An 1899 plat indicates that Herman Natzke owned the farmstead in question at that time, raising the possibility that Amos Natzke purchased the land from a relative. According to a family historian, the Natzke family left Pomerania, Germany in 1839 to avoid religious persecution against Lutherans. The family initially settled in Milwaukee County, and subsequently moved to Washington County in 1847. The Natzkes ultimately settled in Morrison Township in 1862. By the late 1800s, the Natzkes owned a number of farmsteads near Wayside. Several family members also were among the founders of the Zion Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod), which is still in its original location across the road from the subject farm owned by Amos Natzke. He represented the third generation of Natzkes in Wisconsin. Amos reportedly died shortly after building the Queen Anne-influenced house, which remained in the family for another three decades. Amos and his wife never had any children themselves; however, they adopted a considerable number of them (presumably to help work the farm). By 1931, a Gustave Natzke operated the forty-acre farmstead, in addition to maintaining an eighty-acre tract in the southwest portion of section 34. Later in the 1930s, Ray Hafemann purchased the house from the Natzkes and converted it into a duplex rental property. Hafemann sold the house to Bernard Kane, who also maintained it as a rental. In the 1960s, Thomas and Judy Hill purchased the property (along with seven acres) and they have slowly restored the residence to a single-family unit. The hills hope to purchase more acreage in the future, as it becomes available. At present, Thomas Hill continues to farm the limited land and raises beef cattle.¹³⁰

¹³⁰Royal Natzke, *The John George Natzke Family, 1793-1979* (privately published, 1980), 4-6, 15; *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin* (Rockford, IL, W. W. Hixson & Co., 1931); Judy Hill, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

The historic Natzke Farmstead is a considerably intact example of a historic farm that continues to be farmed. The property's overall integrity is bolstered by the fact that the primary structures--the residence and barn--retain their respective architectural integrity. Furthermore, the Natzke family was one of the earlier families to have resided in Wayside and as mentioned above, was significant in the development of the Zion Lutheran Church that remains across from the subject farmstead. **As a result of the preceding information, the Natzke Farmstead is recommended eligible for the Register under Criteria A and C.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Wayside	37-- Wayside Rd	29/30	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Reportedly a former veterinarian's office, this one-and-one-half story, side gable structure was erected in circa 1890. It consists of frame construction and is sheathed with board siding. The primary (south) facade has a centered, gabled wall dormer that features a pair of four-light openings within its gabled peak. A wooden double-door entry rests immediately beneath the aforementioned pair of windows, and a single opening (boarded over) rests to either side of the entry. Rectangular openings are regularly spaced throughout the building; most of these are also covered with boarding. A brick chimney rises from the west end of the asphalt-sheathed roof; the latter features modest returns.



Figure 8: Photo/Map Code 29/30.

Little information was found concerning the history of this building. Based upon the structure's exterior appearance, the building resembles a typical late nineteenth-century blacksmith shop. However, historic plats ranging from 1870 to 1930 do not substantiate this possibility; indeed, these maps yield no information regarding the property's use. Local residents indicate only that the building was once used by a veterinarian (feed chutes were extant at the time of one informant's past visits). Another contact person also believes that the telephone company used the building for storage during the 1950s.¹³¹

The lack of historical information at this point makes it impossible to evaluate the property's Register eligibility under Criterion A. As for the structure's architectural significance, it retains what was likely its original form, and overall exterior integrity is good. This notwithstanding, the

¹³¹Ron Keikhafer, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Mildred Siebert, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 23 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Schultz, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 30 June 1998.

structure is not considered eligible under Criterion C alone. **Thus, further study is recommended regarding historical significance to determine the site's full potential for Register eligibility.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Morrison	3194 Mill Rd	30/10	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			



Figure 9: Photo/Map Code 30/10. Farmstead.



Figure 10:Map Code 30/10; Photo Code 30/11. House.

Built in 1874, the side gable farmhouse at this location is constructed of Milwaukee Cream City brick while rising from a plastered stone foundation. An original, gabled front porch features turned post supports and a simple wooden balustrade. The residence's (north) entrance facade is comprised of five bays, each of which carries round-arched openings. The first-floor windows are full-sized, six-light examples; the upper half-story carries two-light, semicircular, fixed windows. Windows throughout the remainder of the structure are largely round-arched, six-light types, all of which are accentuated by a windowhead comprised of a flush row of soldier brick and a slightly raised header row. A bulls-eye window is located within the gabled peak of each of the end walls. A brick belt course encircles the residence, running between the first and second floors. An historical sketch of the residence appears in the "Johann and Karoline Lemke Family Tree Records"(see following note for citation) and depicts the structure as it appears today; however, the sketch indicates that there was formerly a one-story ell wing extending from the rear of the home.

The structure's first-floor interior includes a living room, parlor, dining room, kitchen and laundry room. The upper level includes four bedrooms and a bathroom. The bathroom is reportedly one of the first installed in the area. Interior detailing includes an original wooden staircase, hardwood floors and trim.

Although the property includes a significant number of outbuildings, only two of them--the gambrel roof barn and a chicken coop--are original to the farmstead. The remaining structures were erected over the last forty to fifty years.

The historic owner of the farmstead was Johann (later anglicized to John) F. Lemke, who was born

in Schnittrige, Pomerania, Germany in 1834. At the age of sixteen, he emigrated with his parents to the U.S., and they settled on a farm at Freistadt, Wisconsin. While there, he married Karoline Schulz. The couple eventually decided to move to Morrison, where they purchased a 360-acre farmstead and had the extant farmhouse constructed. Karoline's brother, who was a carpenter, built the house and even shipped the Cream City brick from Milwaukee via the railroad to nearby Greenleaf. Because much of the Lemke's land was covered by dense forests, and the first years of settlement were occupied with clearing, cutting trees for firewood, and hauling logs to nearby sawmills. Three of John's brothers, Wilhelm, Ferdinand, and Herman, moved to Morrison Township as well and operated large farmsteads, thereby establishing the Lemke family as an enduring presence in the area. Descendants added to this, as John and Karoline Lemke alone had ten children. In 1889, their daughter, Louisa Sophia Lemke, married John Falck, son of Philip and Catherine Falck (see below, **3191 Mill Road, Morrison**). The house has remained in the Lemke family, passing first to John and Karoline's son, Hubert; in 1946, Alvin, a grandson of Karoline and John, obtained the property. Since 1994, Alvin's son, Paul, has owned the farmstead. It continues to operate as a crop farm; livestock raising ceased around 1991.¹³²

Given the architectural integrity and distinctiveness of the Cream City brick house itself, this property is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. Consideration was made regarding the farmstead's potential under Criterion A as a model of historic farm layout; however, potential is lacking because many of the associated outbuildings are not part of the historic fabric of the site. Nevertheless, eligibility overall is certainly strengthened by the property's lengthy association with the Lemkes, who have resided in Morrison Township since the 1870s. **As a result, the Johann Lemke Residence is eligible for the Register primarily under Criterion C.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Morrison	3191 Mill Rd	30/9	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

The 1872 brick, gabled ell farmhouse at this address rises from a stone foundation and is topped with an asphalt-sheathed roof featuring three brick chimneys. Windows throughout the front gable wing are largely round-arched, two-over-two-light examples; however, a few have since been replaced with one-over-one sashes. A single semicircular window exists within the structure's gabled peak. Decorative window arching, comprised of diametrically set header bricks, highlights the windows, and a similarly set brick belt course runs the perimeter of the main block. Two front entries are present: one features a transom and sidelights; the other includes a simple round-arched top. Brick pilasters are located at each of the corners of the front gable wing, and modest returns accent the roof line. A modern front porch with metal supports and a flat roof shelters both south wall entrances. Windows along the ell extension are also round-arched but do not display the decorative brick

¹³²Mrs. Alvin Lemke, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Alma Ihenfeldt, *The Johann and Karoline Lemke Family Tree Records* (privately printed, n.d.), 5-6, 76, 148.

arching of the main block.

In the 1850s, the property associated with this farmhouse was initially deeded to Alphonse Morrison as back-pay for military service. A chaplain, Morrison remained in the area for only a year; subsequently, Philip Falck purchased the property, which consisted of two parcels totaling 172 acres. Falck initially purchased 290 acres in Section 7 and 160 acres in Section 22 of Morrison Township. The earliest available plat, surveyed in 1875, does not indicate the amount of acreage constituting his holdings. However, the Falck properties under consideration in this report (**3191 Mill Road and 7084 Morrison Road, Morrison**) are both located in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7 of Morrison Township and were held by Philip Falck by 1875. The size of the subject farmstead fluctuated over the years. In 1889, it included 73.9 acres. By 1931, the acreage had increased to 187.5 acres. Despite these changes, the farmhouse itself has remained in the Falck family from the 1850s to the present. In 1888, Philip Falck sold the farmstead to his son, John, who had married Louisa Lemke (see discussion of **3194 Mill Road, Morrison**). In 1933, the land and house passed to Herbert and Lorraine Falck. An insurance salesman, Herbert did not continue to operate the farm, and instead sold parcels over the years for development. Furthermore, during the 1930s, the house was divided into two apartments: one was occupied by John and Louisa; the other housed the Herbert Falck family. John, son of Herbert and Lorraine Falck, purchased the farmhouse and remaining land in 1977. Since the 1930s, the house has been converted to a single-family residence. Currently, only ten acres of the original farmstead remain.¹³³



Figure 11: Photo/Map Code 30/9.

The Falck family played a significant role in the village of Morrison's history. In circa 1855, aside from operating their farm, Philip and Catherine Falck established the first general store in the community. The store initially was maintained from the living room of their first house while Philip also managed to serve as the community's first postmaster. As for the extant farmhouse built in 1872, Philip originally used part of it as the first hotel in the village. Guests slept upstairs while the Falck children slept in the attic. Philip Falck established a saloon as well on his property. The house served these commercial functions until 1888, after which it was solely a residence. Similar to Philip Falck, various other members of the family engaged in a myriad of commercial enterprises, many

¹³³John Falck, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 16 June 1998, Notes on files at Heritage Research Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Myron Falck, *Remembrance Still is Bright: The Falck Family* (privately printed, 1992), 90, 212; *Map of Brown County, Wisconsin, 1875* (n.p., G.A. Randall & J. H. Hinkley, 1875); *Plat Book of Brown County* (1889); *Plat Book of Brown County* (1931).

of which endured for decades. Among these businesses were a feed and boarding stable (operated by Philip), a cheese factory (owned by Daniel Falck), and a general store operating under the name Phillip Falck & Brother. Peter Falck, another son of Philip and Catherine, began operating the saloon his father had established and also a hotel known as Morrison House. Daniel Falck purchased both of these businesses from his brother in 1893, and added to his holdings in 1904 by acquiring a blacksmith shop, which he rented to several smiths. Daniel's Morrison House Hotel continued to operate through the 1920s. Alfred, Daniel's son, and Grace Falck bought the hotel in 1924, and lived in it for the rest of their lives.¹³⁴

Clearly, the Falck family has played a significant role in Morrison's development over the past 143 years. This factors heavily when considering the farmstead's Register potential under Criteria A and B. In addition, the farmhouse's early function as Morrison's first hotel bolsters significance regarding Criterion A. As for Criterion C, the architectural integrity of the 1872 farmhouse is sufficient to warrant eligibility. **Therefore, this property is considered eligible for the National Register on the bases of Criteria A, B and C.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Morrison	7084 Morrison Rd	30/3	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1890s, the Queen Anne-influenced, T-plan residence at this location rises from a stone foundation, while its gabled roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Two-and-one-half-stories in height, the house is largely sided with clapboard, except for the peaks of the projecting gabled wings that are covered with decorative wooden shingling. A small fixed opening that features leaded glass is set beneath the east gabled peak. A hip roof, open porch with a pedimented entry, plain wooden post supports, carved brackets and a spindled railing extends across the east entrance facade. The porch shelters a wooden double-door entry and transom, as well as a large tripartite window comprised of a central, fixed opening with a leaded-glass upper pane flanked by sash openings. Windows throughout the rest of the residence are singular or variously grouped, one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. A second hip-roof porch is located at the southwest corner of the house. Cut-away corners along the south wall display carved wooden brackets.



Figure 12: Photo/Map Code 30/3.

¹³⁴Falck, *Remembrance Still is Bright*, 103, 249; "Town of Morrison," 15-18; *Plat Book of Brown County* (1889); *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 773; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 912; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 764.

The first-floor interior consists of a living room, dining room, sitting room/parlor and a kitchen. Four bedrooms and a bathroom occupy the upper level. Details include three sets of pocket doors, hardwood floors, and a carved/spindled main staircase. Oak trim remains extant throughout the Queen Anne-inspired residence. Alterations are limited to the modernization of the kitchen.

The house presently occupies a .362-acre lot; however, the tract historically may have been a part of the larger Falck Farmstead (see **3191 Mill Road, Morrison**, above). Members of the Falck family held the property for more than eighty years. Current owners David and Sherri Klug, who bought the property from the family in 1987, speculate that the subject house initially belonged to Frank P. Falck. He had assumed proprietorship of the family's general store in 1905. That same year, Frank also constructed a new concrete block building for the store, which was located on the lot adjacent to the house. Frank operated the store between 1905 and 1945, when his sons, Robert and Karl, assumed ownership. The former store, though still standing, largely has been altered from its historic appearance. In addition to the store, it appears as if Frank was involved with other enterprises in Morrison. In 1914, a Frank Falck formed a partnership with E. J. Groth to create an automobile dealership known as Falck & Groth.¹³⁵ They began by selling Maxwell automobiles. Falck & Groth built a garage and in 1920, the business merged with another Falck family dealership and a third venture, to form an expanded Falck & Groth & Co. The group also created a private utility service and provided Morrison with electric service until 1927, when Wisconsin Public Service purchased the utility.¹³⁶

As for the Queen Anne-inspired residence in question, it offers good architectural character and integrity. The house is in excellent condition, with nearly all of its original features intact. Consequently, it is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion C. In addition, the property's association with Frank Falck and the Falck family in general suggests consideration under Criteria A and B, given the role of the Falck's in the development of Morrison (see **3191 Mill Road**). **Based upon these factors, this property is recommended eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Greenleaf	1690 Day St/STH 96	30/24a	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

The modest commercial structure at this site rises from a cut stone foundation (covered with modern sheathing) and is topped with a gabled roof that is obscured by a frame false front. Sheathed with a combination of clapboard and drop siding, the circa 1890s, one-story structure features a recessed central door with transom that is flanked by storefront openings that have been boarded over. A

¹³⁵Presumably, this individual was the Frank Falck associated with the general store and the subject property; however, this presumption has not been confirmed.

¹³⁶"Town of Morrison," 16, 19, 21; David Klug, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. The Klug family is related to the Falck family by marriage.

stair entry that fronts the north facade is a replacement constructed of concrete block. In addition, a portion of the north-facing foundation has been repaired with concrete block. A single sash opening punctuates each side wall near the south end, and a single wooden door is located along the rear (south) gabled end wall.

Frank Schmitt and his son had the longest historical association with the subject commercial building. Frank was born and raised in Germany during the late 1800s and moved to England to learn English. At the age of twenty-two, he emigrated to the U.S., settling in the small community of Greenleaf. Schmitt established himself as a barber in a small shop located in the subject building. Originally, the structure had served as a feed store; a photographer subsequently used the space as a studio before Frank converted it into a barber shop in 1908. He, and later, his son, John, maintained the property as a barber shop, until approximately five years ago, when a fire damaged the interior of the building; the structure was not gutted, however. John moved the barber shop into the basement of his house, located adjacent to the currently vacant commercial building in question.¹³⁷



Figure 13: Photo/Map Code 30/24a.

The commercial building at this site lacks any substantive information regarding the structure's historical significance. This is in addition to the facility's rather undistinguished, vernacular architecture, which offers no sufficient character for Register eligibility. **Thus, the subject property is not considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Greenleaf	193 Follett St.	31/2	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1905, this front gable, brick former firehouse features a false-parapet front and an open bell tower topped with a hip roof. Oriented on an east/west axis, the small station rests on a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The primary (west) facade carries a twenty-four panel garage door as well as a five-panel, wooden, standard-size door that is topped by a double row of rowlock brick. A pair of round-arched openings with one-over-one-light sashes is located along each of the north and south side walls and also features a windowhead of double row, rowlock brick. "GREENLEAF FIRE DEPT." is neatly painted within the parapet, above the garage door.

¹³⁷John Schmitt, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

The Greenleaf Volunteer Fire Department was organized in the early 1900s. The building's history offers an interesting perspective of how innovations and changes over time have shaped the department's as well as the station's development throughout the twentieth century. For example, before rural electrification, the station was heated only by a coal-burning furnace. The latter had to be refilled as often as twice per night to keep the building warm enough so the fire trucks would not freeze. And before the advent of telephones, the building was initially left unlocked at all times so that during emergencies, local residents could gain



Figure 14: Photo/Map Code 31/2.

access to the bell and use it to call firemen to the station. Originally, the station had a narrower garage door and two standard doors, but the department's second fire truck proved to be too large to squeeze through the first garage door, necessitating the installment of a wider door. Aside from building modifications, the department has experienced changes in property arrangements. At its founding, the fire department was unable to afford buying its own land for a station; therefore, the department built the station on property leased from the railroad at the rate of one dollar per year. The land now belongs to a local feed mill, although title to the building remains with the fire department. In 1956, the department moved to a new station and rented the original firehouse for use as a garage. Subsequently, the building was abandoned and deteriorated considerably. In the mid-1980s, a restoration effort was undertaken to return the building to its earlier appearance. The former station is presently used for storage by the Greenleaf Fire Department.¹³⁸

This building's association with local government links it with evolving trends in modernization of services over the course of the twentieth century. This suggests eligibility under Criterion A. Regarding consideration on the basis of Criterion C, the structure's architectural character and overall integrity are very good--the early alteration to the primary facade notwithstanding. Additionally, very few examples of this type of resource remain extant and virtually unaltered, especially within the surveyed communities. **As a result of the previous factors, this property is recommended eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Shirley	7385 Shirley Rd	30/21	Not Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story, Queen Anne-inspired residence rests on a stone foundation and is topped with an asphalt-sheathed, gabled roof. Although the circa 1890 house is largely covered with clapboard,

¹³⁸John Brittnacker, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 7 July 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

each of three partially pedimented gabled peaks features fish-scale shingling. The structure's most significant feature is its hip roof, wrap-around porch with square wooden supports. Nevertheless, the porch's decorative turned railing remains extant only along the east facade, and the porch base is in poor condition. Four two-over-two-light sashes are grouped along the south entrance facade, along with a single wooden panel door. The upper level features another sash grouping set beneath a pent roof. The remaining windows are either single or paired double-hung sashes with plain wooden surrounds.

In addition to the house, the property includes a raised basement, gambrel roof barn (with a large modern machine shed addition) and a small gabled, clapboard-sheathed workshop/shed on a poured concrete foundation.

Historically, this property featured a farmstead between 1875 and 1930, ranging in size between forty and eighty acres. Currently, the property apparently is no longer a working farmstead; it occupies a lot consisting of approximately 2.5 acres in the southeast portion of Section 21, Glenmore Township. Local sources yield little information about the property's history, including when it ceased to be a working farm. At present, the property includes an auto body shop.¹³⁹



Figure 15: Photo/Map Code 30/21.

Initial consideration regarding this property focused on Criterion A and potential as a relatively intact farmstead. Although the property historically included the gambrel roof barn, it is no longer contained within the property's current boundaries. This omission significantly detracts from the completeness of the historic farmstead--which evidently has ceased to function as a farm. Regarding the house itself, it is a fair example of a residence that features Queen Anne-inspired detailing. Yet, it lacks the degree of styling and integrity that ordinarily supports eligibility under Criteria C. **This property is not considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Fontenoy	5539 CTH P	33/24	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

This two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival residence was constructed in circa 1928-1929. The structure's style is most apparent through its characteristic Dutch gambrel roof with return eaves and

¹³⁹Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (1875); Plat Book of Brown County (1889); Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (Chicago: Standard Map Co., 1920); Plat Book of Brown County (1931); Brown County Land Atlas & Plat Book (1995), 15.

shed roof dormers that extend the length of both the east and west facades. Rising from a concrete foundation, this brick-veneered house features a centered, hip roof open porch with square wooden supports. Most windows throughout the house are regularly placed, and are either singular or paired examples of double-hung sashes. A small, semicircular window is located within the gambrel peak along each of the north and south end walls. A brick chimney rises from the roof's ridge near the north end.

Henry Larsen, a local blacksmith, and Matie Larsen, his wife, built the house in the late 1920s on a lot slightly larger than an acre. The Larsens were natives of New Denmark Township, which was settled by Danish immigrants in the mid-1800s. An 1889 plat indicates that Mary C. Larsen, who may have been a relative of Henry Larsen, owned a nineteen-acre plot of land that included the current site. The same site, reduced to approximately ten acres, remained in the Larsen family in 1920. This suggests a lengthy association with the Larsen family, although the house itself was not constructed until the late 1920s. Matie Larsen chose the design for the house, possibly by looking at contemporary pattern books; however, it is not known what—if any specific pattern—may have served as the basis for the house. Sources do not denote that the house's occupants were particularly prominent in the area. Henry Larsen owned and operated a blacksmith shop (no longer extant) in Fontenoy in the early decades of the twentieth century; he later expanded his business to include the sale of agricultural machinery. Since 1951, Larsen's son, Chester, and his wife, Lucille, have resided in the subject residence, which has retained its original design and interior layout. Aside from having maintained his father's house, Chester also had assumed ownership of Henry's farm implement dealership.¹⁴⁰



Figure 16: Photo/Map Code 33/24.

Despite the property's apparent long-time association with the Larsen family, no significant information was learned regarding the family or its commercial/agricultural endeavors. As a result, Criteria A and B consideration do not substantiate Register eligibility. Regarding Criterion C, the subject structure is a very good, rural example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style; however, the residence does not offer the character necessary for supporting Register eligibility. **Given these considerations, this property is not recommended eligible for the National Register.**

¹⁴⁰Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1889); Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (Chicago: Standard Map Co., 1920); Lucille Larsen, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 9 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Fontenoy	6192 Langes Corner Rd	33/26	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in 1933, this former cheese factory is sheathed with brick and rests on a concrete foundation. The structure exhibits a Craftsman-inspired exterior as its overhanging and exposed eaves display characteristic wooden knee bracing. The clipped, side gable building with an eastward-projecting shed-roof entry carries mostly three-over-one-light sashes; however, a few of the original openings have been replaced with glass block. Modern steel and glass doors have been added to the entryway. A large brick stack, once associated with the factory's boiler system, remains in place near the north end of the building. The interior of the structure retains its original spacing as well as its glazed tile-sheathed walls.

The Diederick Benecke family operated a cheese factory on this site for more than eighty years. During the late 1890s, Benecke initially was a proprietor of a general store and creamery. By 1901, he had switched to manufacturing cheese. Of German descent, the Beneckes were among the first group of German and Scandinavian settlers who adopted dairying as their economic mainstay. The Beneckes purchased the Fontenoy cheese factory in the early 1890s, as well as the aforementioned general store and house (both at 6180 Langes Corner Road). In 1933, Benecke's creamery/cheese factory structure burned to the ground and



Figure 17: Photo/Map Code 33/26.

was rebuilt in its extant form. The property remained in the family until 1997. Benecke's establishment was typical of cheese factories in rural Brown County. Though small, it was located conveniently to local farmers, who needed to deliver their milk for processing. The factory also allowed farmers an opportunity to trade eggs, live chickens, and other produce for groceries.¹⁴¹

The cheese factory ceased operating in 1972, but Adeline Benecke continued to manage the general store at 6180 Langes Corner Road until 1997. At this time, the current owners, Steve and Gwen Raymaker, purchased the factory, the house, and the store as a single parcel. The manufacturing equipment is no longer extant at the former cheese factory, which is currently vacant and used for storage.¹⁴²

¹⁴¹Gwen Raymaker, Interview with Traci Schnell, 28 May 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Abrahams, "Brown County Intensive Survey," 19-20.

¹⁴²Gwen Raymaker, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 16 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

Cheese manufacturing was considerably important to the development of Brown County, as well as throughout Wisconsin as a whole. Although a number of dairy/cheese factory structures still remain throughout Brown County, very few retain enough historic integrity as the subject structure does to warrant Register consideration. That fact alone suggests Register eligibility; moreover, the factory's association with the general store and house located at 6180 Langes Corner Road, its role in the commercial development of Fontenoy, and its lengthy association with the locally significant Benecke family strengthen the property's potential under Criterion A and suggest significance under Criterion B. Further bolstering the cheese factory's eligibility is its somewhat uncommon Craftsman styling and overall architectural integrity. **This property is regarded eligible for the National Register on the bases of Criteria A, B and C.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Fontenoy	6183 Langes Corner Rd	33/28	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1933, this Craftsman-inspired Bungalow rests on a concrete foundation and is completely sheathed with brick. The essentially rectangular residence features clipped gable ends with overhanging eaves and wooden knee bracing. A clipped gable entry is centered within the structure's main (south) facade, and a second entrance with a shed roof overhang is located along the east wall. Windows throughout the residence are variously grouped or single sash examples featuring multiple-pane glazing. A large brick chimney rises along the structure's west wall. A brick-veneered garage, also featuring clipped gable ends and multiple-paned windows, rests to the northwest of the subject residence.



Figure 18: Photo/Map Code 33/28.

The site on which this house is located was once included in an eighty-acre farmstead owned by J. D Esmann in 1889 and subsequently by Henry Benecke in 1920 until at least 1931 (see **6192 Langes Corner Road**). The Kudick family is believed to have purchased the site in circa 1932, at which time the current house was built. No other information was learned regarding the Kudick family.¹⁴³

Though this Craftsman-inspired Bungalow is in excellent condition, it does not offer the character necessary to suggest Register eligibility on the basis of Criterion C. Furthermore, a lack of information regarding historical owners does not offer potential under either Criterion A or B. **This property is not recommended eligible for the National Register.**

¹⁴³ *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1889); Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1931);* Helen Kudick, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 30 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Menomonee Falls.

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Fontenoy	6180 Langes Corner Rd ¹⁴⁴	33/29	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Based on information supplied by the current owners, a general store commenced operation at this site in circa 1868, while an attached residence was erected approximately five to ten years later (1873-1878). The former commercial structure is a two-story, front gable building, constructed of brick and resting on a fieldstone foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A significant expanse of storefront windows flanks the recessed central (north) entrance, all of which is topped by a pent overhang. The second floor carries two six-over-six-light, double-hung windows with segmental soldier brick arches. Although an historic photograph depicts the store with a central door and flanking, round-arched windows on the first floor, the current storefront configuration was installed in circa 1920, and has remained intact since that time. The remaining fenestration is comprised of round-arched, six-over-six-light openings, similar to those along the previously described north entrance facade.¹⁴⁵

The subject two-story residence is attached to the above commercial structure. Rising from a fieldstone foundation and constructed of brick, this structure is also a front gable. The roof is topped with seamed metal. A modern, shed-roof overhang with metal supports shelters the main entrance, which is located along the building's north wall. East of the entry, a pair of round-arched windows features six-over-six-light sashes; the arrangement is topped with a slightly raised head comprised of rowlock brick. Another pair of windows is symmetrically set within the second level, but this arrangement is topped with a row of soldier brick and carries two-over-two-light sashes. Finally, a bulls-eye window is centered within the house's gabled peak. Windows throughout the rest of the residence are round-arched, multiple-pane sashes.



Figure 19: Photo/Map Code 33/29.

An 1889 plat of Fontenoy verifies that D. Benecke owned a store and cheese factory at this site. The local post office was also housed here at that time. The subject plat also reveals the presence of a school and hotel in the small community. By 1895, Fontenoy's business listings included a grist and

¹⁴⁴This address includes two separate buildings, both of which are herein discussed.

¹⁴⁵Steve and Gwen Raymaker, Interview with Traci E. Schnell, 28 May 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; circa 1905 photograph and title information, in the possession of the Raymakers, Fontenoy, WI.

sawmill, cheese factory, and one other general store/cheese manufacturer. Diederick Benecke, who was born in 1840, continued to operate the store, as well as a creamery/cheese factory (located on the adjacent property, see **6192 Langes Corner Rd**) from at least the late 1800s until his death in 1922. His descendants continued to run the factory until 1972. Back in 1917, however, Benecke's was the only general store and cheese factory listed in Fontenoy. This indicates the economic stagnation the hamlet experienced but proves how the Beneckes were among the most successful proprietors in the community. The general store also maintained its function as a post office from the late 1800s until circa 1917, a dual role commonly found in small villages and hamlets in the decades around the turn of the century. Upon Diederick's death in 1922, Benecke family members continued to operate the general store until 1997. The heir to the Benecke property, a member of the Last family, sold the house and store to the current owners, Steve and Gwen Raymaker, who also obtained the former cheese factory.¹⁴⁶

Considering the role that general stores have been played in the formation and development of rural communities, along with the property's lengthy association with the locally prominent Benecke family, this property is considered eligible for the Register under both Criteria A and B. Further strengthening the above is the fine integrity of both of the property's attached structures, albeit vernacular in design. **This property is recommended eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Pine Grove	----- Pine Grove Rd	33/16	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Rising from a poured concrete, raised foundation, this one-story school is sheathed with brick and topped with a flat roof. Constructed in 1919, the symmetrical (west) facade features a slightly projecting entrance wing that carries a recessed double-doorway with sidelights and transom. A segmental arch tops the entry and is composed of variously laid rows of brick. The wall space to either side of the entrance wing carries three rectangular openings that are currently boarded over. Smaller two-light, fixed openings occupy the



Figure 20: Photo/Map Code 33/16.

¹⁴⁶Ibid.; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896*, 335; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 320. According to the current owners, original store owners Christian and Margaretha Meehan sold the general store and house to the Diederick Benecke in 1893. This date conflicts with the 1889 plat book. Additional research may shed light on the actual date on which transfer of ownership occurred. A 1995 Brown County plat (see Bibliography) indicates that Henry Kudick owned the house, store, and former cheese factory. However, according to Helen Kudick and Gwen Raymakers, this is circumspect. Upon Adeline Benecke's death, her estate was transferred to the Last family, who sold those sites to the Raymakers. The ownership history of these sites (6192 Langes Corner Road and 6180 Langes Corner Road) is therefore somewhat problematic and may warrant further study for clarification.

basement level, resting immediately beneath the main-level windows. A stepped parapet runs along the west facade and is topped with stone coping. Additional detailing runs the perimeter of the structure in the form of a stone belt course that includes symmetrically set, brick accent ornamentation. Finally, a centered stone inset indicates the structure's date of construction, "1919," along with the building's function, "PUBLIC SCHOOL." The largely deteriorated brick chimney rises from the institution's rear (east) wall. The structure is currently unoccupied and has been left to deteriorate.

As described by a former pupil, the former Pine Grove Public School boasted a number of modern innovations at the time of its construction. The basement level included a kitchen, manual training room, and restrooms, as well as a furnace. On the main level, two classrooms provided space for approximately fifty-six students. Students were grouped by grade, with those in grades one through four placed in one room, while those in grades five through eight occupied the other room. The upper-grade teacher also served as the principal. School subjects included geography, history, writing, and arithmetic. The school closed in 1965, shortly after the Pine Grove School District consolidated with New Denmark's administration. Jerry Mullen purchased the property shortly thereafter, but did not pursue development in the wake of a dispute over proper title to the land. Although Mullen still owns the property, it remains vacant more than thirty years after the school closed.¹⁴⁷

This structure undoubtedly reflected a national trend toward the consolidation of smaller schools throughout the twentieth century. Therefore, the significance of this structure regarding the evolution in early education is sufficient to merit attention. In addition, the structure's style and form (its compromised integrity notwithstanding) is illustrative of the an architectural evolution in educational facilities that paralleled the changing nature of these institutions after the turn of the century. These considerations suggest Register eligibility under Criteria A and C. **Therefore, the former Pine Grove Public School is considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Pine Grove	4023 Pine Grove Rd	33/17	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1895, this clapboard, gabled ell farmhouse rests on a cut limestone foundation. Two stories in height, the residence carries one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes throughout, and a single bulls-eye window is located within the gabled peak of the main (south) facade. A hip roof porch with turned supports and railing fronts a wooden-panel door found at the west end of the south facade. The original porch platform was replaced by the existing poured concrete version that currently extends in front of the ell, in order to provide entry to a pair of sliding glass doors. Windows throughout the remaining structure are largely one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes.

¹⁴⁷Norman and Velma Thompson, Interview with Lena Sweeten, 25 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

A small shed roof entrance is located at the northwest corner of the house and likely dates to the construction of the residence.

In addition to the house, there are several historic outbuildings. Among these are a gambrel roof barn with a raised basement (built in circa 1920s); a frame garage sheathed with aluminum (circa 1930s); a board machine shed (circa 1940s); a frame granary (circa 1900); two poured concrete silos (circa 1910s); a clapboard-sheathed, hip roof pumphouse (circa 1920s); and the farmstead's original log house (circa 1870), which was converted into a chicken coop in the 1930s.



Figure 21: Photo/Map Code 33/17. Farmstead.



Figure 22: Map Code 33/17; Photo Code 33/14. House.

This farmstead has been in the Michulsky family since the Pine Grove area was first permanently settled. Little is known about the family, other than that Benjamin Michulsky and his wife built both the log house and later, the subject residence. The couple operated the farmstead with their eleven children. The two-story house subsequently belonged to their son, Frank, and then to Richard and Jean Michulsky, the current owners. The land was farmed until 1989.¹⁴⁸

Initially considered potentially eligible as a historically intact farmstead, this property indeed includes a variety of outbuildings that chronicle its evolution. Aside from the agricultural buildings, the land retains both its original homestead structure, along with a 100+/- year-old residence. Although the preceding information suggests Register potential under Criterion A, no evidence was found as to what specific contributions the Michulsky family had made to the broader patterns of agriculture in the Pine Grove area. Admittedly, the Michulsky family's Pine Grove presence dates to the area's settlement, but that information alone cannot substantiate Register eligibility under Criterion B. Due to what is somewhat inconclusive supporting evidence regarding Criterion A and B, it is not possible to render a decision regarding Register eligibility. **Therefore, further study is recommended.**

¹⁴⁸Jean Michulsky, Interview with Traci Schnell, 11 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; due to health reasons/hospitalization, Michulsky was not available for further follow-up questioning.

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Pine Grove	4431 Stagecoach Rd	33/12	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in 1883, this structure was historically St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It rests on a limestone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard. The simple, front gable form is oriented on an east/west axis, and the roof is covered with asphalt sheathing. A small concrete stair approach that is lined with metal railings fronts a central, double-door entry with a rounded transom and five-panel doors. Double-hung, twelve-over-nine-light, round-arched windows flank the front entry; and each of the side walls is punctuated with four symmetrically set openings of the latter type. A single semicircular window is centered within the entrance facade's gabled peak. A louvered bell tower with a conical roof rises from the west end of the roof's ridge, and a brick chimney is located near the rear (east) gabled end wall.

In 1877, a local Lutheran congregation purchased a plot of land on which to build their new church. The first minutes of the congregation date from 1882, which is when local timber was cut to provide building materials. Construction of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church began in 1883, and its completion was marked in 1885, when the building was painted white for the first time. The congregation remained active for almost a century, and the church was incorporated in 1953. However, in 1969, the last service was held in the structure, after which the property was deeded to the Cemetery Association, Inc. The latter was charged with the maintenance of an adjacent cemetery. St. Paul's congregation officially dissolved in 1969. Records indicate that interior furniture/fixtures, such as the organ, altar, pulpit, communion railing and benches, were sold when the church closed. Since that time, another congregation utilized the building for a brief period, but the church is currently vacant.¹⁴⁹



Figure 23: Photo/Map Code 33/12.

Properties used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for the National Register. Following review of the criteria considerations outlined in *National Register Bulletin No. 15*, the structure was evaluated under Criteria A and C. Respectively, the structure would have to demonstrate some historical significance in a secular/scholarly vein or offer artistic/architectural merit. Lacking any historical information regarding the congregation or its founders, combined with the fact that the congregation has since dissolved and there is no knowledge of historic church records beyond three pages of photocopied material held by former church members, it is concluded

¹⁴⁹A handwritten copy of church records was provided by Norman and Verna Thompson of Pine Grove, WI, during the 25 June 1998 interview. On file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

that there is likely no further potential information to be found to substantiate historical significance. As for Criterion C, the subject structure is certainly a fine example of vernacular, rural church architecture that retains a high degree of integrity. However, the fact remains that the church does not exhibit a true style of architecture. That fact, combined with the knowledge that none of the interior furniture or fixtures remain, necessarily affect the structure's ability to convey its historic function. **Therefore, the former St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church is not considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Pine Grove	---- Stagecoach Rd	33/15	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

This clapboard, front gable, commercial building and adjacent one-story structure were constructed in circa 1890s. The commercial building rises two stories in height; it historically functioned as a general store. The main entrance faces west and carries typical, multiple-light, storefront windows. A central, recessed entrance has since been boarded over (as a result of a recent robbery). Two windows along the upper level are two-over-two-light sash examples that flank a boarded over door located at center. A facade-length porch with square wooden supports and an upper-level balcony with wooden balustrade adorn the structure.



Figure 24: Photo/Map Code 33/15.

Windows throughout the remainder of the building are a mixture of original two-over-two-light types and one-over-one-light replacement sash openings. The adjacent one-story building, also covered with clapboard siding and featuring a false-parapet front, operated as a post office. The structure's symmetrical facade carries a central, wooden-panel door with flanking two-over-two-light, double-hung windows. A shed-roof addition extends from the parapeted building, thereby obscuring its north wall. A raised, concrete platform fronts both of the structures.

The general store was first listed in the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* in 1895, with Henry and A. E. Nachtwey as proprietors. Anton E. Nachtwey reached Pine Grove as early as 1889, and is credited with naming the community. According to a local history, Henry and Joseph Nachtwey first operated a hotel that also included a general store, post office, and saloon, and functioned as a stagecoach stop. Henry later sold his interest in the hotel to his brother Joseph, and then he built the general store sometime before circa 1900. He operated a general store and post office in the building for several years, at which time Ed Connelly purchased the property and turned it into a farm implement enterprise. In 1905, Edwin Jensen bought Connelly's inventory, and his father, Lars Jensen, bought the building and land from Henry Nachtwey. Lawrence Jensen, who had been teaching school in Oconto, joined his brother Edwin in the new business. By 1907, Edwin had sold

his interest in the store to Lawrence, who continued to operate the store for many years. His son, Norman, later took over the store and kept it in operation until 1969. Although the store has been closed for almost thirty years, many of the original fixtures remain inside.¹⁵⁰

Based on the property's historic function as a general store and as a post office--two institutions which have been shown to play significant roles in the formation and development of rural communities--this property is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The deteriorating condition of the subject property notwithstanding, this site is considered a good example of a vanishing resource that still retains a fair degree of integrity. **Thus, the former Anton Nachtwey/Jensen Family General Store is considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Kolb's Corner	4105 CTH V	32/32	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			



Figure 25: Photo/Map Code 32/32. Front of house.



Figure 26: Map Code 32/32. Photo Code 32/33. Back of house.

Historically known as Windy Acres, this stone farmhouse was built in circa 1860 with stone that was blasted from bedrock located on-site. The structure is comprised of the following: an original hip roof block; a gabled, two-story, wing; and a one-story, rear wing (presumably the summer kitchen). The structure's (west) entrance facade features a hip roof (replacement) porch with turned supports; the porch rests on a raised, concrete platform. The structure's symmetrical facade carries a wooden-panel double-door entry with modern exterior glass doors on the north end, while the remaining first-floor space features two round-arched openings with two-over-two-light sash windows with metal frame screens. Three similar windows, featuring double rowlock arches and a stone lug sill, are located along the upper level. This type of fenestration is found throughout the remainder of the structure. A wooden balustrade encircles the hip roof peak, and a brick chimney is located near the rear of the original block.

¹⁵⁰ *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1889); Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1895-1896, 851; Marx, Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee, 28-29; Thompson, Interview with Lena Sweeten, 25 June 1998.*

The two-story, gabled wing also features windows similar to those in the main block; however, a modern rectangular opening has been set along the north wall. Finally, a small gabled wing (likely the original summer kitchen) extends from the rear of the previous block. A modern porch entry is located along the north wall, as is a modern window opening.

Based on historic photographs, the wide, hip roof front porch with turned posts was added in circa 1960s. The current owners plan to restore the original porch following their interior restoration efforts. Sometime during the 1960s, the interior was largely modified, and room spacing was altered. Despite those modifications, pine flooring is found throughout the house; features such as an original staircase and a set of pocket doors remain.

Aside from the house, historic outbuildings on the property include a gabled, bank barn of mortise and tenon construction (stone foundation); an attached frame milkhouse; a stone silo without its cap; a gabled clapboard garage/workshop; and the foundation remains of a granary. Modern structures are limited to a machine/storage shed and an in-ground swimming pool. According to historic photographs, the farm also contained an outhouse, another granary, and a tractor shed.



Figure 27: Map Code 32/32; Photo Code 32/35. Barn.

In 1851, John, Dennis and William Callanan purchased the property historically known as Windy Acres from Wilhelm Dregen and Matthew Hamann. During the 1860s, the property appears to have been subdivided between three members of the Callanan family. It was during this decade that the subject farmhouse was constructed. John Callanan (now recorded as Calnan) died in 1890, leaving the property to his wife, Katherine. In 1894, John Calnan, Jr., acquired the farmstead, including approximately two hundred acres. The property remained in the Calnan family until 1949, when it was sold to Felix and Kathryn Butnick. During the time the Butnick family owned and operated the farm, it included approximately 120 acres. Crops raised included corn, alfalfa, and grain; dairy cattle were also raised. From circa 1976 to 1986, the family rented the land to other farmers before finally selling the property entirely. The current owners, Quentin and Carol Finucan, purchased a portion of the farmstead in 1986. Several original outbuildings, such as the outhouse, granary, and tractor shed, have been demolished, while a barn, garage, and fieldstone silo with cap remain. Currently, this fourteen-acre property is technically no longer a working farm; however, four acres are rented for corn and alfalfa cultivation, and the remainder is pasture land. Much of the land from the original farmstead has been sold for development purposes. It is occupied by a gravel quarry and several single-family houses.¹⁵¹

¹⁵¹Carol Finucan, Interview with Traci Schnell, 28 May 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd.,

Because the former Calnan Farmstead has lost a few of its original outbuildings, its potential as a historic farmstead layout under Criterion A is not feasible. In addition, little information regarding the Calnan family was uncovered to support Criterion B. However, the pivotal buildings--the house and the barn--still retain a high degree of integrity of material in their own right, substantiating eligibility on the basis of Criterion C. **As a result, the John Calnan Residence and Barn are recommended eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Suamico	1184 Riverside Dr	32/8	Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

Built in circa 1905, this horizontal board structure houses the Suamico Fish Company. The frame structure features an offset gabled roof with rolled asphalt sheathing. A single door is located along the structure's east wall, and a double-door entry is found on the north wall. A number of the structure's windows have been boarded over; however, the remaining fenestration is a combination of multiple-paned, fixed and sash openings. The facility includes space for docking and unloading thirty to thirty-five-foot fishing boats and for packing and shipping fish. Another smaller frame structure is located just west of the larger facility; it is also covered with board sheathing.



Figure 28: Photo/Map Code 32/8.

Located on the banks of the Suamico River amid slips for pleasure boats, the Suamico Fish Company is a lingering reminder of the importance fishing once played in Suamico's local economy. Dating from the turn of the century, the fish house more recently has been in the Drzewiecki family since the early 1950s. Historically, overfishing had begun to take its toll around Green Bay by the late 1800s, despite state regulations limiting the total annual harvest. Nevertheless, the Suamico Fishing Company was founded and had a peak employment of approximately seventy persons in the late 1940s. The fishing industry as a whole has continually declined substantially in Brown County over the second half of the twentieth century. Today, the industry on Green Bay is very limited, with only yellow perch and whitefish still categorized as eligible for commercial fishing. Most fishing boats, including those of the Suamico Fishing Company, are "steel pond" boats measuring from thirty to thirty-five feet long and accommodating two-person crews. The fish are caught in nets, sorted, and immediately iced for

shipping while still on the boats.¹⁵²

Within the fishing industry, the Suamico Fish Company played an important role in the commercial development of Suamico from the late 1800s until as late as the mid-1900s. The fact that the company is still in business further bolsters its commercial role as one of the few remaining resources associated with the county's fishing trade. This substantiates eligibility under Criterion A-- despite the structure's vernacular appearance and alterations. **Therefore, the Suamico Fish Company is eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Suamico	1776 Riverside Dr	32/14	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			

This former cheese factory, originally constructed in circa 1905, is comprised of a one-story factory wing (circa 1913) that extends from the west wall of a two-story, frame block. The latter rises two stories in height; minus circa 1940s shed-roof additions, it was the original 1905 factory block. Rising from a concrete foundation, this building is oriented on an east/west axis and is sheathed with clapboard. Windows throughout the structure are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash examples and carry wooden shutters. A shed-roof dormer extends across both the north and south facades and also carries the aforementioned fenestration. The one-story wing rests partially on a concrete foundation; however, the structure's remaining basement material is not apparent. Topped with a slightly pitched shed roof, the wing is covered with clapboard. Windows throughout the structure are double-hung examples comprised of either three-over-one or one-over-one-light sashes. The roof overhang creates a recessed area that was likely used for loading purposes.¹⁵³



Figure 29: Photo/Map Code 32/14.

This structure was historically known as the Riverside Cheese Company in 1905. Otto Giese is believed to have operated the factory beginning in 1908. The Giese family continued to operate the business into the 1920s, but by 1927, Otto had established a hotel. Meanwhile, the factory's name was changed to Suamico Dairy in circa 1927, when the proprietor was listed as L. C. Arnoldi. The building continued to function as a cheese factory until approximately the early 1940s, after which

¹⁵²Drzewiecki, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 9 June 1998; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 1:327-328, 172.

¹⁵³Martin, *History of Brown County*, 436.

it was used for various purposes. For example, once Otto Lanher purchased the property, he utilized it as a cold storage locker for a few years. The building was then abandoned, but in the late 1940s, Jim Vickery bought the site and rented it as a residential property. In 1976, Gerald and Pat Henry acquired the property and used it as their primary residence. The Henrys currently own the structure and have begun renting it again as a single-family home. The building most likely was erected with residential space provided. Since the 1940s, the entire building has been used as living quarters. The basement and cellar, both of which were once part of the cheese factory, retain their brick walls and floors. No remnants of factory equipment have been left at the site.¹⁵⁴

Although the property's historic function as a cheese factory reflects one of the most significant industries in the economy/commercial development of Brown County and Wisconsin in general, the significant alterations seriously affect the structure's integrity of form as well as of function. Most devastating is the conversion of the original block to a residence (including the addition of the shed roof dormers). **Given these factors, this property is not considered eligible for the National Register.**

Community	Address	Map Code	NRHP Evaluation
Suamico	13-17 Velp Ave	32/4	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance			



Figure 30: Map Code 32/4; Photo Code 32/3. House.



Figure 31: Photo/Map Code 32/4. Barn.

This vernacular, gabled ell farmhouse was built in circa 1900. Rising from a stone foundation, the two-story structure is sheathed with clapboard siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A shed-roof porch with turned supports extends across the structure's entire east facade, sheltering entrances to both the front gable and ell portions. Although the porch platform appears to be original, lattice-type fencing has been applied. Windows throughout the structure are largely one-

¹⁵⁴Martin, *History of Brown County*, 2:436; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1905-1906*, 1163; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Gazetteer, 1907-1908*, 1210; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1917-1918*, 1071; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1919-1920*, 1156; *Polk's Gazetteer, 1927-1928*, 964; Gerald Henry, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 10 June 1998, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

over-one-light, double-hung sash examples; however, a large rectangular opening with a leaded-glass upper pane is featured within the primary east facade. A series of small fixed openings runs along the upper portion of the ell. A brick chimney rises from both wings of the residence.

Also located on the property is a two-story gabled structure with one-story, shed-roof additions. The structure is completely sheathed with drop siding. Windows throughout the main portion are symmetrically set along both the north and south walls and feature six-over-six-light sash examples. Windows along the shed-roof wings are fixed, four-light types. Although this structure was initially believed to have served as a cooperage, the current owner indicated that he knew the structure to have only functioned as a granary.

This site originally was used as a stagecoach stop and tavern known as "The Rough and Ready." John Cook was the original proprietor. He arrived in Wisconsin in 1856, at which time he settled in Suamico Township and established the tavern. Cook died in 1890, when the tavern was said to have been operating for thirty-five years. An 1870 plat book indicates the presence of a building that appears to be ell-shaped. Based upon observation of the current structure (circa 1900), the building indicated in 1870 (presumably the tavern) was one other than the subject farmhouse. An 1875 map shows the presence of a hotel at this site (perhaps the converted tavern?); it was under the ownership of John Cook. While he continued to own the property in 1889--along with a 309-acre tract of land--no commercial enterprise is indicated on the plat. In circa 1900, Robert Vickery purchased the property and utilized it as a farmstead. It is unclear at this juncture, whether or not the then extant structures from Cook's tenure were simply converted for farmstead usage, or if new structures were erected at this time. Vickery retired in 1909, after which his son, Robert Vickery, Jr., took over the farmstead. In addition, he maintained a general store and a contracting firm known as Vickery & De Bruin, as well as owned stock in the Howard Creamery Company; all of the preceding were located in Suamico. According to plat maps, Robert B. Vickery still owned the farmstead in 1920, but by 1930, the owner was listed as Nick Melz(?). Today, the house and granary are the only buildings that remain intact from the farmstead. It is no longer a working farm, as most of the acreage has been sold for development. The remaining property is owned by George Vickery, whose father was Robert Vickery Jr.'s adopted son.¹⁵⁵

Based upon the above, it remains unclear whether or not either of the granary was historically associated with the historic stage coach stop, the "The Rough & Ready Tavern." This may impact historical significance. As a result of a lack of conclusive evidence, a decision regarding Register eligibility cannot be rendered at this point. **Therefore, further study is recommended.**

¹⁵⁵*Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley Counties of Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago* (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1895), 303; *Official Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (1870)*; *Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (1875)*; *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1889)*; Martin, *History of Brown County*, 2:137-138; Henry, Telephone interview with Lena Sweeten, 10 June 1998; *Map of Brown County, Wisconsin (1920)*; *Plat Book of Brown County, Wisconsin (1931)*. The available copy of the 1931 plat map shows the property owner's name, but it is partially obscured by a thick line indicating a highway.

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APPENDIX A

Inventory of Properties Surveyed

Survey Inventory

(In addition to being inventoried, properties denoted with bold type were considered for National Register eligibility. See Chapter 21 for formal recommendations.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Description</u>
29/3	Holland	4--- CTH Q	1923	St. Francis School (brick)
29/5	Holland	4--- CTH Q	1899	St. Francis Church
29/4	Holland	439 CTH Q	1917	St. Francis Rectory
29/2	Holland	304 CTH Q	1879	Brick Gabled Ell residence
29/1	Holland	466 Holland Ct	ca.1920s	Stucco Gambrel-Roof residence
29/6, 7	Holland	643 ManCal Rd	ca.1880	Farmstead with brick Gabled Ell residence
29/8	Holland	CTH D & CTH Q	1907	White Clover Cheese Factory
29/10	Askeaton	CTH Z & STH 57	1907	Askeaton Butter and Cheese Factory
29/15	Wayside	8167 CTH G	ca.1890s	Farmstead with clapboard Gabled Ell residence
29/19	Wayside	8119 CTH G	ca. 1935	Pavilion (Wayside Firemen's Park)
29/20	Wayside	CTH G & CTH W	ca. 1930	Rogne's Log Cabin Tavern
29/21	Wayside	827- CTH W	ca. 1905	Clapboard Truncated Hip-Roof Residence
29/24	Wayside	8269 CTH W	1911	Brick Bank
29/23	Wayside	8268 CTH W	ca. 1905	Clapboard Store
29/26	Wayside	8256 CTH W	late 1800s	Brick truncated hip-roof residence
29/34	Wayside	82-- CTH W	ca. 1890	Clapboard Gabled Ell residence
29/14	Wayside	4304 Kings Rd	ca. 1903	Farmstead with Victorian/Queen Anne House
29/30	Wayside	37-- Wayside Rd	ca. 1890	Board Blacksmith Shop?
29/29	Wayside	3737 Wayside Rd	1910	J.J. Hoffman's Harness Shop (concrete block)
29/28	Wayside	3732 Wayside Rd	ca. 1905	Clapboard Front Gable residence
29/27	Wayside	3726 Wayside Rd	ca. 1900	Clapboard T-plan residence
29/33	Wayside	31-- Wayside Rd	Pre-1874	Henrick Gaede Blacksmith Shop
29/31	Wayside	Wayside Rd & CTH W	ca. 1906	Clapboard store
29/32	Wayside	Wayside Rd & CTH W	1893/1898	Dancehall/Tavern
30/15	Morrison	7210 CTH W	ca. 1900	Clapboard Front-Gabled residence
29/36	Morrison	3287 Mill Rd	ca. 1900	Clapboard Gabled Ell residence
29/36a	Morrison	3236 Mill Rd	ca. 1900	Clapboard Front-Gabled residence
30/1	Morrison	3228 Mill Rd	ca. 1905	Clapboard T-plan residence
30/10	Morrison	3194 Mill Rd	1874	Farmstead with brick Side-Gabled residence
30-9	Morrison	3191 Mill Rd	1872	Brick Gabled Ell Residence
30-8	Morrison	3179 Mill Rd	1911/1946	Morrison Fire Station (brick/concrete block)
30/7	Morrison	3092 Mill Rd	ca. 1920s	Clapboard Front-Gabled Craftsman residence
30/3	Morrison	7084 Morrison Rd	ca. 1890s	Clapboard Queen Anne residence
30/5	Morrison	7062 Morrison Rd	ca. 1920	Clapboard Bungalow residence
30/4	Morrison	7056 Morrison Rd	ca. 1900	Clapboard Gabled Ell residence
30/6	Morrison	--- Morrison Rd	1877	Cheese Factory
30/18	Lark	6943 Dickenson Rd	1898	Lark School
30/24	Lark	6920 Dickenson Rd	late 1890s	Clapboard Hip-Roof house with gabled dormers
30/19	Lark	6816 Dickenson Rd	ca. 1900	Clapboard Hip-Roof house with Gables
30/20	Lark	Dickenson Rd & STH 96	ca. 1930	Lark Vehicle Service

30/24a	Greenleaf	1690 Day St/STH 96	ca. 1890	Clapboard commercial building
31/3	Greenleaf	1688 Day St/STH 96	1912	Clapboard Front-Gable residence
31/4	Greenleaf	1644 Day St/STH 96	1912	State Bank of Greenleaf
31/5	Greenleaf	Day St/STH 57	ca. 1910s	Clapboard Foursquare residence
31/6	Greenleaf	---- Day St	ca. 1880s	Wrightstown Town Hall
31/7	Greenleaf	---- Day St	ca. 1940	St. Paul's Lutheran Church
31/9	Greenleaf	---- Day St	ca. 1900	Drop Siding commercial vernacular building
31/1	Greenleaf	6124 Follett St	ca. 1900	Clapboard Cruciform Ell residence
31/2	Greenleaf	193 Follett St	ca. 1905	Greenleaf Fire Station
31/10	Greenleaf	1--- Old School Pl	ca. 1910s	Brick Schoolhouse
31/8	Greenleaf	Day St & Bunker Hill Rd	ca. 1910s	Grocery Store
30/21	Shirley	7385 Shirley Rd	ca. 1890	Clapboard Queen Anne residence
30/23	Shirley	Dickenson & Shirley Rd	1905	Shirley Hall (Inn, Store)
33/25	Fontenoy	5611 CTH P	ca. 1870	Brick Gabled Ell residence
33/24	Fontenoy	5539 CTH P	ca. 1928-29	Brick Dutch Colonial Revival residence
33/26	Fontenoy	6192 Langes Corner Rd	1933	Fontenoy Cheese Factory (Craftsman, Brick)
33/28	Fontenoy	6183 Langes Corner Rd	ca. 1933	Brick Craftsman Bungalow residence
33/29	Fontenoy	6180 Langes Corner Rd	ca. 1875	Brick Front Gable Residence
33/29	Fontenoy	6180 Langes Corner Rd	ca. 1868	Brick Vernacular Commercial building
33/31	Fontenoy	6117 Langes Corner Rd	ca. 1910s	Clapboard, Shingle Cross- Gambrel Residence
33/30	Fontenoy	6055 Langes Corner Rd	1901	Fontenoy School (aluminum siding)
33/20	Langes Corners	5515 CTH R	ca. 1920s	Clapboard Cross Gambrel residence
33/23	Langes Corners	--- Langes Corner Rd	1900	Steve's Cheese Factory (stone)
33/13	Pine Grove	4525 Old School Ln	ca. 1915	Clapboard Bungalow residence
33/16	Pine Grove	---- Pine Grove Rd	1919	Brick Schoolhouse
33/17	Pine Grove	4023 Pine Grove Rd	ca. 1895	Clapboard Gabled Ell residence & farmstead
33/18	Pine Grove	4023 Pine Grove Rd	ca. 1895	Barn
33/19	Pine Grove	4786 Stagecoach Rd	ca. 1915	Wooden Shingle Craftsman residence
33/15	Pine Grove	---- Stagecoach Rd	ca. 1890s	Natchtwey's General Store (Clapboard)
33/12	Pine Grove	4431 Stagecoach Rd	1883	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church
32/32	Kolb's Corner	4105 CTH V	ca. 1860	Stone Residence
32/35	Kolb's Corner	4105 CTH V	ca. 1880s	Vertical Board Barn
32/36	Kolb's Corner	2579 Dollar Rd	ca. 1880	Brick Gabled Ell Residence
33/5	Bellevue	Manitowoc Rd & STH 29	ca. 1905	Concrete Block Vernacular Commercial building
33/10	Bellevue	3325 Buddy Lane	ca. 1870s	Drop Siding residence
33/3	Bellevue	2729 Cottage Rd	ca. 1890s	Brick Gabled Ell residence
33/9	Bellevue	3222 Manitowoc Rd	ca. 1905	Concrete block building
33/8	Bellevue	3163 Manitowoc Rd	ca. 1915	Clapboard Foursquare residence
33/2	Bellevue	3215 Wall St	ca. 1910s	Clapboard Bungalow residence
33/1	Bellevue	3207 Wall St	ca. 1910s	2 Story Hip-Roof residence
32/36a	Bellevue	---- Wall St	ca. 1905	Corrugated metal feed mill
31/19	Anston	4515 Anston Rd	ca. 1880	Brick Gabled Ell residence
31/18	Anston	4454 Anston Rd	ca. 1880	Brick Gabled Ell residence
31/17	Anston	---- Anston Rd	ca. 1920	Clapboard Craftsman Bungalow
31/21	Anston	3046 CTH C	ca. 1910	Tile Front-Gabled residence
31/16	Kunesh	5324 Kunesh Rd	1900	Cheese Factory
31/15	Kunesh	---- Kunesh North	ca. 1920s	Clapboard Bungalow residence
31/ 13	Kunesh	---- Kunesh North	ca. 1890	Brick Cruciform Ell residence
32/6	Suamico	3840 CTH J	ca. 1905	Aluminum Front-Gabled residence
32/28	Suamico	33-- Deerfield Rd	ca. 1940s	St. Benedict Catholic Church (Brick)

32/9	Suamico	3266 Lakeview Dr	ca. 1910	Methodist Church of Suamico (Aluminum)
32/2	Suamico	1868 Riverside Dr	ca. 1920	Clapboard Craftsman residence
32/7	Suamico	---- Riverside Dr	1917	Westlake School
32/8	Suamico	1184 Riverside Dr	ca. 1905	Suamico Fish Company
32/16	Suamico	1793 Riverside Dr	ca. 1920s	Clapboard Bungalow residence
32/14	Suamico	1776 Riverside Dr	ca. 1905/1924	Riverside Dairy (Clapboard)
32/12	Suamico	1760 Riverside Dr	ca. 1920	State Bank of Suamico (Brick)
32/13	Suamico	---- Riverside Dr	ca. 1905	Vickery's General Store (Pressed Tin)
32/10	Suamico	Riverside Dr @ RR	ca. 1910	Railroad Trestle
32/5	Suamico	3425 Side Street	ca. 1920s	Stucco Gas Station (remodeled into residence)
32/27	Suamico	3335 Side Rd	ca. 1920s	Wooden Shingle Front Gable residence
32/29	Suamico	1423 Sunset Beach Rd	ca. 1910	Clapboard Residence
32/3	Suamico	13-17 Velp Ave	ca. 1900	Clapboard Gabled Ell residence
32/20	Suamico	1749 Riverside Dr	1862	Weed Mill Lumber Inn (NR Listed, 1/31/80)
31/22	Flintville	3937 Oakdale Dr	1890	Cheese Factory
31/24	Flintville	N of 3937 Oakdale Dr	ca. 1910s	Fieldstone entrance markers/gate posts