

*****ATTACHMENTS*****



MacRostic Historic Advisors LLC

Bringing strategy, equity, and experience to historic building development

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TRANSMITTAL

TO: Chad Pelishek	FROM: Emily Ramsey
COMPANY: City of Sheboygan – Planning & Development	DATE: February 27, 2018
PROJECT: Badger State Tanning Company Building National Register Nomination	CC:

URGENT FOR REVIEW PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY PLEASE RECYCLE

<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/> Samples	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/> Specification
<input type="checkbox"/> Photographs	<input type="checkbox"/> Meeting Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Via:			
<input type="checkbox"/> US Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Deliver	<input type="checkbox"/> Messenger	<input type="checkbox"/> Fed Ex

Quantity	Dated	Description
1	February 27, 2018	Badger State Tanning Co. Building National Register nomination

COMMENTS:

Mr. Pelishek:

Attached is a National Register nomination for the Badger State Tanning Company Building at 1031 Maryland Avenue in Sheboygan, WI. Because Sheboygan is a certified local government, we are required to submit a copy of the nomination to your office for review and comment.

Please feel free to contact me at (312) 213-9630 or eramsey@mac-ha.com with any questions or comments.

Best,
Emily Ramsey

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Badger State Tanning Company Building
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number	1031 Maryland Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Sheboygan	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Sheboygan	code 117
			zip code 53081

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

contributing	noncontributing
2	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/tannery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1919-1970

Significant Dates

1919, 1920-1921

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Juul & Smith

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.81 acres

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

1	<u>16</u>	<u>442291.7</u>	<u>4843802.1</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Emily Ramsey	date	February 26, 2018
organization	MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC	Telephone	(312) 786-1700
street & number	53 W. Jackson Blvd, Suite 1142	zip code	60604-3619
city or town	Chicago	state	IL

Badger State Tanning Company Building
Name of Property

Sheboygan County
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Chris Coakley	date	February 26, 2018
organization	Roadster Sheboygan, LLC	telephone	414-272-4040
street & number	5325 W. Rogers Street	zip code	53219
city or town	West Allis	state	WI

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

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

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Summary

The Badger State Tanning Company Building is located at 1031 Maryland Avenue in Sheboygan, Wisconsin and occupies a full city block west of downtown Sheboygan, across the Sheboygan River.

The building as it stands today is composed of fourteen interconnected sections mostly built in 1920, which includes a separate boiler and engine house (known as Section 1) built in 1919, and several small additions completed between 1921 and 1973. The site is organized such that materials are processed consecutively through each section from storage to finishing and drying. Production started with raw materials on the east side of the building and followed a counter clockwise path of processing through each section until arriving as finished and trimmed high grade leather in the shipping department on the south end of the site. Green hides entered the tannery via a railroad spur on the east side of the plant along 10th Street, where they were kept cool and stored until being processed. The hides were then cleaned and washed in the Beam and Wash House along Maryland Avenue, before being tanned, dyed, and dried in the Main Building along 11th Street. Finished leather was split and trimmed in the adjacent Annex, facing Illinois Avenue, where it was then sorted, packaged, and shipped.

All sections of the complex are of mill construction and are clad in brick with concrete sills and details. Each section has a flat roof, and all have concrete foundations anchored to deep pilings for support on the soft clay soil. Stylistically, the buildings are largely utilitarian industrial designs, with primary design features including repetitive window groupings and corbelled cornices. A majority of the original steel sash windows throughout the building have been replaced with glass block.

Inside, all sections feature open floor plans interrupted only by rows of vertical columns, with very few interior partitions. Historic finishes remain throughout including: exposed timber and iron framing; wood, wood block, and cement floors; metal fire doors; and a few pieces of equipment. The building retains excellent exterior and interior historic integrity.

Construction Chronology and Description of Property

The Badger State Tanning Company Building located at 1031 Maryland Avenue in Sheboygan, Wisconsin occupies a city block bounded by Maryland Avenue on the north, 10th Street on the east, Illinois Avenue on the south, and 11th Street on the west. The first tannery in Sheboygan opened in 1850 at a time when tanneries were moving to the Midwest to take advantage of the vast forests supplying bark for tanning, rivers and Great Lakes for transportation, and the increasing numbers of immigrant laborers in the region. Leather tanning has had a long history on this block, beginning in the early 1860s

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Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

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with the tannery of Theodore Zschetzsche, whose family continued to be involved in tanning at this location through the twentieth century. Built in 1920, the current tannery is the third to occupy the block and exemplifies the long and important history of the tannery as a significant place of production in Sheboygan's leather industry.

The tannery building as it stands today is composed of fourteen sections mostly built in 1920, with a boiler and engine house built in 1919, and several small additions completed between 1921 and 1973; each section of the tannery was designed for and served a specialized role in the production of leather. Overall, production started with raw materials on the east side of the building and followed a counter clockwise path of processing through each section until arriving as finished and trimmed high grade leather in the shipping department on the south end of the site. Green hides entered the tannery via a railroad spur on the east side of the plant along 10th Street, where they were kept cool and stored until being processed. The hides were then cleaned and washed in the Beam and Wash House along Maryland Avenue, before being tanned, dyed, and dried in the Main Building along 11th Street. Finished leather was split and trimmed in the adjacent Annex, facing Illinois Avenue, where it was then sorted, packaged, and shipped.

A detailed plat map of the leather plant prepared in 1946 and revised in 1956 shows that, at the height of production in the post-World War II era, the Armour Leather Company occupied several other buildings to the east, west and south of the main building, forming a larger complex. In most instances, these buildings were acquired or constructed to move secondary functions such as administration, machine repair, and hide storage out of the main tannery plant to free up space for processing and finishing of hides. Except for Section 21 to the west of the Badger State Tanning Company Building, which is now part of a much larger non-historic manufacturing building occupied by Rockline, Inc., all these buildings have been demolished. More information on these buildings is included in the integrity section below.

To avoid confusion when referencing the historic plat map, the description below of the extant main plant known as the Badger State Tanning Company Building references each section by the section number that is assigned on the historic plat map. Consequently, the section numbers are not sequential.

Exterior

Section 1: Boiler and Engine House (1919)

The former boiler and engine house stands at the southeast corner of the block at the intersection of 10th Street and Illinois Avenue. The two-story, detached brick building was completed in 1919, and is the only part of the second tannery to have survived the devastating January 1920 fire. The building has a

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

rectangular footprint and is divided into three main sections: the west two-thirds held three large coal-feed boilers and a coal bunker, which supplied steam to the factory and drove a pair of large generators in the adjacent engine house.

The south elevation is divided into six bays separated by shallow brick pilasters that terminate below and are flush with the parapet; the top of each bay is corbeled outward to meet the parapet. The two easternmost bays of the engine house portion each have pairs of tall window openings with concrete lintels and sills, housing historic, tall, five-by-eleven pane, steel-frame windows with hopper-type operable units at the top and bottom. Above each window is a small recessed brick panel with a corbeled top. The four westernmost bays of the boiler house portion feature pairs of small window openings at the mezzanine level, housing historic, four-by-three pane, steel-frame windows with operable hopper centers. Above each window pair is a rectangular recessed brick panel, which identifies the interior location of the former coal bunker. A stair tower projects above the roof level at the east end of the boiler house.

The south elevation of Section 1 houses an historic loading entrance with a wood sliding, double door near the center of the boiler room. A single pedestrian entrance with non-historic metal door is located at the west end of the south elevation. A loading entrance with non-historic metal door is located at the east end of the boiler room.

The north elevation is similar to the south elevation in form and fenestration. On the boiler house portion, each bay features a single steel framed hopper-type window on the ground floor, and a single double-hung, twelve-over-twelve, sash window.

A metal sprinkler tank is situated between the north elevation of Section 1 and the south elevation of Section 2.

The east elevation is divided into four bays. The middle two bays have historic entrances on the ground level. The southernmost of these entrances retains historic wood, divided-light double doors. The northern entrance is infilled with corrugated metal panels. Eight-by-six steel frame windows with concrete lintels and sills are situated above these entrances. The outer bays feature large, eight-by-eleven pane, steel framed windows, with four operable hopper-types sections; the window opening in the south bay is infilled with non-historic concrete block.

The west elevation is divided into six bays: the two southernmost bays are slightly taller and identify the former coal bunker; while the four northernmost bays project slightly from the rectilinear footprint of the building as part of the boiler house. The two coal bunker bays have single window openings on the ground floor, and a steel frame window and a wood double doorway on the second level. Above the

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

recessed bays and below the parapet is a pair of square windows with non-historic infill. Three of the four boiler house bays feature single steel-framed, hopper style windows on each of three levels.

A single entryway with non-historic metal door is located at the center bay of the west elevation. A one-story non-historic concrete block enclosure just south of this entrance houses a non-historic entrance on the north side. A pair of paneled wood doors is located on the second story of the southernmost bay. Above the recessed bays and below the parapet is a pair of square windows with non-historic infill.

Sections 2, 2A, 3 and 20: Hide Warehouse and Machine Shop (1920) and Ice Machine Room (1921)

The hide warehouse (Sections 2 and 3) was built as part of the 1920 tannery reconstruction and is located north of the power plant on 10th Street. The single-story and basement brick building is connected to the Section 4 to the north by a narrow connector (Section 2A) that served for "fleshing, trimming, storage and handling." In 1921, the single-story refrigeration building (Section 20, the Ice Machine Room) was added at the warehouse's southwest corner.

Sections 2, 2A, 3, and 20 are all clad in common brick with concrete foundations, concrete sills, and concrete copings. All elevations are utilitarian in design, with a soldier course below the coping. Most of the window openings on these sections have been infilled with brick or concrete block. The east elevation is obscured by a non-historic railroad shed and loading dock built in 1973 around the adjacent rail spur.

Section 4: Beam and Wash House (1920)

Completed in July 1920, the Beam and Wash House (Section 4) was one of the first buildings in the tannery to be built. The building runs along Maryland Avenue, with a two-story western half and single-story eastern half. Exterior walls are brick with concrete foundations and are regularly fenestrated primarily with large window openings with brick lintels and concrete sills, all of which have been infilled with glass block. Both roofs are flat, but the eastern roof features a raised central clerestory section clad in non-historic fiberglass panels, with original multi-paned wood windows intact and visible from the interior.

Sections 5, 6, and 13: Locker Room, Offal Loading Shed, and Lime Warehouse (1921)

The lime warehouse, locker room, and loading shed are small, utilitarian, single-story brick buildings, constructed in 1921 on the south elevation of the beam and wash house. All of these sections feature large window openings with brick lintels and concrete sills. All window openings have been infilled with glass block.

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Sections 7 and 8: Main Tannery Building (1920)

Together, Sections 7 and 8 historically comprised the main tannery building where cleaned hides were processed, split, and finished. The rectilinear building is four-stories and mill-type construction with a flat roof and a fifth-floor addition at the southeast corner. All elevations are divided into repeating vertical window bays divided by shallow brick pilasters that extend from the top of the first floor and terminate with a soldier course cap just below the parapet. Corner bays feature no fenestration at the first floor and have a decorative concrete pediment set above the concrete coping; each corner thus gives the impression of a tower. The northwest and southwest corners are stair towers with no fenestration on one wall, and pairs of small window openings on the other. Pedestrian entrances with double-metal doors and a single pane transom above provide access to these stair tower. The north and south elevations are six bays wide, while the long west elevation is sixteen bays. Each bay has a single large window opening per floor, with brick lintels and concrete sills. Bays terminate below the parapet with corbeled brick.

All windows in Sections 7 and 8 have been replaced with non-historic glass block, except for a series of historic steel frame windows on the second and fourth floors of the east elevation, facing the interior courtyard. Smaller operable windows and louvers are inset within many of the glass block windows.

Section 9: Annex Offices and Laboratory (1920)

Built at the same time as Sections 7 and 8, Section 9 was originally two-stories of mill-type construction. Two additional floors were added, presumably when that section was converted from office and laboratory use into an extension of the main tanning building. The main elevation faces south onto Illinois Avenue and is divided into five bays, while the east elevation is divided into nine bays. Large loading entrances on the south elevation have been infilled with wood panels. A large pedestrian entrance with non-historic doors is located near the south end of the east elevation, facing the courtyard.

Like the main tanning building, the northeast and southeast corner bays are capped by concrete pediments that are set above the concrete coping. All elevations are regularly fenestrated with large window openings that feature brick lintels and concrete sills. A metal fire escape runs diagonally up the east elevation, from the ground to the fourth floor. The lower portion of the north side of the east elevation is obscured by a large metal enclosure that was constructed to house the tannery's dust collection tanks.

The windows in section 9 are primarily non-historic glass block within the original openings; a series of historic steel frame windows remain on the first floor of the east and north elevations, facing the interior courtyard.

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Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Section 10 and 10A: Oil Tank House and Addition (1920, 1951)

The oil tank house is a two-story brick building at the northeast corner of the annex building. The east elevation is obscured by a non-historic enclosure built around the tannery's dust collection tanks. The north and west elevations are obscured at the first floor by a 1951 addition to the main tanning floor.

The 1951 addition is a single-story brick building with a flat roof and capped by plain clay coping tiles. Original steel frame windows remain along the north elevation.

Interior

Typical of early-twentieth century industrial buildings, the interior of the Badger State Tanning Company Building is primarily open and utilitarian, with exposed structural members, wood floors, and exposed exterior masonry walls. The building has two full-height stairs, one at the northwest corner of Section 7 and one at the southwest corner of Section 8. Both stairs are utilitarian metal stairs with pipe railings and simple square newel posts, set within masonry enclosures with metal fire doors. Small runs of open metal stairs also give access to mezzanine levels in various sections of the building.

The building also has two historic freight elevators, one at the northwest end of Section 7 and one near the center of the south end of Section 8. A non-historic freight elevator is located on the west elevation, at the south end of Section 7, and is obscured from the exterior by the c. 1973 enclosure.

Section 1: Boiler and Engine House (1919)

The interior of Section 1 is divided into two large, double-height rooms by a north-south running brick wall. Both rooms are open industrial spaces with exposed structure, masonry walls, and concrete flooring. The boiler room on the west side houses various mechanical equipment accessed by various metal mezzanine structures. The east room is the main engine room, with an extant metal crane structure overhead.

Sections 2, 2A, 3 and 20: Hide Warehouse and Machine Shop (1920) and Ice Machine Room (1921)

The interiors of these sections are open, utilitarian industrial spaces with exposed, painted wood structural members, concrete floors and exposed, painted masonry walls.

Section 4: Beam and Wash House (1920)

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

The Beam and Wash House is a large open space with concrete flooring, exposed wood/steel structure, a steel truss roof system, and exposed, painted masonry walls. At the west end, the space is divided into two levels with a concrete flooring structure that extends east for six bays. The upper level is open to the double-height space at the east end of the beam and wash house. The east side of the beam and wash house houses a large metal bridge crane system underneath the clerestory, which was used to move the heavy hides through the soaking and cleaning process and into the adjacent tannery buildings. Another more modern metal crane is located in the one-story section north of the clerestory.

Sections 5, 6, and 13: Locker Room, Offal Loading Shed, and Lime Warehouse (1921)

The interiors of these sections are consistent with the rest of the plant. They are utilitarian spaces with exposed structure, exposed masonry walls and concrete floors.

Sections 7 and 8: Main Tannery Building (1920)

The first floor of Section 7 and 8 is open, utilitarian space with exposed wood beams and structural posts and exposed masonry exterior walls. The two sections are separated on the interior by a brick wall with doorways fitted with metal fire doors providing circulation between the spaces. Masonry enclosures on the north and south ends house locker rooms and restrooms. A concrete ramp near the southwest corner of Section 7 leads into the non-historic enclosure on the west side between Sections 7 and 8. The flooring throughout the first floor of Sections 7 and 8 is concrete.

The upper floors of Section 7 and 8 are similar in plan and detailing to the first-floor spaces, with exposed masonry walls, exposed wood structure, and primarily open spaces separated by masonry fire walls with metal fire doors. The second floor of Section 7 features non-historic office enclosures along the west and north sides. The flooring on these upper floors is primarily strip hardwood flooring, covered in many places with metal plates. Some of the wood flooring is wood block.

Section 9: Annex Offices and Laboratory (1920, two upper floors c. 1935)

The interior of Section 9 was given over to hide processing by the mid-1930s when the company moved its offices and laboratory into an existing building on the site of the former Crocker Chair Company Factory just west of 11th Street facing Maryland Avenue. Like the rest of the plant, the interior of Section 9 is primarily open on the interior and features exposed wood beams and posts, with exposed and painted exterior masonry walls. On the ground floor, the building features concrete floors. Several large tanning drums remain on this floor. A small office enclosure is situated at the southeast corner of the first floor. Several large wooden drums for washing hides remain on the upper floors as well.

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Section 10 and 10A: Oil Tank House and Addition (1920, 1951)

The interiors of these spaces are consistent with the rest of the building, utilitarian spaces with exposed masonry walls and structure and concrete floors.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance:

Summary

The Badger State Tanning Company Building, constructed in 1920-1921 with minor additions in the 1950s and 1970s, is locally-significant under Criterion A for Industry as a major center of production in Wisconsin's leather industry and for its association with a significant Sheboygan leather manufacturer. In its role as a local factory, the Badger State Tanning Company Building is associated with the larger, significant national context of leather production in the twentieth century. The building was constructed as one of fourteen tanneries across the country owned by Armour & Company, which formed the Armour Leather Company in 1920 to operate its growing leather interests. By the 1930s, the Badger State Tanning Company was not only the last tannery operating in Sheboygan, it was also a thriving operation, with over 700 workers and daily hide production rate approaching that of the giant Milwaukee tanneries Pfister & Vogel Leather Company and Alfred Trostel & Sons. During the post-World War II period, the company was the largest employer in Sheboygan and one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade leather in the country.

The period of significance for the building begins in 1919, the year that the construction on the boiler and engine house (Section 1) was completed, and ends in 1970, when the Armour Leather Company was sold to Akzona Incorporated. Although secondary structures west, east, and south of the Badger State Tanning Company Building that were associated with the company have been demolished, the building as it exists today continues to reflect the leather tanning production process and exemplifies Sheboygan's importance in the industry.

The Early Leather Industry in Sheboygan

Sheboygan's trade in leather and hide started in the early 1800s with trade for deer hides and other animal pelts between colonists and Native American and continued after the organization of Sheboygan County in 1846. Tanneries were a result of this early trade and were places where green hides could be cleaned and finished into usable leather. The first tanneries coincided with the arrival of immigrants from Germany, including Carl Jacob Samuel Walter, who is noted as having operated the first tannery in Sheboygan in late 1850.¹ Within a few decades, many tanneries had opened in Sheboygan and across

¹ Janice Hildebrand, *Leather*, Sheboygan: The Sheboygan County Historical Society/ The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 1995. 1.

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Wisconsin due to excellent water transportation between port towns along navigable rivers and across the Great Lakes, and due to the state's vast hemlock forests which could supply great amounts of tannin-rich bark used in tanning hides.²

Theodore Zschetzsche and his son Carl built the first tannery at the current site of the Badger State Tannery in the 1860s. Zschetzsche was born in 1820 in Saxony, Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1848, settling in Sheboygan with his family in 1850. After working at tanneries in Sheboygan, he founded the T. Zschetzsche & Son Tannery at the corner of Maryland Avenue and 10th Street (formerly known as South Water Street). New buildings expanded the size of the tannery as demand and production increased during the 1870s and 1880s. A local newspaper noted in 1878 that among the half dozen tanneries in Sheboygan, Zschetzsche's tannery was one of the youngest and yet the largest with over 100 workers in his vast facility. Carl Zschetzsche took control of his father's tannery in 1891 and incorporated the company with his two sons as Zschetzsche and Sons Tannery in 1896.³ The tannery specialized in durable leather for boots, plow shoes, collars, and harnesses.⁴

Twentieth Century Competition in the Leather Industry

The turn of the twentieth century saw great shifts in hide and leather production. Increased productivity through new technology and growing national demand for leather gave rise to large national tanning companies headed by meat packing concerns. During the 1890s, Sheboygan was one of several Wisconsin counties with a concentration of tanneries, but by the mid-1900s, only two were left in operation. The hide and leather industries started to change as tanners consolidated in order to remain competitive against imported hides. At the same time, major meat packers, primarily the "big five" Chicago packers --Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and Cudahy Packing Co. -- responded to this increased competition by entering the leather industry in order to profit from the animal hides that were before simply a waste product of the meat packing industry. Major packers were soon able to compete with imported hides, and could make significant investments in tanning technology that smaller tanners could not. Their influence, and the fact that packers' hides were graded higher than the "country hides" tanned by small, local tanneries, made them a formidable competitor and gave them great control over the United States hide and leather markets.⁵ Across Wisconsin during this period, dozens of tanneries either closed, were consolidated, or were bought by meat packers. Despite great

² Charles Earnest Schefft, "The Tanning Industry in Wisconsin: A History of its Frontier Origins and its Development," (Master's thesis., University of Wisconsin, 1938). 12.

³ Hildebrand, 12-15.

⁴ "Leather Manufacturing in the Midwest," *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, January 10, 1895. 84.

⁵ Schefft, 64; *Hide and Leather Situation*, Document #857, (House of Representatives, 65th Congress, 2nd Session, January 1918). 3.

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consolidation in the leather industry, leather production in Wisconsin grew steadily through the early 1900s.

Some tanneries, such as the Zschetzsche tannery, chose to sell to meat packers instead of closing. These tanneries were owned by the packing company but could still be managed by local operators. In the case of the Zschetzsche tannery, Carl Zschetzsche sold his Sheboygan tannery in 1908 to Armour & Company, the company's first tannery purchase, but remained to manage the tannery. Armour renamed the Zschetzsche and Sons Tannery the Badger State Tanning Company, and continued the tannery's production of durable leather. The company benefitted from having the latest machinery and modern building, because it had been rebuilt following a major fire in 1900. Between 1904 and 1911, a third of all tanneries in operation in Wisconsin had closed, and only two -- Badger State Tanning and American Hide & Leather -- remained open in Sheboygan.⁶ Unlike Zschetzsche's tannery, American Hide & Leather was not sold but instead continued independent operations until it closed in 1928.

Armour & Company's tanning operation began by processing the company's valuable hides into heavy or durable leather for products including boot and shoe soles, harnesses, trunks, and other thick leather goods. The Zschetzsche tannery had produced durable leather for decades, and was well-equipped for continued production when it was bought by Armour in 1908. However, changes in technology and consumer demand prompted a rapid decline and collapse of hide prices in the leather industry, which had formed around and was largely based on the production of durable leather. Some significant factors for the decline included: the automobile and mechanized farming, which significantly reduced demand for leather harnesses; the paving of country roads, which limited the need for durable leather boots; the replacement of leather belting in factories with cotton or other types of belts; the invention of synthetic leather-like products; and finally the ending of tariffs on foreign leather imports, which flooded the market with cheaper leather.⁷ Independent tanneries struggled against their dwindling market base to remain viable by investing in new machinery or altering their product line, but many could not compete and closed.

Post-World War 1: The Armour Leather Company and the Badger State Tanning Company Building

After profitable years during World War I, leather production in the United States peaked in 1919. At the time, four meat packing companies owned or were affiliated with a network of tanneries across the

⁶ *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1911.

⁷ "Wisconsin: Leather and Its Products Helped Convert Wilderness into Wealth, Helped Make This Great State a Champion," *Leather and Shoes*, September 27, 1958. 16; Barbara Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, June 1986. 12-6.

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country that produced 54 percent of the country's shoe sole leather; Armour was one of the largest.⁸ Wisconsin had 32 tanneries, 13 of which were in Milwaukee, but most were independent or were subsidiaries of larger tanneries.⁹ The Badger State Tanning Company was one of fourteen tanneries across the country owned by Armour & Company, which formed the Armour Leather Company in 1920 to operate its growing leather interests.¹⁰

In January 1920, the Badger State Tannery facility was destroyed by fire. Fire was a constant threat to tanneries. From volatile chemicals and fats used in the tanning process, to fine dust produced in finishing; these highly flammable and potentially explosive sources were an even greater danger to tanneries of timber construction. The fire gave Armour the opportunity to rebuild the plant and redirect the tannery's product line in response to shifting consumer demands from durable to high-grade fine leather. This product shift required the company to switch to modern chromium tanning, or chemical tanning instead of the older vegetable tanning process. Chromium tanning used chromium salts to chemically cure hides in as little as a few days, compared with vegetable tanning, which used tree bark – or later tannin extracts – and could take up to several months. Most importantly, it was the best process for rendering thin, delicate, high-grade leather. The change also shifted the tannery from cow hides to calfskin, which requires cool temperatures to remain pliable and soft; Armour had the hide storage house built and later added a refrigeration system to keep the hides cool. Each of Armour Leather Company's tanneries specialized in a particular type of leather production: a tannery in Michigan produced durable leather for soles and work products; a factory in New York State produced tan shearlings, wool, and sheepskins; and Badger State Tanning Company was organized for the production of high-grade calfskin leather for use in dress shoes, gloves, and other fine goods.¹¹

The fire of 1920 was a setback for the Badger State Tannery, but Armour & Company vowed to rebuild in Sheboygan and kept its promise to its workers by employing them in site cleanup and in preparation for rebuilding. The company commenced construction work shortly after the fire and returned to pre-fire production levels within one year. The new boiler and engine house, which was under construction and nearing completion at the time of the fire, was unaffected and was incorporated into the new complex.¹²

The construction and design of the Badger State Tanning Company Building is associated with two firms. Several existing buildings destroyed in the January 1920 tannery fire were designed by the

⁸ Schefft, 64-65.

⁹ *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1911.

¹⁰ Merrill A. Watson, *Economics of Cattlehide Leather Tanning*, Chicago: The Rumpf Publishing Company, 1950. 33; "M. C. Weimar Elected Vice President of the Armour Leather Co.," *The Sheboygan Press*, February 10, 1920. 1.

¹¹ Watson, 32.

¹² *The Sheboygan Press*, January 20, 1920. 1; "Employment Office Gets Jobs for Men," *The Sheboygan Press*, January 22, 1920. 1; "Tannery Fire Still Smolders; Records Found Intact in Safe; Office Opened in Reiss Building," *The Sheboygan Press*, January 22, 1920. 1.

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Sheboygan architectural firm of Juul & Smith and completed in 1919; only the boiler and engine house remains. It is very likely that Juul & Smith also designed the new tannery buildings. All sections built in 1920 as part of the tannery reconstruction were erected by the New York City company Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, which completed Pennsylvania Station in New York ten years earlier. R. T. Close, head engineer of construction, noted that the new tannery was, "designed to be pleasing to the eye." All the modern comforts, such as heating, ample lighting, showers, and drinking fountains were included in the new tannery for the benefit of its workers. In addition, the buildings would have, "as many windows as safe construction would allow." Overall, Mr. Close felt that, "with the entire plant of one color of brick, with cement foundations, window ledges and copings, this will be one of the most beautiful factory buildings of its kind."¹³

At a time when other tanneries were rapidly closing, the Badger State Tannery quickly became one of the largest in the region. In 1921, both Badger State and fellow Sheboygan tannery American Hide & Leather each employed about 250 workers, but Badger State's modern complex resulted in nearly doubled productivity.¹⁴ Over the next few years Badger State Tanning grew to over 700 workers, with daily hide production rate approaching that of the giant Milwaukee tanneries Pfister & Vogel Leather Company and Alfred Trostel & Sons.¹⁵

Armour Leather Company and the Industry's Third Peak Phase

The Great Depression brought additional change to the tanning industry, which was already in transition following World War I. Tanneries that had survived the collapse of hide prices in the 1920s felt renewed pressure following reduced demand for leather. However, unlike most Wisconsin tanneries at the time which faced dwindling fortunes, the Badger State Tanning Company and its parent Armour Leather Company surged following 1929 and the onset of the national economic crisis ushered in the company's third peak phase of profitable production. By 1930, the Badger State Tanning Company was the only tannery in Sheboygan, following the closure of American Hide & Leather in 1928, and it was quickly becoming one of the largest tanneries in Wisconsin.

While smaller tanneries across Wisconsin continued to close, Badger State Tanning continued to focus on high-grade leather production, and benefited from both the National Recovery Act of 1933, which had the effect of increasing labor productivity, and the Dust Bowl, which resulted in the premature slaughter of livestock and consequently a hide surplus.¹⁶ Badger State Tanning added dozens of workers

¹³ "Buildings of Badger Tannery are Rapidly Nearing Completion," *Sheboygan Press*, July 10, 1920. 6.

¹⁴ "Sheboygan Tanneries Go Ahead," *The Sheboygan Press*, November 17, 1921. 1.

¹⁵ "Tanning Business Started in 1874 by Theodore Zschetzsche," *The Sheboygan Press*, April 23, 1926.

¹⁶ Watson, 1950. 16.

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to its payrolls and increased worker hours in January 1933 in order to meet renewed shoe leather orders from companies across the country.¹⁷ Several months later it acquired the former Crocker Chair Company site immediately to the west on Maryland Avenue, and moved its main offices and laboratory into the former factory building (part of Armira Leather Co. complex; WHS #63416).¹⁸ This allowed production to expand into the former office and shipping section of the complex. As a gesture to workers, the company dedicated a baseball and athletic field on the open southeast corner of the former Crocker Chair site and opened a recreation club.¹⁹ By 1936, over 900 workers were on the Badger State Tanning Company payroll, making it the largest tannery in the state outside of Milwaukee.²⁰

Badger State Tanning was renamed after its parent company Armour Leather Company in 1938. The Armour Leather Company continued to expand its workforce through the 1940s and 1950s. It nearly eclipsed the larger Pfister & Vogel Tanning and Albert Trostel & Sons Companies in Milwaukee to become the largest hide tanning employer in Wisconsin after World War II.²¹ Entering the 1950s, Armour Leather Company was the largest employer in Sheboygan, and one of the largest manufacturers in the country of high-grade leather for shoe uppers and other soft leather goods.²² The company was recognized as a leader in the industry for its innovation in leather finishing techniques, which were widely copied by other leather producers.²³

Armour Leather Company's Sheboygan facility maintained its position in the market through the 1960s. However, by the early 1970s, the national leather industry was once again in trouble, this time due to cheaper imported leather and rising hide costs from import and export tariffs. The Armour Leather Company was sold to Akzona Incorporated in 1970, with its name changed in 1973 to the Armira Leather Company. Armira finally closed the Sheboygan facility in 1983.²⁴ Two subsequent leather companies operated at the Sheboygan complex through the early 2000s.

Integrity

The Badger State Tanning Company Building has excellent exterior integrity, retaining its historic location, site, overall form, building materials, and utilitarian detailing. The only significant alterations

¹⁷ "Operating Tannery on New Basis," *The Sheboygan Press*, January 31, 1933. 1.

¹⁸ "Know Sheboygan: A City of Progressive Industrial Establishments – Badger State Tanning Co.," *The Sheboygan Press*, September 19, 1934. 13.

¹⁹ "Badger State Athletic Field is Dedicated Thursday," *The Sheboygan Press*, May 17, 1935. 14.

²⁰ "Pictures of Badger State Tanning Company and Sister Plants," *The Sheboygan Press*, September 21, 1937. 8.

²¹ *Classified Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturing*, Madison: Wisconsin Manufacturer's Association, 1945. 214, 231, 282.

²² "Leather Firm Top Employer in Sheboygan," *The Sheboygan Press*, August 10, 1953. 8.

²³ Hildebrand, 17.

²⁴ "Sorrow, Dismay Expressed at Armira Loss," *The Sheboygan Press*, July 15, 1983.

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include the replacement of original steel frame windows with glass block, and the addition of metal shed buildings on the east and west elevations in the 1970s. Many historic windows remain throughout the building, but especially on the east elevation of the main tanning building and also on the boiler and engine house.

The interior integrity of the Badger State Tanning Company Building is also excellent. It retains its historic open floor plans with wood or concrete floors, exposed exterior brick walls, and exposed posts and beams. The engine and boiler house (Section 1) and the beam and wash house (Section 4) retain their distinctive double height spaces, and the beam and wash house retains its metal crane system beneath the clerestory roof. In addition, several of the historic tanning drums remain in the annex building (Section 9).

The Badger State Tanning Company Building served as the primary processing facility in what was a larger complex by 1946. The company took over two existing buildings in the former Crocker Chair Company factory that originally occupied the block just west of the Badger State Tanning Company and constructed several other buildings south and east of the main plant during the period of significance. All of these secondary buildings have been demolished with the exception of the second office and laboratory building for the company, and this building has been largely subsumed by a modern manufacturing building. These buildings are described below and referenced by the section number assigned to them in the historic plat map.

Section 14: Stable and Garage (No Longer Extant)

This single story, metal clad building was built near the southeast corner of Illinois Avenue and South Tenth Street in 1916 and originally housed both a stable and a garage for Badger State Tannery delivery wagons.²⁵ Later the building served as a regular garage. According to Sanborn maps, it was razed sometime between 1955 and 1967.

Section 15: Storage Building and Well House (No Longer Extant)

This small one-story brick and tile well house was located on the west bank of the Sheboygan River, just north and east of the Badger State Tanning Company Building. The building was likely demolished after the tannery closed in 1983.

Section 16: Sewage Screening Plant (No Longer Extant)

²⁵ "25 Years Ago – August 25, 1916," *The Sheboygan (Wis.) Press*, August 25, 1941. 6.

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This single story, concrete block building was completed in 1941 as a treatment facility for wastewater produced by the Badger State Tanning Company. The City of Sheboygan ordered the construction of the plant to pre-filter wastewater that was polluted with hair and other solids from the hide cleaning and tanning processes. The city built its first municipal treatment facility in 1939, but industrial waste from various factories tended to clog filtering equipment; the solution was to pre-treat at the source. The plant cost the city \$35,500 in 1941.²⁶ In 1951, the treatment system was redesigned along with the rest of the tannery. These improvements removed more material from the wastewater, but in 1967 the tannery had to build a second treatment facility to the east, because fine hair was still leaching into the sewer system.²⁷ The treatment plant remained in operation until the tannery closed in 1983. According to aerial imagery, the building was razed sometime between 1992 and 2000.

Section 17: Hide and Miscellaneous Storage Building (No Longer Extant)

This one-story storage building appears in the 1949 Sanborn Map and according to the historic plat map of the complex was constructed of Truscon steel. The building was likely demolished sometime after the tannery closed in 1983.

Section 21: Office, Laboratory and Repair Shop

This three-story masonry industrial building was constructed sometime between 1891 and 1903 as Building No. 8 of the Crocker Chair Company Factory "B." A 1903 Sanborn Map shows that the building housed a bending room, veneered seat room, and sanding and benchwork rooms, with small dry stock storage rooms on the east side. When Crocker went out of business in the early 1930s, the Badger State Tanning Company purchased the factory and moved its office, laboratory, and repair shop into the former Building No. 8. Although the building is still extant, all but a portion of the north side has been completely obscured by a massive modern industrial building that houses Rockline, Inc., which manufactures wet-wipes and coffee filters.

Section 22: Split Leather Tannery and Storage Building (No Longer Extant)

This four-story building also appears to have been part of Crocker Chair Company Factory "B" and incorporated into the Badger State Tanning Company operations in the early 1930s. The building served as the company's processing space for split leather—lower-quality leather created from the fibrous part of the hide that remains once the top-grain of the rawhide has been separated from the hide. The site is now part of the Rockline Inc. facility, and if any portions of the building survive they are not visible from the exterior.

²⁶ "City Takes Out Permit for Building New Screening Plant," *The Sheboygan (Wis.) Press*, August 2, 1941. 7.

²⁷ "Municipal, Industrial Cooperation Key to Local Anti-Pollution Effort," *Sheboygan Press*, September 13, 1967. 4.

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Section 23: Storage Building (No Longer Extant)

This small, one-story concrete storage building was constructed sometime after Badger State acquired the Crocker site and before 1949, when it first appears on Sanborn Maps. The building was demolished at some point and the site is now part of the Rockline Inc. facility.

Despite the demolition of these portions of the Badger Tanning Company's operations, the building that remains reflects all parts of the manufacturing process that was central to the company's success and retains sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the building as a twentieth-century tannery and an important part of Sheboygan's industrial history.

Comparable Tannery Building in Wisconsin

The Badger State Tanning Company Building is an intact and well-preserved large tanning complex representing Sheboygan's long industrial history. The building is significant for its association with the Badger State Tanning Company, a subsidiary of the Armour Leather Company. No other examples of the city's once expansive tanning industry remain. Few if any tannery complexes remain intact in Wisconsin, fewer still that were built during the early 1900s.

Notable examples of Wisconsin tanneries built in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries are primarily found in Milwaukee. Milwaukee once held nearly twenty tanneries; several remained in business through the 1990s and 2000s, when most closed. Today, a majority of these sites are either demolished or significantly altered.

- *Western Leather Company (AHI #105478)*
904 East Pearson, Milwaukee. This cream brick tanning complex, built in the late-nineteenth century is largely intact and retains several complex buildings. The complex is considered eligible for listing in the National Register as part of a proposed Western Leather Company Historic District.
- *Pfister & Vogel Tanning Company (AHI #111590)*
1977 South Allis Street, Milwaukee. The former 30+ building tannery site was largely cleared in 2008 for new development. Only a few buildings remain extant. The complex included dozens of buildings that were contributing to the Walker's Point National Register Historic District.
- *Albert Trostel & Sons Tannery (AHI #115424)*

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1776 North Commerce Street, Milwaukee. This former tannery complex retains only a few scattered buildings from the late-nineteenth century. Although several buildings were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, several were demolished in 1992.

- *A.F. Gallun & Sons Tanning Company (AHI #70208)*
1818 North Water Street, Milwaukee. The Gallun Tannery was built in the late-nineteenth century and consisted of several brick mill buildings, like the Trostel tannery farther along the Milwaukee River. The tannery site was added to the National Register as the Gallun Tannery Historic District (1984, #84003721). Several buildings were razed in 2011 citing structural damage.
- *Phoenix Tannery (AHI #115430)*
1858 North Commerce Street, Milwaukee. The Phoenix Tannery was completed in the late-nineteenth century and eventually was incorporated as part of the Trostel Tannery. The main eight-story tannery building remains, although has been significantly altered and repurposed into a hotel.

Conclusion

The Badger State Tanning Company Building, constructed in 1919-1921 with minor additions in 1951, 1971, and 1973, is locally-significant under Criterion A for Industry as a major center of production in Wisconsin's leather industry and for its association with a significant Sheboygan leather manufacturer. By the 1930s, the Badger State Tanning Company was not only the last tannery operating in Sheboygan, it was also a thriving operation, with over 700 workers and daily hide production rate approaching that of the giant Milwaukee tanneries Pfister & Vogel Leather Company and Alfred Trostel & Sons. During the post-World War II period, the company was the largest employer in Sheboygan and one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade leather in the country.

The period of significance for the building begins in 1919, the year that the construction on the boiler and engine house (Section 1) was completed, and ends in 1970, when the Armour Leather Company was sold to Akzona Incorporated. The building retains sufficient integrity to reflect its significance as an early-twentieth-century leather tannery and an important part of Sheboygan's industrial history.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Badger State Tanning Company Building is located in Sheboygan, Wisconsin on a parcel bounded by Illinois Avenue on the south, South 10th Street on the east, South 11th Street on the west, and Maryland Avenue on the north.

Boundary Justification:

The nomination boundaries encompass the parcel of land historically associated with the extant portion of the Badger State Tanning Company's operations in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Badger State Tanning Company Building

City or Vicinity: Sheboygan

County: Sheboygan **State:** Wisconsin

Photographer: Emily Ramsey

Date Photographed: January 2018

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

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 15:** North elevation – looking southeast
- Photo 2 of 15:** West elevation, looking south
- Photo 3 of 15:** West and south elevations, looking northeast
- Photo 4 of 15:** South elevation, looking east
- Photo 5 of 15:** South and west elevations, Section 1, looking northeast
- Photo 6 of 15:** South elevation and east elevation of Section 1, looking west
- Photo 7 of 15:** Looking north into interior courtyard, Section 9 at left and Section 1 at right
- Photo 8 of 15:** Looking west from interior courtyard, east elevation of Sections 7 and 8 in background
- Photo 9 of 15:** Section 1 interior, looking north in engine room
- Photo 10 of 15:** Section 4 interior, looking south to mezzanine at west end of Beam and Wash House
- Photo 11 of 15:** Monitor skylight in Section 4, looking east
- Photo 12 of 15:** Interior of Section 2, looking southeast
- Photo 13 of 15:** Interior of Section 9, looking east on first floor
- Photo 14 of 15:** Typical interior of Sections 7 and 8
- Photo 15 of 15:** North stair, Section 7

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Figure 1:

Figure 1: Chronology plan

Figure 2: Exterior photo key

Figure 3: 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Figure 4: West Elevation of Main Tanning Building, c. 1935

Figure 5: West and South Elevations of Building, c. 1950s

Figure 6: Interior of Beam and Wash House (Section 4), 1932

Figure 7: Interior of main tanning sections (Sections 7 and 8), 1932

Figure 8: Interior of Engine Room (Section 1), 1922 (*Power Plant Engineering*, June 1, 1922)

Figure 9: Interior of main tanning sections (Sections 7 and 8), scraping hides, 1957

Figure 10: Interior of Beam and Wash House (Section 4), c. 1960s

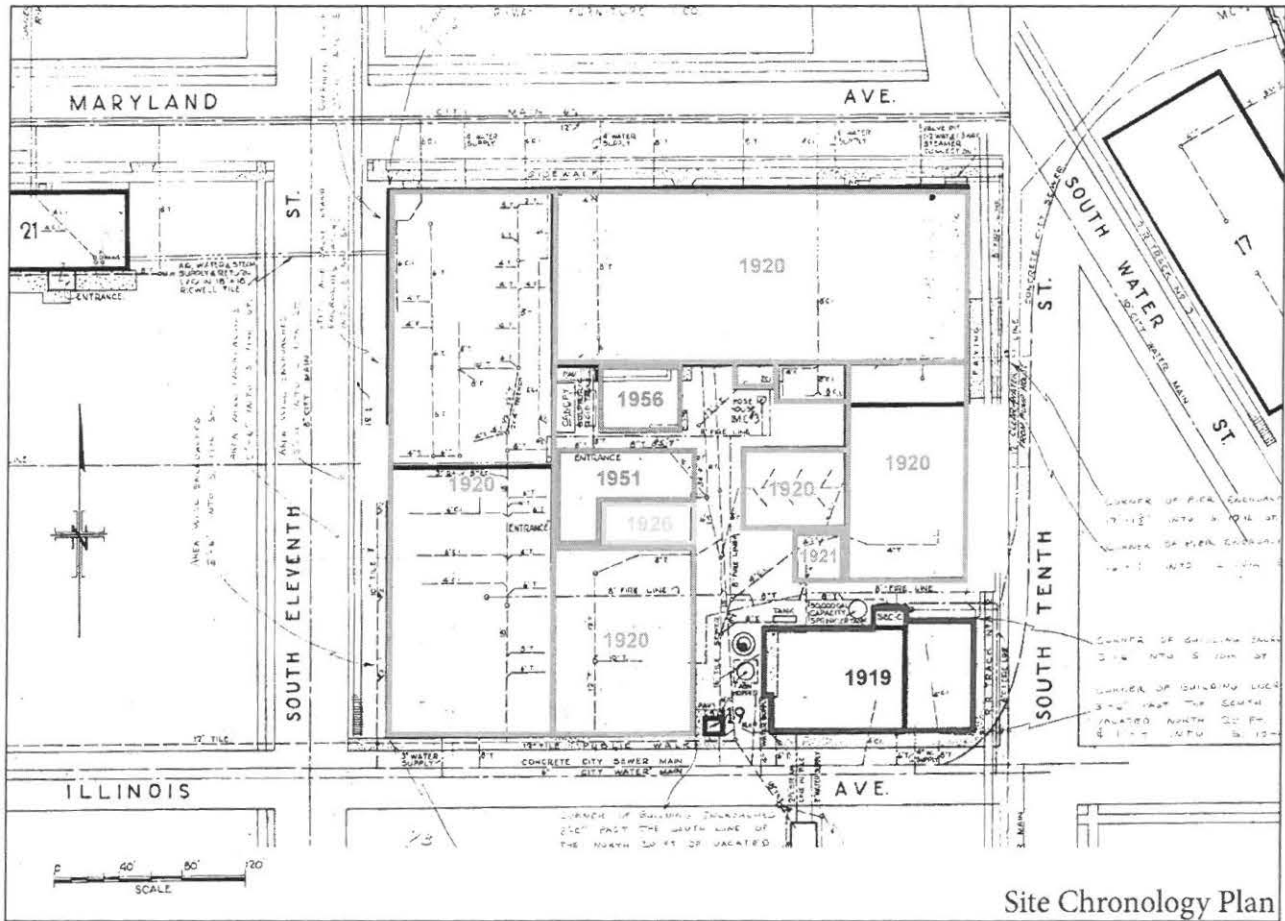
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Figure 1: Chronology plan



Badger State Tanning Company
1031 Maryland Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

National Park Service
HPCA Part 1 Photo Key

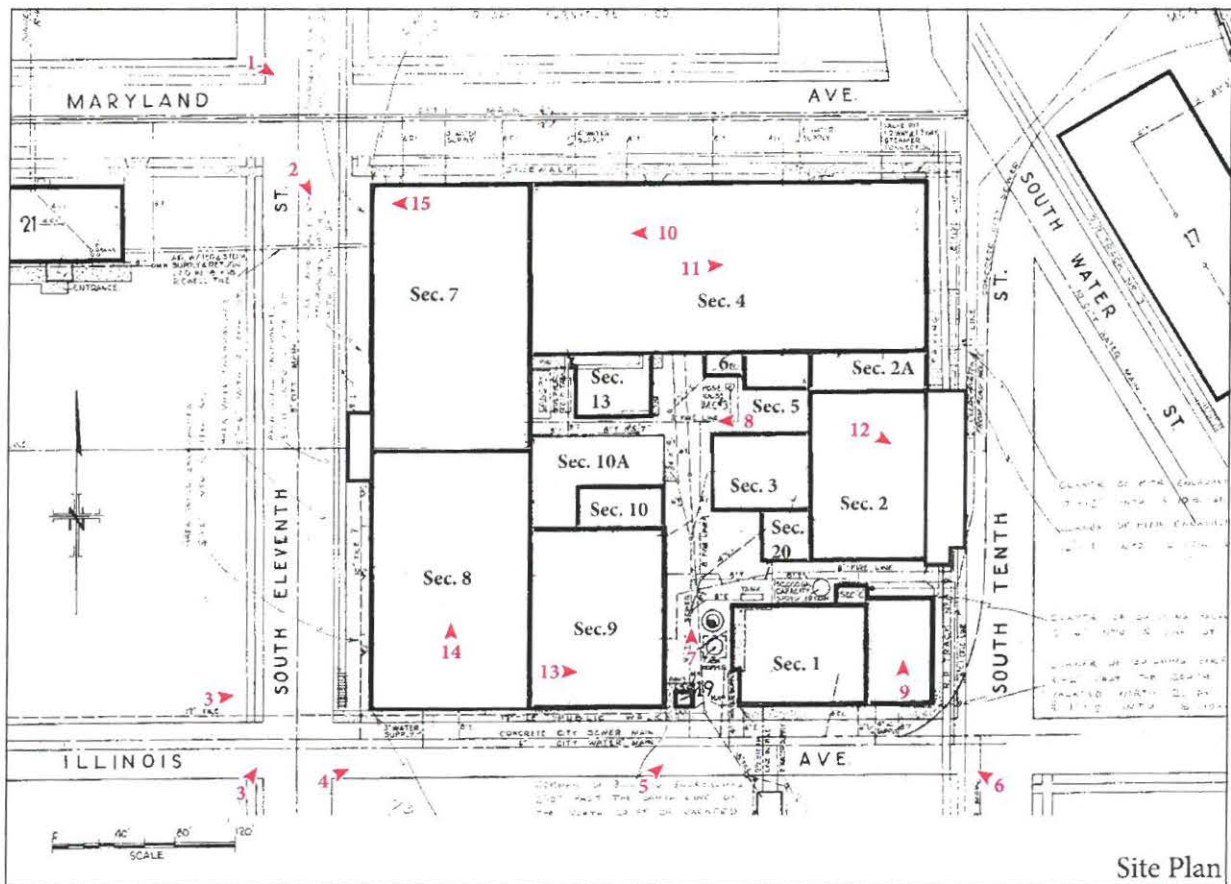
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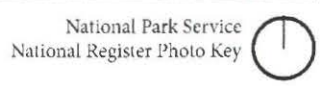
Figure 2: Exterior photo key



Site Plan



Badger State Tanning Company
1031 Maryland Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin



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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Figure 4: West elevation of main tanning building, c. 1935



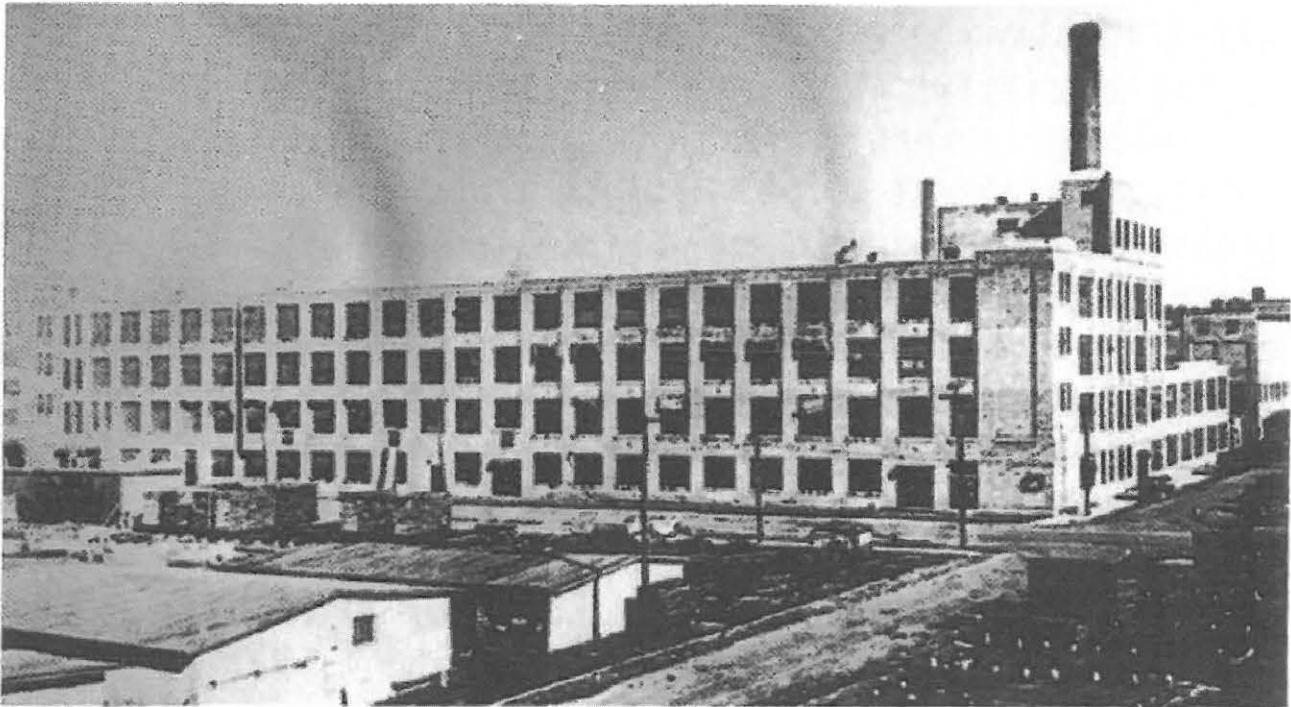
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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: West and south elevations of building, c. 1950s



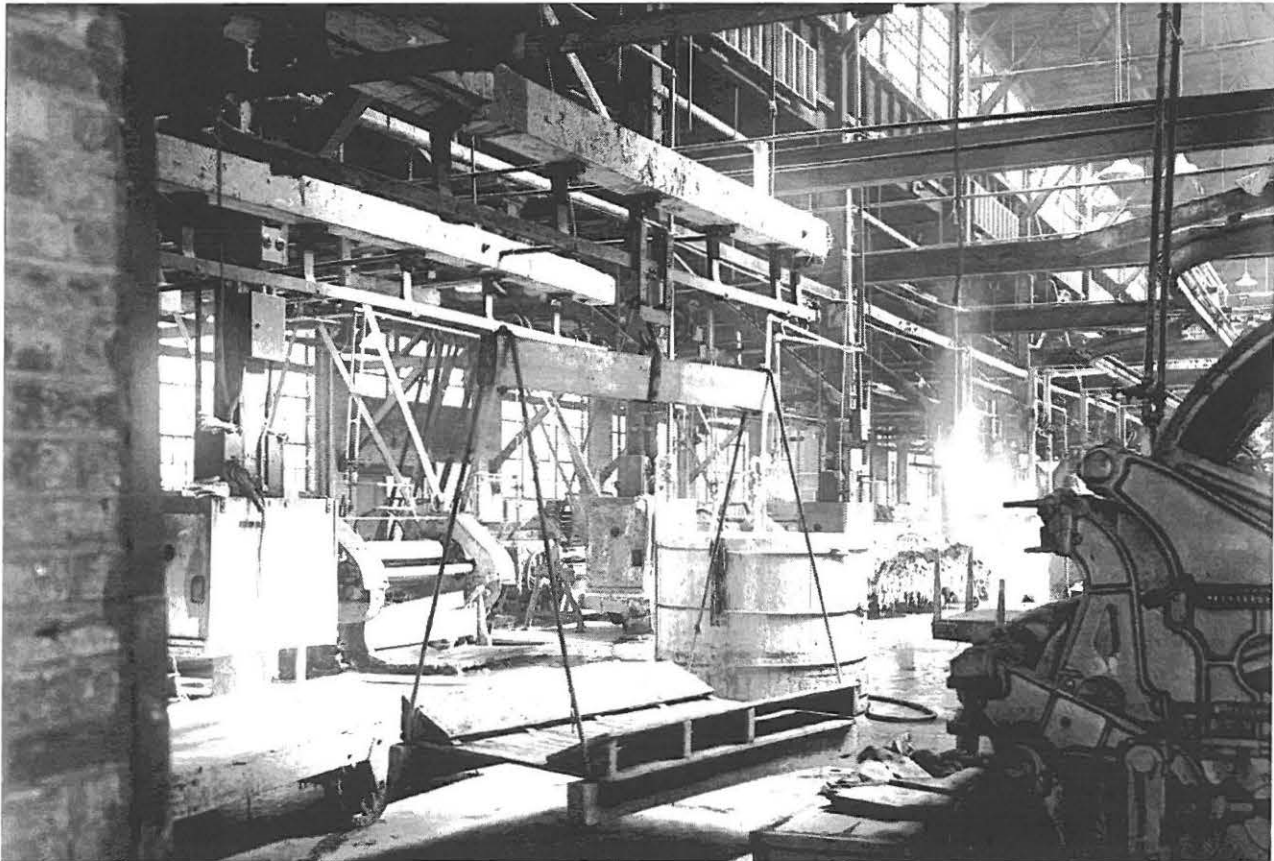
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Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: Interior of Beam and Wash House (Section 4), 1932



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Badger State Tanning Company Building
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Figure 7: Interior of main tanning sections (Sections 7 and 8), 1932



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Badger State Tanning Company Building
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Figure 8: Interior of Engine Room (Section 1), 1922 (*Power Plant Engineering*, June 1, 1922)

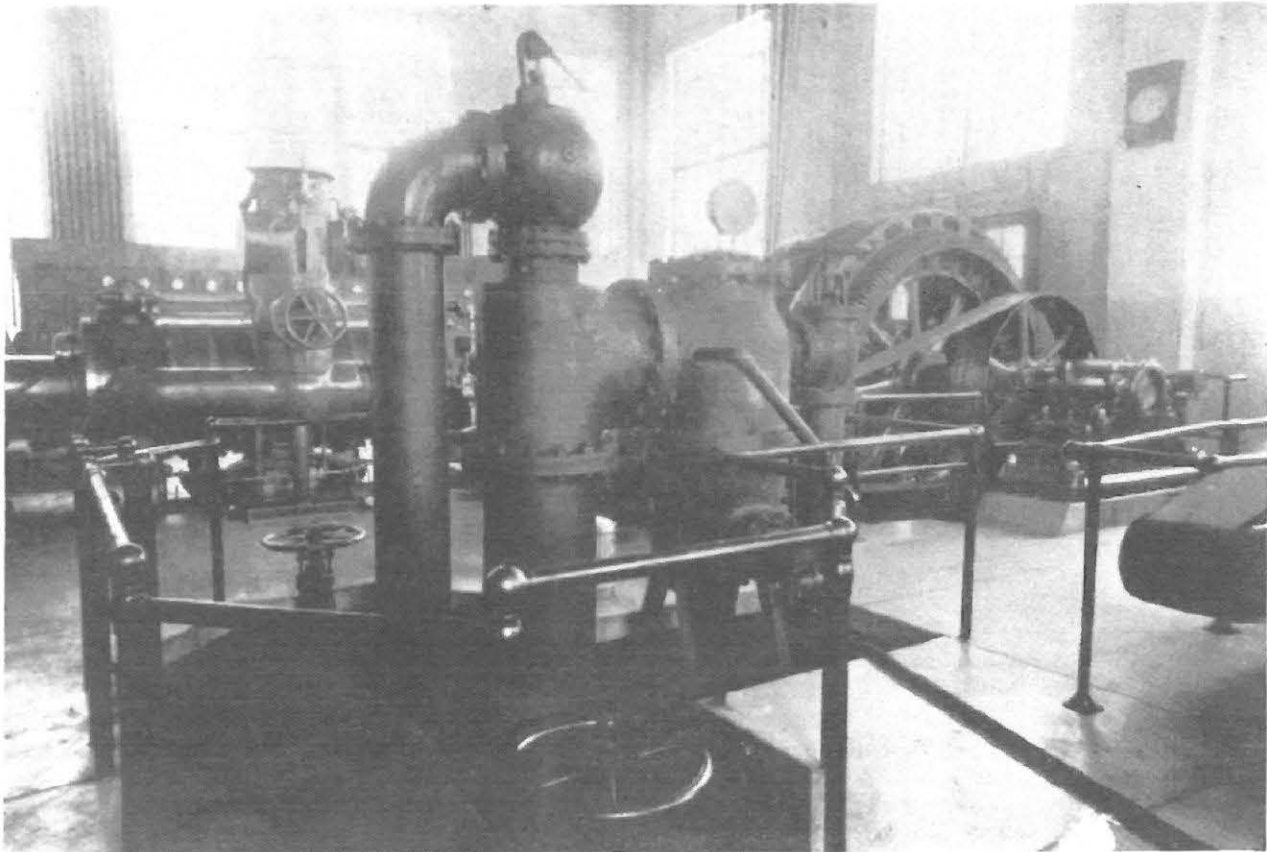


FIG. 1. VIEW OF THE ENGINE ROOM SHOWING THE JET CONDENSER IN THE FOREGROUND, WHICH MAY BE USED WITH EITHER ONE OF THE TWO ENGINES

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Badger State Tanning Company Building
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Figure 9: Interior of main tanning sections (Sections 7 and 8), scraping hides, 1957



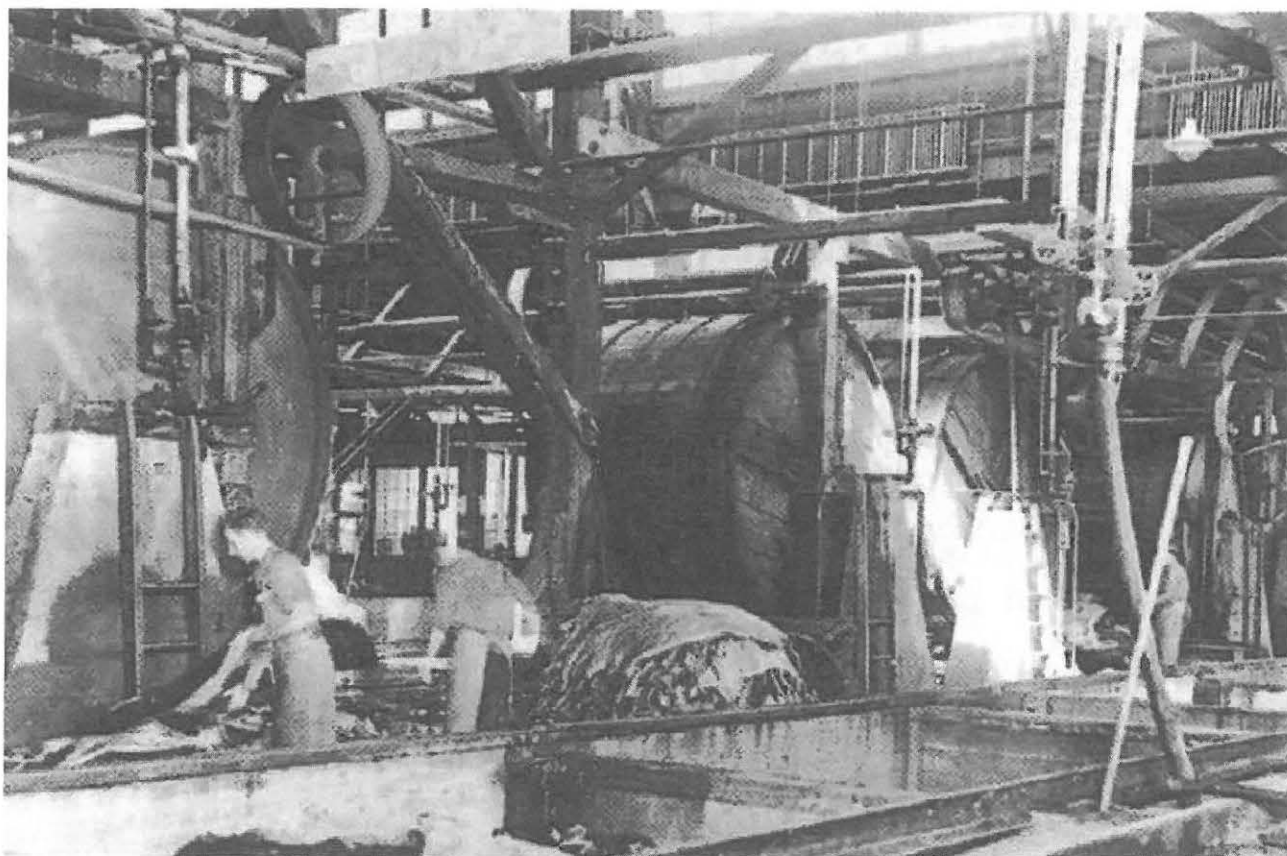
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Figure 10: Interior of Beam and Wash House (Section 4), c. 1960s





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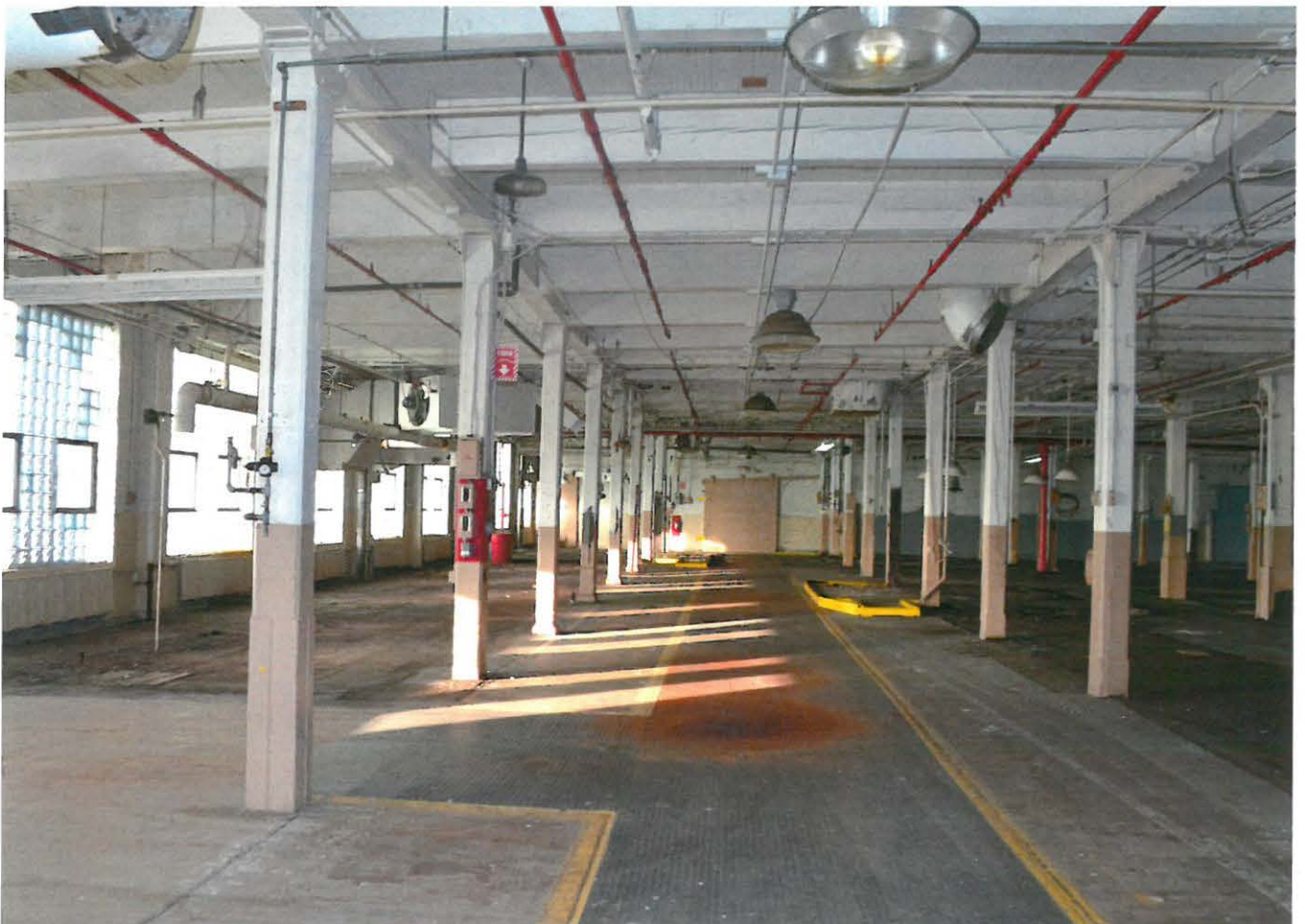
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