



Fall Colors

According to the Wisconsin DNR, here are the hues you can expect to see from some common hardwood trees:

Green ash, white birch and aspen: Golden yellow

Oaks and Hickories: Reddish brown

Red maple: Brilliant red

Sumac: Scarlet red

White ash: Deep purple

Wisconsin's coniferous Tamaracks will glow a deep golden yellow before shedding their needles in the fall. It's the only evergreen tree in the state to do so.

Fleck's Resort, Elkhart Lake.



Camp Brosius, at upper right.

The Researcher

**The Newsletter of the Sheboygan County
Historical Research Center**

Volume XXVIII Number 1 October 2017

Fall in Sheboygan County



Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive

(Discover Wisconsin)

The Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive is a 115-mile ramble through the riot of oak, maple and aspen fall color in the 50,000 acres of the southern and northern units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

The scenic fall drive traverses six Wisconsin counties; from Whitewater Lake in Walworth County north to Elkhart Lake in Sheboygan County. The forests include much of the terminal moraine (where the last great glacier stopped 12,000 years ago) in south-central Wisconsin. There are many places to picnic, hike, camp, bike, swim and fish during your fall foliage road trip.

Marked by distinctive green and white "Acorn" signs, the scenic fall drive ends near Greenbush and the Wade House – an 1844 stagecoach inn operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center is located at 518 Water Street in Sheboygan Falls.

Open Tuesday through Friday, 9:00am – 4:00pm and Saturdays from 9:00am to 12:00 noon.

Closed Thursday, November 23, 2017 for Thanksgiving.

Phone: 920-467-4667

E-mail: research@schrc.org

Website: schrc.org

The Researcher is the official newsletter of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

It is published six times per year in August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Research Center is the local history archive for Sheboygan County and areas surrounding the county. It is a repository for paper records of all kinds.

The Research Center is a sister organization to the Sheboygan County Historical Society and Museum which collects the artifacts of the county.

If you file it, it comes to the Research Center.

If you dust it, it goes to the Historical Society & Museum.

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**Check out
schrc.org**

**Website updates
weekly
Go to History News
under Collections
Great Stuff!!**

Go Paperless. Receive *The Researcher* via email. Save paper. Save postage and receive a more colorful newsletter. Contact Katie at research@schrc.org to sign up now. Catch us on Facebook— Updates daily.

Don't miss Sheboygan County History column in the Saturday *Sheboygan Press* or online Friday through Sunday each week.

Fall 2017 SCHRC Program Schedule

All programs are open to the public. Most are free of charge.

(History on the Move) Oostburg Public Library

213 North 8th Street, Oostburg

1:00pm to 2:30pm

Tuesday, October 24, 2017 - The Sausage that made Sheboygan Famous

Tuesday, November 28, 2017 - Random Sheboygan County History

(History on the Move) Cedar Grove Memorial Library

131 Van Altna Avenue, Cedar Grove, WI

6:00 to 7:30pm

Tuesday, November 14, 2017 - History of Farming in Sheboygan County

(History on the Move) Generations

1500 Douglas Drive, Plymouth, WI

1:00pm to 2:30pm

Wednesday, November 1, 2017 - One Room Schools

Wednesday, December 6, 2017 - On The Home Front WWII

(Genealogy Classes) SCHRC

518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls

1:00pm to 3:00pm \$15 members, \$20 non-members

Monday, November 13, 2017 - Civil War Records, What's Available and How to Find Them

Monday, December 11, 2017 - How to Process Your Photo Collection

Second Saturdays— Journeys Into Local History

Plymouth Arts Center, 520 East Mill Street, Plymouth

9:30am to 11:30am

October 14, 2017 - Melanie McManus - Thousand-Miler: Adventures Hiking the Ice Age Trail

November 11, 2017 - Jerry Apps - The Land - December 9, 2017

John Eastberg - Three generations of Milwaukee's Pabst family & Mansions of Milwaukee's Prospect Avenue.

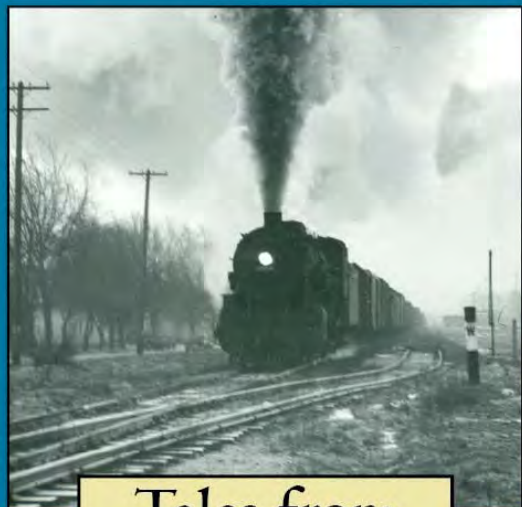
The Lincoln Series with Steven Rogstad — How We Got the Lincoln We Got.

Tuesdays- October 24, 2017

6:30pm-8:30pm

Held at Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan

Please renew your membership now.



Tales from the Rails 2

PETER FETTERER

Tales from the Rails 2

Now available in the
Millhouse Bookstore

By Peter Fetterer

\$15.00 plus tax

The railroads of Sheboygan County have left behind a legacy of stories ... some tragic, some humorous, and some almost unbelievable. The stories bear testimony to the men and women who worked on the early rail lines that served the county ... the engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors who ran the trains ... the shop men and track gangs who kept them running ... the station agents, freight handlers and railroad officials supporting the operations, and the passengers and hobos who rode the rails.

New stories!

Tales from the Rails 2 excerpts

A Flurry of Beef

“The west bound freight train on the C&NW R’y last Monday morning, when out about two miles, ran into a drove of cattle on the grade just west of the Seeley cut, on the Schubert farm. One animal was jammed through the small bridge at that point and two others were injured. There was quite a flurry in beef for a time.”

Sheboygan County News
September 9, 1891

The Big Snow

Nine years after “the memorable snow storm of 1881,” Sheboygan County got plastered with the white stuff again. The railroads were especially hard hit. The snow started early on a Saturday morning. The passenger train out of Milwaukee on the lakeshore line was due into Sheboygan at 8:51 p.m. It stalled near Mequon and didn’t arrive here until near noon on Sunday. Plymouth-bound passengers on the Milwaukee Road line should have been at the depot at 6:57 Saturday evening. They did not reach Plymouth until some 24 hours later.

Two locomotives and a caboose full of shovelers arrived in Sheboygan from Fond du Lac Sunday afternoon. “...all hands were soaked to the skin and completely petered out” after opening up the line, according to the *Sheboygan County News* report. They left early Monday morning to return to Fond du Lac but stalled in the cuts east of Sheboygan Falls. It took them three hours to reach Falls. The passenger train from Fond du Lac, due in Sheboygan at 10:10 a.m., was about four hours late.

One positive note: C.W. Jones and his trusty team from Falls managed to meet all the trains at Weeden’s Station, picking up and delivering travelers and the mail throughout the storm.

Franklin and its Beer Cave

Richard Stoelb

Tucked away along the Sheboygan River in Town Herman, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin sits an unincorporated village. This “slightly out of the way” place is located twelve miles northwest of the city of Sheboygan just off County Hwy A four miles west of Howards Grove. In 1847, the area along the river was wooded by large popple trees within a vast thick forest of white pine and mixed hardwoods. It was also the site of a large Indian camp. For the first few years the village was called “Lippers Mills” because the people had came from Lippe-Detmold, Germany and thus were called “Lippers”. The “Mills” refers to the saw mill and a flour mill constructed there on a stretch of rapids on the Sheboygan River. Today we know “Lippers Mills” as the Village of Franklin.



Franklin Brewery and Beer Cellar

The first brewery in the area was built in the village by a Mr. Menke in 1853. A fire damaged the brewery in 1861 and a workman, Charles (Carl) Mattes, was killed in the fire. He was in the basement when the upper floor collapsed dumping about 2000 bushels of barley on him.

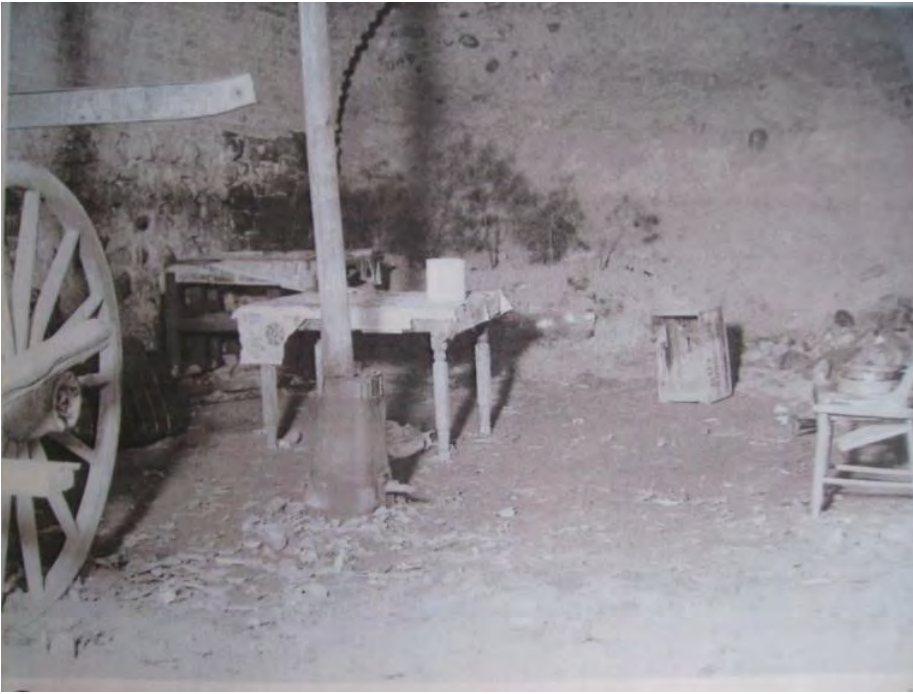
Gustave Carl Seidemann was born near the city of Gera, Saxe-Weimar, Germany on December 27, 1810. His father was a drover and Gustave assisted him until he “came of age” and became engaged in hotel keeping in Oppburg. He married Christine Liebner in 1829 and the union bore seven children. In December of 1842, Christine died. In December 1843, he remarried. This time to Wilhelmine Dix born in the principality of Schleiss on De-

cember 19, 1820. The couple had four children.

In 1849, still in the hotel business, Gustav and his family left for the United States. The unfavorable weather conditions during the ocean crossing turned the journey into a fifteen week ordeal before they reached port in this country. After arrival the family proceeded to Milwaukee and farmed and raised livestock in Granville, Milwaukee County (Granville: one portion incorporated as part of Brown Deer in 1955; the remainder was consolidated with the City of Milwaukee in 1956.)

After seven or eight years the family left the farm and relocated in the Village of Franklin living there for seven years. They then resided in Howards Grove for five years before returning to Franklin. For twelve years he was engaged in the brewing business there. He made the village his home until his death December 12, 1887. Seideman bought an interest in the Franklin Brewery and subsequently took over as sole owner of the business. After the fire he built a new and larger brewery and excavated a beer cellar just north of the village to store the beer and keep it cool.

When the brewery ceased operation the cellar was closed up. Later it gained new life serving as a cheese cellar for Pfeifer’s Cellar Cured Cheese, and for a time it provided a residence to a person or persons unknown to us today. During prohibition it was used as a Bachelor’s Club for social gatherings with the ladies and to hide from the prying eyes of federal agents during the years of prohibition.



Back of the Beer Cellar

(Prohibition 1919 – 1933: The Volstead Act was passed by Congress in 1919. 18th Amendment. The act forbade the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages within the U.S. It also banned the import or export of such beverages to include beer, wine, gin, rum, vodka, whiskey. The 18th Amendment was added to the U.S. Constitution in 1920. Prohibition was abolished in 1933; the only constitutional amendment to be repealed, and with it the Volstead Act automatically expired.)



A trench about 75 feet long was dug into the side of the hill near the west bank of the river. The walls were lined with stones. The arched roof was built of bricks hauled in from Sheboygan and then was covered by the excavated earth from the trench. A 25-foot entry passage led to a 7 foot wide door and the main chamber. The cave was still in operation into the 1870s.

Today, the entrance to the cave is partially hidden by underbrush and the interior is partially collapsed; ***it is not a safe place to enter***, however, the beer cellar is a reminder of Franklin's brewing history.

Franklin Beer Cellar-2017



Franklin Beer Cellar Entrance-2017

Natural Beer Cave Trivia

As human civilization evolved, caves became cellars for the keeping of beer and wine (the French word cave actually means cellar).

Where natural caverns did not exist, they were dug by hand. Until the invention of artificial refrigeration in the 19th century, caves and underground cellars were the only practical way to keep beer cool in temperate climates.

Many brewers hauled ice cut from rivers and lakes during the winter season into caves to keep them cooler in summer.

Henry Roth



Henry Roth House - 1856 - 822 Niagara Avenue. Built by German immigrant and master mason, Henry Roth, this two-story cream brick home is an eclectic mix of Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Roth, prominent Sheboygan businessman, was founder of the Sheboygan Lime Company. He erected many of the most important buildings in early Sheboygan including the Judge Taylor residence (1850). His quarry supplied the stone for Holy Name of Jesus Church (1868). In 1991-1992, Darrow and Dietrich completed an adaptive restoration of the property for reuse as a law office. The property was named to the National Register in 1993. The law firm of Darrow & Dietrich owns and occupies the historic Henry Roth Home.

Henry Ernest Roth left Germany in 1850 during the disturbances of the early 1850s as did Henriette Emilie Kanitz and many other German liberals who found their way to Sheboygan. Roth was born in Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany in 1824. He was trained and worked for a brief period as a master mason in Germany prior to emigration. Roth settled first in Buffalo, New York, worked as a builder for a year, and came to Sheboygan in 1852 from New Orleans. He had worked with a partner Frank Schwartz, also a master mason from Prussia, from his settlement in Buffalo and continued the partnership in Sheboygan where the two established a general contracting and building business. Roth and Schwartz erected several of the early brick buildings as the city began to expand. These buildings included the Judge Taylor House built 1853, now on the National Register and owned by the Sheboygan County Historical Society, the Second Ward School in 1854, the Beckman house, the German Bank about ca. 1856, and the Otten Building in 1860. Only the Taylor House continues to stand.



Having suffered an accident while erecting the Otten Building, Roth established a mercantile business with John Pfeiler for three years until 1863. In 1864, Roth expanded his Sheboygan Lime Company which he had begun in 1854 and continued until his death in 1887. He was also actively engaged in community affairs serving as chairman of the Board of Aldermen in Sheboygan from 1858 to 1866 and later as county commissioner and city treasurer. He became president of the Calumet Plank Road Company between 1857 and 1865.

In 1853, Henry Roth married Karoline Kanitz from Preisen, Germany. One year after her death in 1860, he married her sister, Henriette Emilie Kanitz born in Brandenburg, Germany in 1841. The Roths raised twelve children including Louisa, Henry John, Anna D., Adolph G., Emilie who married Theodore Fleicher, Louis J., Karoline, Wally, Herman, Nattie, Tonie, and Elfrieda. Henriette Kanitz emigrated with her parents from Germany to Sheboygan in 1852.

After the death of Henry Roth in 1887, she guided the continued expansion of the Sheboygan Lime Company until her death in 1928. Henry Roth purchased lot 9 in block 106 on November 9, 1855. About late 1855 and 1856, he constructed the dwelling at 822 Niagara and continued to live in the house until his death in 1887. Roth willed the lot "...together with the dwelling house (homestead) and other buildings thereon situated..." as well as thirty shares of capital stock in his company, the Sheboygan Lime Works, to Henriette Roth.



The Quarry began as the Sheboygan Lime Works, and was founded in October of 1854 by Henry E. Roth and Frank Schwartz, two German immigrants who were stonemasons by trade.

RESEARCH CENTER
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(Prange's Store—1st Floor)

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Fall
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