

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL RESOURCES PLAN

Prepared By:

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**Prepared under the jurisdiction of the
Sheboygan County Board of Supervisors' Resources Committee**

Keith Abler	Chairman
Harold Riemer	Vice Chairman
Carl Otte	Secretary
Dave Cary	Member
Jim Baumgart	Member

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Inventory

The Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee identified the following as important cultural resources in the County. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive and is intended to be a starting point that will continue to change over time.

Archaeological Sites

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0198	FOSTER 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	8
SB-0002	AVERY BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Greenbush-S	17
SB-0003	HULL'S CROSSING 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Campsite/village 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	27 & 28
SB-0107	O'BRIEN CACHE 1. Cache/pit/hearth	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	28
SB-0004	KELLER 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Cache/pit/hearth 3. Campsite/village 4. Cemetery/burial 5. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-N	30
SB-0108	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0109	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0110	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0111	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0112	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0113	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Greenbush-N	31
SB-0114	FROEHLICH 1. Unknown	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-N	34
SB-0005	LEON PIT BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Red Ocher	Greenbush-N	31
BSB-0032	WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	1
BSB-0034	GREENBUSH CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	14

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
BSB-0035	ST. FRIDOLIN CATHOLIC CEMETERY		Greenbush-S	11
BSB-0110	WEST GREENBUSH CEMETERY		Greenbush-S	5
SB-0210	LUTH 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	36
SB-0211	HUYSSSEN 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	25
SB-0212	HUYSSSEN 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	25
SB-0214	HENSCHER 1 1. Workshop site	1. Archaic 2. Early Woodland 3. Late Paleo-Indian 4. Oneota 5. Woodland	Greenbush-N	36
SB-0215	HENSCHER 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Early Woodland 3. Woodland	Greenbush-N	36
SB-0279	BEAR LAKE MARSH 1. Isolated finds	1. Archaic	Greenbush-S	29
SB-0280	ROBINSON-HERRLING SAWMILL 1. Other	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	10
SB-0292	90T-36 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland 2. Oneota	Greenbush-N	36
SB-0319	PAYLOFF 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic 2. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	30
SB-0315	MUSKRAT RIDGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Middle Archaic	Greenbush-N	30
SB-0316	HICKORY TREE HILL 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Greenbush-N	30
SB-0213	LUTH 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Late Woodland	Greenbush-N	36
SB-0352	WADE HOUSE OUTBUILDING 1. Foundation/depression	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	10
SB-0351	MAINTENANCE ROAD 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Late Woodland	Greenbush-S	10
SB-0353	DRAGONFLY 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	10
BSB-0182	RILEY STONES 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	32
BSB-0183	EPISCOPAL CHAPEL BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	25

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0381	LIMBERG 1. Foundation/depression	1. Unknown Prehistoric 2. Late Archaic 3. Early Woodland	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0382	RED BEANS AND RICE 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0384	THISTLE FLAKE 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	9
SB-0385	MULLET RIVER NORTH 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	11
SB-0386	MULLET RIVER SOUTH 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Greenbush-S	11
SB-0387	CHINA BOWL 1. Foundation/depression	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	13
SB-0388	BIG BOLT 1. Foundation/depression	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	13
SB-0390	SCHNIEDER POINT 1. Isolated finds	1. Middle Archaic 2. Late Archaic	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0389	ERNST POINT 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Woodland 2. Oneota	Greenbush-S	9
SB-0391	DEMUNK POINT 1. Isolated finds	1. Early Woodland	Greenbush-S	13
SB-0395	LOUD GEESE 1. Lithic scatter	1. Middle Archaic 2. Late Archaic	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0396	BARTZ 1. Lithic scatter	1. Late Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Early Woodland	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0397	BARTZ POINT 1 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Woodland	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0398	BARTZ POINT 2 1. Lithic scatter	1. Late Woodland	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0399	LIMBERG POINT 1. Isolated finds	1. Early Woodland	Greenbush-S	7
SB-0394	SIPPEL 1. Cabin/homestead 2. HCM concentration	1. Historic Euro-American	Greenbush-S	9
BSB-0028	ST. JOHN SCHWARTZWALD UCC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	9
BSB-0029	SCHWARTZWALD CEMETERY (AKA ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	4
BSB-0037	Unnamed Cemetery		Herman	16

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
BSB-0036	IMMANUEL CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial		Herman	16
BSB-0040	BAUMANN CEMETERY (AKA MUTHS CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	31
BSB-0061	ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	36
BSB-0070	TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	23
BSB-0071	SIEMER'S UNION CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial		Herman	14
BSB-0087	BETHEL GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH AND CEMETERY		Herman	6
BSB-0088	STL PAULUS CEMETERY (AKA ST. PAUL'S; KOESER; SPINDLER; ADA) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Herman	6
SB-0287	LUECKE 1. Campsite/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Herman	10
SB-0286	GROSSE II 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Herman	8
SB-0285	GROSSE I 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Herman	8
SB-0289	ISOLATED FIND #1 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Herman	23
SB-0288	ISOLATED FIND #2 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Herman	10
SB-0290	ISOLATED FIND #3 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Herman	10
SB-0181	W. BRILL FARM 1. Unknown	1. Early Paleo-Indian (Fluted pt)	Holland-W	3 & 10
SB-0180	J. HILBELINK FARM 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-W	10
SB-0007	TESTACTE BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-W	26
SB-0006	NEW AMSTERDAM 1. Workshop site 2. Campsite/village 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Holland-W	30
SB-0194	DE BRUINE 1. Unknown	1. Unknown	Holland-W	36
SB-0102	JOHNSTON 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-E	4

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0103	KOEPPE COLLECTION 1. Unknown	1. Unknown	Holland-E	5
SB-0104	SMIES COLLECTION 1. Unknown	1. Unknown	Holland-E	18
SB-0115	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown	Holland-E	19
SB-0105	T. HAWE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-E	19
SB-0193	BRUSSE 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Holland-E	5
SB-0106	J. HAWE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-E	30
SB-0116	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Unknown	Holland-E	30
SB-0117	TIMLIN MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Holland-E	30
SB-0118	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Holland-E	31
BSB-0018	UNION CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	11
BSB-0019	OOSTBURG/EAST OOSTBURG CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	18
BSB-0020	AMSTERDAM CEMETERY (AKA SMITH CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	30
BSB-0021	PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	25
BSB-0022	WALVOORD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	26
BSB-0024	CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	23
BSB-0025	PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	23
BSB-0082	Unnamed Cemetery		Holland-W	17
SB-0296	ADVANCE (1853) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	--
SB-0300	ATLANTA (1891) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	30

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0295	BYRON (?) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	--
BSB-0186	BORGENHAGEN FAMILY CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-W	20
SB-0380	FARMER VILLAGE OF NEW AMSTERDAM 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Euro-American	Holland-E	30
SB-0202	BACHMANN 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland 3. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima Sheboygan Falls	1 36
SB-0119	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village 2. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Indian	Lima	11
SB-0120	MELENDY MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lima	11
SB-0121	OUR TOWN MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lima	12
BSB-0075	FARMIN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	9
BSB-0077	HINGHAM CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	31
BSB-0097	GIBBSVILLE CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	35
BSB-0098	JANSEN CEMETERY		Lima	28
BSB-0099	JOHN NEAL FAMILY CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	23
BSB-0100	ST. ROSE OF LIMA CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	16
SB-0278	FOUR STRONG WINDS 1. Workshop site	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	13
BSB-0178	JUDD FAMILY BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	22
BSB-0179	ADAMS FAMILY BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	12
SB-0362	FENNER 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	3
SB-0363	LEMAHIEU 1. HCM concentration	1. Historic Euro-American	Lima	2
SB-0366	PINEHURST FARM BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	1

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SB-0376	Unnamed Site 1. Lithic scatter	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Lima	14
SB-0377	Unnamed Site 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	11
SB-0378	Unnamed Site 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	35
SB-0379	PINEHURST FARM #2 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lima	1
SB-0122	WINOOSKI SWAMP CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Lyndon	10
SB-0189	JAMES LITTLE FARM 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Lyndon	10
SB-0123	HARMON CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Lyndon	11
SB-0008	FORD GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lyndon	21
SB-0124	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lyndon	21
SB-0125	Unnamed Site 1. Cache/pit/hearth	1. Historic Indian	Lyndon	22
SB-0009	MCINTYRE GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Enclosure/earthworks 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lyndon	24
SB-0010	LITTLE PRAIRIE VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Lyndon	28
SB-0011	JOHNSON BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Lyndon	29
SB-0012	LAKE ELLEN MOUNDS 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cache/pit/hearth 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lyndon	29, 30, 31, 32
SB-0126	ASH-KE-WEE'S VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Lyndon	32
SB-0188	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Lyndon Sherman	33 4
BSB-0011	ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	20
BSB-0012	Unnamed Cemetery		Lyndon	29
BSB-0014	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	29

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
BSB-0074	HARMON CEMETERY (AKA EVERGREEN CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	1
BSB-0076	WALDO CEMETERY (AKA ONION RIVER CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	13
BSB-0078	LYNDON CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	25
BSB-0079	Unnamed Cemetery		Lyndon	9
BSB-0080	WINOOSKI CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Lyndon	9
SB-0187	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Mitchell	19 & 20
SB-0066	FUBELKARN 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mitchell	25
BSB-0010	Unnamed Cemetery		Mitchell	12
BSB-0016	MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY		Mitchell	24
BSB-0017	ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mitchell	21
BSB-0109	DUNDEE TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mitchell	30
BSB-0176	SCHMIDT BURIAL SITE 1. Cemetery/burial		Mitchell	30
SB-0357	D. MANLEY 1. Farmstead 2. HCM concentration	1. Historic Euro-American	Mitchell	28
SB-0356	MICHAELS 1. Lithic scatter	1. Early Archaic 2. Late Woodland	Mitchell	29
SB-0355	MURRAY	1. Historic Euro-American	Mitchell	29
SB-0072	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Mosel	32
SB-0074	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Mosel	29
SB-0176	HILGENDORF COLLECTION 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Woodland	Mosel	22
SB-0073	PLAYBIRD 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Mosel	32

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SB-0075	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Mosel	32
SB-0013	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Mosel	33
BSB-0027	WAGNER FAMILY CEMETERY		Mosel	8
BSB-0056	ST. MARCUS CEMETER (MARK UCC CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	8
BSB-0057	ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL & REFORMED CEMETERY		Mosel	8
BSB-0058	ST. PETER LUTHERAN CEMETERY (AKA GRACE LUTHERAN CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	16
BSB-0059	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	28
BSB-0060	HARMS CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	31
SB-0298	SILVER LAKE (1889) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	--
SB-0299	SHEBOYGAN POINT WRECK (UNIDENTIFIED WRECKAGE B) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	--
SB-0297	WALTER B. ALLEN (1866) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	--
SB-0301	MCMULLEN AND PITZ DREDGE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Mosel	--
SB-0324	ZELLE 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Mosel	21
SB-0343	KOHLER ISOLATE #1 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	22
SB-0344	KOHLER ISOLATE #2 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	15
SB-0345	KOHLER ISOLATE #3 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	15
SB-0346	KOHLER ISOLATE #4 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	16
SB-0347	KOHLER ISOLATE #5 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	16
SB-0348	KOHLER ISOLATE #6 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Mosel	15

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0349	KOHLER ISOLATE #7 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Woodland	Mosel	15
SB-0205	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Plymouth	5
SB-0127	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Plymouth	21
SB-0128	SWART BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Plymouth	21
SB-0015	Unnamed Site 1. Workshop site 2. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Plymouth	28
SB-0129	VATER BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	Plymouth	33
SB-0197	LEYNSE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Plymouth	35
SB-0191	KAESTNER 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Plymouth	36
BSB-0033	WOODLAWN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	21
BSB-0045	Unnamed Cemetery		Plymouth	22
BSB-0046	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	22
BSB-0047	MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY (AKA GRANT CEMETERY/VANDERHOOF CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	10
BSB-0167	PLYMOUTH UNION CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	22
SB-0201	COLLINS SITE 1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Plymouth	3
SB-0375	MACHUT 1. Lithic scatter	1. Early Archaic	Plymouth	22
SB-0393	DAVIES BRIDGE 1. Transportation site	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	18
SB-0016	BUQITSQUIAN VILLAGE (BECKER VILLAGE) 1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial 3. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	6
SB-0017	Unnamed Site 1. Unknown	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	7

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0131	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	7
SB-0130	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	7 & 8
SB-0019	JUNG MOUNDS 1. Mounds(s) - Linear 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Rhine	14
SB-0199	PINK FLAMINGO 1. Workshop site	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0020	BUCHMANN (OR SCHUNK) MOUNDS 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0132	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Rhine	18
SB-0018	MCGOVERN MOUNDS 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Rhine	19
SB-0021	KRAEMER 1. Workshop 2. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Rhine	19
SB-0133	KRAEMER CACHE 1. Cache/pit/hearth	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	19
SB-0134	KRAEMER MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	19
SB-0135	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Rhine	19
SB-0136	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Rhine	19
SB-0137	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Unknown	Rhine	22
SB-0138	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Unknown	Rhine	25
SB-0139	Unnamed Site 1. Sugar bush	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	26
SB-0022	ELKHART LAKE CAMPSITE (1914) 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Rhine	30
SB-0140	MENOMINI CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	30
SB-0141	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	30
SB-0023	LITTLE ELKHART VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	34

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0014	GERBER POND 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland 2. Unknown	Rhine	34 & 35
SB-0024	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Rhine	35
SB-0142	GERBER POND CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Rhine	35
BSB-0030	FIRST EVANGELICAL & REFORMED/TRINITY CEMETERY		Rhine	16
BSB-0031	SHARPE'S FAMILY CEMETERY	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	29
BSB-0039	LIBERTY/UNION CEMTERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	25
BSB-0048	ZOAR CHURCH AND CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	36
BSB-0049	MILLER CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	28
BSB-0050	Unnamed Cemetery		Rhine	28
BSB-0051	ELKHART LAKE CEMETERY		Rhine	21
BSB-0052	Unnamed Cemetery		Rhine	22
BSB-0053	ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	15
BSB-0054	ST. PETER UCC CHURCH CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	15
BSB-0055	Unnamed Cemetery		Rhine	11
SB-0401	DEXHEIMER FAMILY CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	11
SB-0222	STRAWBERRY FARMS I 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian	Rhine	30
SB-0220	CAMP BROSIUS 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	30
SB-0221	CAMP BROSIUS II 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Rhine	30
SB-0223	THEEL I 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Paleo-Indian 4. Late Woodland	Rhine	19

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0228	HENSCHER 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	Rhine	18
SB-0229	HENSCHER 4 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0230	HENSCHER 5 1. Campsite/village		Rhine	18
SB-0231	SPINDLER I 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Rhine	18
SB-0232	SPINDLER II 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Rhine	18
SB-0233	SPINDLER 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland	Rhine	18
SB-0234	HENSCHER 6 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0235	HENSCHER 7 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland 4. Middle Woodland	Rhine	18
SB-0236	HENSCHER 8 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0238	SPINDLER 4 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Rhine	7
SB-0294	BRIDGE SITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	Russell	24
SB-0321	SCHULAR SITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland	Rhine	18
SB-0322	KIEL MARSH 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Rhine Russell	6 1
SB-0325	MERLYN CHARLES 1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	Rhine	6
BSB-0185	MENNE BURIAL SITE 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	9
SB-0358	CRYSTAL-ELK VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Rhine	31 & 32
SB-0368	THOMSON BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	18
SB-0360	CRYSTAL LAKE MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	16 & 31
SB-0374	THEEL BURIAL SITE 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Rhine	19
SB-0402	CHRISTIAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Rhine	3

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0026	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	8 & 9
SB-0027	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Russell	9
SB-0030	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Russell	11
SB-0028	Unnamed Site		Russell	12
SB-0145	SEXTON ENCLOSURE 1. Enclosure/earthworks	1. Unknown	Russell	24
SB-0195	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown	Russell	13
SB-0143	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Russell	13
SB-0144	QUA-WE-SAN'S VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Russell	13
SB-0029	HENSHELL GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Effigy 3. Mound(s) - Linear 4. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland 2. Middle Woodland 3. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	14
SB-0031	MON-TOU-ISH'S VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village 2. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Indian	Russell	14
SB-0032	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown	Russell	14
SB-0034	Unnamed Site 1. Unknown	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	18
SB-0146	WAU-KAW-O-SAYS VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian 2. Terminal Woodland 3. Early Paleo-Indian (Fluted pt) 4. Oneota	Russell	24
BSB-0036	Unnamed Cemetery		Russell	13
SB-0209	Unnamed Site		Russell	13
SB-0216	HUYSSSEN 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland	Russell	25
SB-0217	MAIS ISLAND 1 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	25
SB-0218	MAIS ISLAND 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	25

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0219	BLUFF HOUSE 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland	Russell	25
SB-0224	KRAMER 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	24
SB-0225	COUNTY CAMPGROUND I 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	24
SB-0226	COUNTY CAMPGROUND II 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland 4. Middle Woodland	Russell	24
SB-0227	COUNTY CAMPGROUND 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Paleo-Indian 4. Late Woodland	Russell	24
SB-0237	HENSCHER 9 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	Russell	13
SB-0239	DRAKE I 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	11
SB-0240	SCHURICHT I 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	11
SB-0241	DRAKE 2 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	14
SB-0242	HENSCHER 10 1. Mound(s) - Conical	1. Woodland	Russell	14
SB-0243	HENSCHER 11 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Paleo-Indian 3. Late Woodland 4. Middle Woodland	Russell	14
SB-0244	HENSCHER 12 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	14
SB-0245	HENSCHER 13 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland	Russell	14
SB-0246	HENSCHER 14 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	14
SB-0247	SCHURICHT 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Russell	15
SB-0248	DRAKE 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	15
SB-0249	SCHMAHL 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Woodland	Russell	15
SB-0250	SCHMAHL 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	Russell	15
SB-0251	SCHMIDT 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Russell	9

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0252	SCHMIDT 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic	Russell	9
SB-0253	HAFLE 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland 4. Middle Woodland	Russell	8 & 9
SB-0254	HAFLE 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Paleo-Indian 4. Late Woodland 5. Middle Woodland 6. Woodland	Russell	8 & 9
SB-0255	HAFLE 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian 3. Woodland	Russell	8
SB-0256	STEPHANIE 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Russell	19
SB-0257	STEPHANIE 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian 3. Middle Woodland	Russell	19
SB-0258	RUSSELL BOAT LANDING 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland 4. Middle Woodland	Russell	30
SB-0259	HOLBROOK ISLAND 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian	Russell	20
SB-0260	HOLBROOK ISLAND 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	29
SB-0261	HULLS CROSSING 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	28 & 29
SB-0262	RAEDER SITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian	Russell	28
SB-0263	ZEMKE I 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Russell	28
SB-0264	PUMPING STATION I 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Middle Woodland	Russell	27
SB-0265	BERGIN ISLAND 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Russell	27
SB-0266	SUGAR BUSH 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	35
SB-0267	HENSCH 15 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	13
SB-0268	MERTON I 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	18
SB-0269	HENSCH 16 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Paleo-Indian	Russell	13

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0270	DRAKE 4 1. Isolated finds	1. Early Archaic	Russell	11
SB-0293	RAILROAD HILL 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	31
SB-0291	HENSCHEL FARM #2 1. Unknown	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	14
SB-0318	JASPER RIDGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	13
SB-0320	BECKER SITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Archaic 3. Late Woodland	Russell	13
SB-0317	MON-TON-ISH RISING SPIRIT 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Early Woodland	Russell	13
SB-0310	BANNERSTONE HILL 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian 2. Woodland	Russell	6 & 7
SB-0313	PENINSULA 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Russell	6
SB-0308	TURBA TURF 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland	Russell	5
SB-0309	PLUMMET KNOLL 1. Workshop site 2. Campsite/village	1. Early Paleo-Indian (Fluted pt) 2. Early Woodland 3. Middle Archaic 4. Middle Woodland	Russell	5
SB-0307	DURST RIDGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Russell	7
SB-0312	HAMMERSTONE HILL 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Russell	7
SB-0306	ARCHAIC POINT 1. Campsite/village	1. Middle Archaic	Russell	18
SB-0314	MALLARD CREST 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic 2. Late Woodland	Russell	30
SB-0311	STEPHANIE WORKSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Woodland	Russell	30
SB-0305	MYSTERY POINT 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian	Russell	19
SB-0342	MANY COLORS 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian	Russell	18
SB-0341	BELOW DURST 1 Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Russell	18
SB-0364	JOHN SEXTON HOUSE 1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	Russell	13

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
# ?	ILLIAN 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Archaic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Scott	1
SB-0147	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Scott	5
SB-0182	DANIEL ILLIAN FARM 1. Campsite/village	1. Middle Woodland	Scott	11
SB-0203	BLISSFUL 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Scott	12
SB-0063	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Scott	14
SB-0148	BEECHWOOD LAKE VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Scott	17
SB-0035	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Unknown	Scott	22
SB-0149	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Scott	31
SB-0150	OEDER GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Mound(s) - Linear 3. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 4. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland	Scott	31
# ?	ST. STEPHEN LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Scott	13
BSB-0005	SCOTT UNION CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Scott	34
BSB-0006	Unnamed Cemetery 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Scott	28
BSB-0007	EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CEMETERY		Scott	28
BSB-0008	WINFIELD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Scott	14
BSB-0009	BEECHWOOD CEMETERY		Scott	9
BSB-0072	WARDEN CEMETERY		Scott	7
SB-0281	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Archaic 2. Early Woodland 3. Late Archaic 4. Late Prehistoric 5. Middle Archaic 6. Middle Woodland	Scott	17
SB-0282	CENTRA 3 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic	Scott	32

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0151	VIEAU TRADING POST 1. Trading/fur post	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	28
SB-0077	KIMME 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	8
SB-0078	KIMME 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	8
SB-0044	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	8 & 9
SB-0068	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	9
SB-0079	HERING HOMES, INC. 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	10
SB-0067	PIGEON RIVER VILLAGE (SHOMIN'S VILLAGE) 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	11
SB-0070	PIGEON RIVER CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	11
SB-0045	LIGHT HOUSE POINT VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	14
SB-0152	VOLLRATH PARK GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	14
SB-0179	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	14 & 15
SB-0046	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	20
SB-0177	SCHUCHARDT 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	21
SB-0043	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Linear 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	22
SB-0154	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	22
SB-0155	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	22
SB-0153	LYMAN BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	22 & 27
SB-0186	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Unknown Historic	Sheboygan	22 & 27
SB-0036	TRIANGLE BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	23

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0037	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	23
SB-0038	FOUNTAIN PARK BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	23
SB-0040	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	23
SB-0156	SHA-WA-WA-GON-ING VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan	23
SB-0157	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan	23
SB-0158	Unnamed Site 1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	23
SB-0178	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	23
SB-0159	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	26
SB-0039	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	26
SB-0047	DREXLER BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	28
SB-0048	ASHBY MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	28
SB-0050	SEELEY HILL GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Mound(s) - Linear 3. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 4. enclosure/earthworks	1. Late Woodland 2. Unknown	Sheboygan	28
SB-0080	SCHUCHARDT 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic	Sheboygan	28
SB-0081	HOPPERT 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	28
SB-0082	HOPPERT 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	28
SB-0160	Unnamed Site 1. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan	28
SB-0161	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	28
SB-0162	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	28
SB-0163	PE-JI-BO-NAU-GAN-ING VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan	28

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0164	Unnamed Site 1. Other	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan	28
SB-0192	KOHLER 1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	Sheboygan	28
SB-0204	KOHLER DUMP 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	Sheboygan	29
SB-0051	OPEGENORTH BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	29
SB-0083	KOHLER 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	29
SB-0165	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	29
SB-0053	"LONG BEND" (WAH-GE-DE-GAU-YUNG) 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	32
SB-0042	UNION AVENUE MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	35
SB-0166	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	35
BSB-0062	GREENLAWN MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	18
BSB-0063	SHEBOYGAN HEBREW CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	20
BSB-0090	GREENDALE CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	28
BSB-0091	WOODLAND CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	30
BSB-0092	SHEBOYGAN FALLS CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	30
BSB-0102	CALVARY CATHOLIC CEMETERY		Sheboygan	11 & 14
BSB-0103	LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	22
BSB-0104	WILDWOOD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	22
BSB-0105	WILDWOOD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	22
BSB-0108	Unnamed Cemetery		Sheboygan	35

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0304	SELAH CHAMBERLAIN 1873) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0323	LOTTIE COOPER (1876) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23
SB-0327	AHNAPEE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	13
SB-0328	BALTIMORE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0329	BELLE WALLBRIDGE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0330	BRILLIANT 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	34
SB-0331	CONQUEST 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0332	E.M. PORTCH 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0333	GRAHAM BROS. 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23 & 26
SB-0334	JUILIA 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23
SB-0335	OCEAN EAGLE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23
SB-0336	PETREL 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0337	R.H. BECKER 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0338	WILLIAM A. REISS 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	--
SB-0339	BLUE BELLE 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23
SB-0340	COMMERCE (1857) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	23
SB-0361	FOLLET HOME 1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan	28
SB-0367	SCHUCHAUD HILL BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan	29
SB-0369	POOR FARM BURIAL 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan	22
SB-0185	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan Falls	22 & 27

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SB-0183	HERBERT LEMAHIEU FARM 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan Falls	34
SB-0184	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan Falls	34 & 35
SB-0054	SHEBOYGAN FALLS MOUND GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland	Sheboygan Falls	36
SB-0055	"KAH-GAH-BE-KONG SHAB-WA-WAE-GUN SE-BE-ING" 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sheboygan Falls	36
SB-0071	ONION RIVER JUNCTION 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	Sheboygan Falls	36
SB-0069	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sheboygan Falls	29
SB-0206	HERZOG SITE 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Archaic 2. Unknown	Sheboygan Falls	6
SB-0207	STEDMAN HALL 1. Other	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	36
BSB-0041	SARON CEMETERY WEST (AKA VRIESEN; JOHNSONVILLE) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	5
BSB-0042	SARON CEMETERY EAST 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	8
BSB-0043	Unnamed Cemetery		Sheboygan Falls	5
BSB-0044	EDELER'S CEMETERY (AKA GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Plymouth	24
BSB-0064	GERRELL'S FAMILY PLOT 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	21
BSB-0065	ROSTOCK CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	14
BSB-0066	ST. LUKE CEMETERY (AKA ST. LUCAS; HENRY'S CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	13
BSB-0067	CONCORD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	2
BSB-0068	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	2

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
BSB-0069	ST. PAUL FRIEDHOF CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	2
BSB-0073	SALEM PLANK ROAD CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	29
BSB-0101	ST. MARY'S CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	35
SB-0273	SCHLIHTING 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sheboygan Falls	21
SB-0276	HORSE'S BREATH 1. Farmstead	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	2
SB-0277	BURK'S WINDMILL 1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	2
BSB-0184	BRANDT FAMILY BURIALS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	7
BSB-0193	Unnamed Cemetery 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	33
SB-0370	MILL OF THE MARSH 1. Mill/sawmill	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	14
SB-0371	TOWN HALL 1. Other	1. Historic Euro-American	Sheboygan Falls	22
SB-0056	ADELL MOUND 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sherman	2
SB-0274	SHEBOYGAN COUNTY (?) HISTORICAL MARKER 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Sherman	5
SB-0065	HAAG 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sherman	8
SB-0190	GOETSCH 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Sherman	23
SB-0057	RANDOM LAKE GROUP 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Sherman	26
BSB-0001	PILGRIM REST CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	7
BSB-0003	ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	30
BSB-0004	Unnamed Cemetery 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	30
BSB-0015	SHERMAN UNION CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	5

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
BSB-0081	ST. PATRICK CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	1
BSB-0083	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	28
BSB-0084	ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	24
BSB-0085	ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial		Sherman	15
BSB-0086	EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	2
SB-0208	TWO FOLD 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Archaic 2. Late Woodland	Sherman	26
SB-0283	BABS I 1. Isolated finds	1. Middle Archaic	Sherman	18
SB-0284	BABS II 1. Isolated finds	1. Late Woodland	Sherman	17
BSB-0180	Unnamed Burial Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	17
SB-0354	RANDOM LAKE ICE HOUSE 1. Ice House	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	35
BSB-0187	Unnamed Cemetery 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Sherman	33
SB-0373	GOETSCH 1. Lithic scatter	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland	Sherman	27
SB-0076	BAUMAN 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	2
SB-0084	VERDIUM 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	2
SB-0168	JERVING 1. Cache/pit/hearth 2. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Wilson	2
SB-0058	MEGGER'S MOUND GROUP AND VILLAGE 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Campsite/village 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Wilson	3
SB-0059	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Effigy 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland 2. Unknown	Wilson	3
SB-0169	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Wilson	10

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0170	Unnamed Site 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Wilson	10
SB-0061	KLETZIEN MOUND GROUP (BLACK RIVER GROUP NO. 2) 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Effigy 3. Mound(s) - Linear 4. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 5. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland	Wilson	11
SB-0171	Unnamed Site 1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Wilson	11
SB-0172	BLACK RIVER GROUP NO. 1 1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Effigy 3. Mound(s) - Linear 4. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 5. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	Wilson	11 & 14
SB-0098	TERRY ANDREA 14 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	14
SB-0097	TERRY ANDREA 13 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	14
SB-0099	TERRY ANDREA 15 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	14
SB-0100	TERRY ANDREA 16 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	14
SB-0173	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Wilson	14
SB-0174	Unnamed Site 1. Cache/pit/hearth	1. Unknown	Wilson	14
SB-0196	SCHINKER 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	15
SB-0085	TERRY ANDRAE 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	22
SB-0086	TERRY ANDRAE 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Wilson	22
SB-0087	TERRY ANDRAE 3 1. Campsite/village		Wilson	23
SB-0088	TERRY ANDRAE 4 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0089	TERRY ANDRAE 5 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0090	TERRY ANDRAE 6 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0091	TERRY ANDRAE 7 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0092	TERRY ANDRAE 8 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0093	TERRY ANDRAE 9 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0094	TERRY ANDRAE 10 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0095	TERRY ANDRAE 11 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0096	TERRY ANDRAE 12 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0175	Unnamed Site 1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland 2. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	23
SB-0062	ANDRAE VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Late Woodland	Wilson	27
SB-0167	ME-NUK-QUET'S (BLOW CLOUD'S) VILLAGE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	Wilson	32 & 33
SB-0101	GARTMAN 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	33
BSB-0093	SUNRISE MEMORIAL GARDENS 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	21
BSB-0094	ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	19
BSB-0095	FLADER CEMETERY (AKA FLADDER HILL CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	28
BSB-0096	MUELLER CEMETERY (AKA MOENNING CEMETERY) 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	33
BSB-0106	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CEMETERY		Wilson	11
BSB-0107	HOLY CROSS CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	2
SB-0271	KLETZIEN LITHIC SCATTER 1 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	2
SB-0272	KLETZIEN LITHIC SCATTER 2 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	Wilson	11
SB-0275	LAST CHANCE 1. Campsite/village	1. Early Woodland 2. Late Woodland	Wilson	6

Site # / Burial Code	Site Name / Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town	Section
SB-0302	HETTY TAYLOR (1874) 1. Shipwreck	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	--
SB-0326	K-A OFFICE 1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Woodland	Wilson	22
BSB-0181	HARTMAN CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	32
SB-0359	MCKERN CAMPSITE 1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	Wilson	2
BSB-0199	JUNIPER BEACH CEMETERY 1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	Wilson	11

Arts (e.g-galleries/museums, murals, Tellen carvings)

- Above and Beyond Children's Museum, 902 North 8th Street, Sheboygan
- ArtSpace, 725-G Woodlake Road, Kohler
Gallery and shop at the John Michael Kohler Arts Center
- Bradley Art Gallery, Lakeland College, W3767 North Drive, Town of Herman
- Depot Museum, Elkhart Lake
- Gallery 110 North/Plymouth Center, 520 East Mill Street, Plymouth
- The James Tellen Woodland Sculpture Garden, Black River Area, Town of Wilson
- John Michael Kohler Arts Center, 608 New York Avenue, Sheboygan
- Het Museum, Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove
- Kohler Design Center, 101 Upper Road, Kohler
- Murals in Public Buildings
 - Post Office Mural, City of Plymouth
 - Sheboygan Post Office Murals, in their original place in the Post Office, Restored by Tony Rager
 - Former Bank of Sheboygan Building
 - From Bank to Judge Schlichting's Court Room
 - Moved from Judge's Courtroom to Reading Room at Mead Public Library, Sheboygan County Restored by Tony Rager
- Roger Lahm Art and Design Gallery, 1111 North 7th Street, Sheboygan
- Riverfront Gallery, 815 Riverfront Drive, Sheboygan
- TeRonde House Museum, corner of Main & Union Streets, Village of Cedar Grove
- Two Fish Gallery, 244 East Rhine Street, Elkhart Lake
- West End Art Gallery, 404 East Mill Street, Plymouth
- Woodlot Gallery. 5215 Evergreen Drive, Sheboygan

Band Shells

- Shooting Park, Sheboygan
- Taylor Park, Sheboygan

Banks

- State Bank of Random Lake, 409 2nd Street, Random Lake. Built in 1905 in the Classical Revival style with brick materials, opening on July 12, 1905, this building housed the bank until

1924. The building is currently a law office and was restored in 1998. At one time, this building was the Random Lake Post Office.

- State Bank of Random Lake, 109 2nd Street, Random Lake. At one time, this building was the Random Lake Post Office. In 2004, this building is a barber shop.
- State Bank of Random Lake, 430 2nd Street, Random Lake. Built in 1924 in the Neo-Classical Style. In 1972, this building became the home of the Public Library when the bank moved to new headquarters. The library stayed in this building until 1995. The building is currently restored and houses a beauty salon.
- National Exchange Bank & Trust, 323 South Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove. Lobby faced with marble, floor inlaid with Carthage marble, 2-story vault still exists as a bank today.

Barns

- Elmer Bitter Barn – South Wisconsin Drive, Village of Howards Grove
- Buelke Barn, Village of Waldo
- Hintz Barn, Village of Waldo
- Mentink Barn (burned once), Village of Waldo

Breweries

- Charles Hamm Brewery, 621 Carroll Street, Random Lake. The brick Commercial Victorian-Style building built in 1912 at this site housed a brewery run by Charles Hamm. Mr. Hamm died in the army in 1918 and William Jung took over the brewery until 1932 at which time Mr. Jung purchased the brewery from the Hamm family. A bottling house was built at the site in 1933. In 1952, the facility was sold to Herman Sitzberger who owned the facility until it discontinued operation in 1958. In 1978, Mr. Alfred LeClair purchased the property. The present owner (2004) of this building is Mr. Dan Mondloch.

Bridges

Location	River/Creek/ Roadway Under Bridge	Year Built	Municipality	Bridge Length
County Road E	Onion River	1920	Town of Lyndon	42.8
County Rod J	Otter Creek	1920	Town of Plymouth	33
CMSTPP RR	STH 67-Mill St	1907	City of Plymouth	113
CNW RR	STH 67-Mill St	1907	City of Plymouth	110
County Road S	Mink Creek	1922	Town of Scott	23.1
Meadowlark Rd	Fishers Creek	1920	Town of Herman	27.6
Center Rd	Mullet River	1920	Town of Greenbush	33.1
Riverview Rd	Mullet River	1919	Town of Plymouth	30.8
Pleasant View Rd	Mullet River	1920	Town of Plymouth	39.2
Pleasant View Rd	Branch of the Mullet River North Branch Milwaukee River	1922	Town of Plymouth	24.9
Cascade Rd	River	1921	Town of Sherman	49
Creek Rd	Silver Creek	1919	Town of Sherman	33.7
County Road KW	Onion River	1922	Town of Holland	29
S Stafford St	Mullet River	1920	City of Plymouth	34.5
CNW RR	South 11th St	1910	City of Sheboygan	39
CNW RR	River Park Dr	1906	City of Sheboygan	690
CNW RR	Wisconsin Ave	1906	City of Sheboygan	68
County Road A	Mullet River	1916	Town of Greenbush	27.2

Location	River/Creek/ Roadway Under Bridge	Year Built	Municipality	Bridge Length
CNW RR	South 36th St	1910	Town of Sheboygan	23.5
Division Rd	Mullet River Branch of the North Branch	1920	Town of Greenbush	27.3
County Road NN	Milwaukee River	1922	Town of Lyndon	24
Luelloff Rd	Seven Mile Creek	1918	Town of Mosel	24
Risseeuw Rd	Hand Creek	1920	Town of Holland	24
Spring Valley Rd	Mullet River Branch of the Sheboygan	1920	Town of Greenbush Town of Sheboygan	24
Woodland Rd	River	1906	Falls	28

Cemeteries

- Sheboygan Hebrew Cemetery, County Road Y, Village of Kohler
- Sharpe Family Cemetery in Quit Qui Oc Golf Course
- Woodlawn Cemetery, City of Plymouth
- Union Cemetery, City of Plymouth
- Catholic Cemetery, City of Plymouth
- Brick Church Cemetery, Glen Road, Town of Greenbush
- Greenbush Cemetery, Cemetery Lane, Town of Greenbush
- St. Fridolins Cemetery, Plank Road, Town of Greenbush
- Waldo Village Cemetery, State Highways 57 and 28, Village of Waldo

Century Farms

- Phipps Farm, State Highway 23, Town of Greenbush
- DeMunck Farm, Ridge Road, Town of Greenbush
- M. Limberg Farm, Limberg Lane, Town of Greenbush
- Ronald Raeder Farm, Hulls Crossing Drive, Town of Greenbush
- Buelke Farm, Village of Waldo
- Hintz Farm, Village of Waldo
- Mentink Farm, Village of Waldo

Churches (old)

- Community United Church of Christ- North East Street, Elkhart Lake. Built in 1863, joined with St. John's Evangelical Church (formed in 1886) in 1937.
- Bethel Orthodox Presbyterian Church, 609 Center Avenue, Village of Oostburg. Congregation has been meeting together since 1936.
- Falls Community Church, City of Sheboygan Falls.
- Five Corners Catholic Church, St. Rose, Town of Lima. Was one of the original buildings at the site. The convent was recently moved to Hingham, and will be restored.
- First Methodist Church, City of Sheboygan Falls.
- First Presbyterian Church, 221 North Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove. Beautiful stained glass windows, 1921.
- First Presbyterian Church, 118 South 8th Street, Village of Oostburg. Congregation has been meeting together since 1868.
- First Reformed Church, 237 South Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove. 1905 stained glass windows.

- First Reformed Church, 927 Superior Avenue, Village of Oostburg. Even though the old building burnt down and has been replaced, this congregation celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2000 and has been meeting together since 1850.
- Grace Episcopal Church, North 7th Street and Ontario Avenue, Sheboygan. Built in 1847. It is believed that this was the first church built in Sheboygan County. The building is land marked by the Sheboygan County Landmark Organization.
- All Saints Chapel, on County Road P, Town of Rhine.
- New Hope Methodist Church, Center Road, Town of Greenbush.
- Hingham Methodist Church, Hingham.
- Holy Name Catholic Church, City of Sheboygan.
- Saint Mary Church and Parish Rectory, 230 and 300 Butler Street, Random Lake. The church was originally built in 1855 in the Gothic Vernacular Style. The church was enlarged in 1925. The Parish Rectory was built on the south side of the church building. This site currently houses the Our Lady of the Lakes Congregation.
- Saint Cyril Church, City of Sheboygan.
- Saint Dominic Catholic Church, City of Sheboygan.
- Saint George Church, Town of Wilson.
- Saint Peter's Church, City of Sheboygan Falls.
- Saint Paul's Church, City of Plymouth.
- Saint Spyridon's Greek Orthodox Church, City of Sheboygan.
- Saint Nicholas Church, Decada.
- Church, State Highway 57 and County Road V, Village of Waldo.

Commercial Fishing

- Sheboygan Harbor

Conservancies

- Jerving Conservancy- Town of Wilson
- Mueller Family Conservancy- Panther Avenue, Town of Wilson
- Conservancy- Indian Mound Road, Town of Wilson

Ethnic Events (e.g., Holland Fest, Greek Fest)

- Annual Fall Fest at the museums in Village of Cedar Grove, September.
- Boltonville Rain Days, Memorial Day weekend.
- Fireman's Picnic, Elkhart Lake, held weekend of July 4th.
- Greek Fest, Sheboygan.
- Community Ice Cream Festival at the museums in Village of Cedar Grove, June.
- Heritage Day, Village of Oostburg. Celebrated every even numbered year in August. The downtown streets are closed off and there is much food, fun and music. A great family event.
- Hispanic Days, City of Sheboygan.
- Holland Fest, Village of Cedar Grove – Held last Friday and Saturday of July. Street scrubbing, Klompen dancing, ethnic foods. Centennial celebration held in 1947, festivals continued into the 1950s but then stopped for a few years, started again in 1965 and has been held yearly since.
- Hmong New Year, City of Sheboygan.
- Old World Christmas Market, Elkhart Lake – Held after Thanksgiving over 12 days at the Osthoff Hotel.
- Random Lake Fireman's Picnic, last weekend in July.
- Schnee Days, Elkhart Lake – German celebration of winter. Held first weekend in February.
- Silver Dollar Picnic, Village of Howards Grove.

- German Night, City Park, City of Plymouth.

Feed Mills

- Town of Greenbush – Arno Pfeifer, Inc. (3rd generation), County Road J.
- Village of Elkhart Lake – Corner of Rhine Street and County Road A, owned by Steve and Julia Sutcliffe. Remodeled and preserved original railroad depot. Includes a café, gourmet market, retail gift shop, coffee and wine bar.
- Village of Howards Grove – Badger Hatchery
- City of Plymouth – Corner of Reed & Appleton Streets

Forests (e.g., kettle/forest in Elkhart Lake)/geographic features (kettles)

- Town of Greenbush – Kettle Moraine Forest. Trails for walking, biking, horseback riding, snowmobiling, cross country skiing.
- Village of Elkhart Lake – Kettle owned by the Village of Elkhart Lake located on the corner of County Road A and County Road JP.

Government Buildings

Village of Elkhart Lake

- Civic Center- North Lake Street
- Fire Department- North East Street
- Original Library Building- North East Street, Now First Responder's Building
- Chamber of Commerce Building- Rhine Street
- Post Office- Rhine Street
- County Highway Shed- South of Village on State Highway 67
- Plymouth Post Office

Village of Howards Grove

- Village Hall, new and old (old was former school and over 100 years old).

Village of Random Lake

- Random Lake Auditorium, 112 Butler Street, Random Lake. Neo-Classical building style used for community functions and fundraising activities. Currently is the home of the public library.

Town of Greenbush

- Greenbush Town Hall/Firemen's Hall. Used to be in the school house on corner of Center Street and Mullet Drive.

Town of Lima

- Former Post Office Building, County Road I, northeast of Five Corners. This building is currently a residence.
- Town Hall, County Road I, south of Five Corners. This building was originally a schoolhouse and later became the Town Hall following the consolidation of the rural schools.
- Former Post Office, Hingham. Currently a residence.

Village of Waldo

- Memorial Hall

City of Sheboygan

- Sheboygan Post Office- Murals

- Works Progress Administration (WPA) Projects
 - Sheboygan Armory, Sheboygan
 - Taylor Park Reservoir, Sheboygan
 - Sheboygan County Court House

City of Plymouth

- City Hall on Stafford Street
- Fire Hall on North Stafford Street

Historical Markers

- Circus Marker, Sheboygan County Post Office Property
- Taylor Park and Homestead, Taylor Park, Sheboygan
- Historic Railroad Marker, North 10th Street, Oostburg
- Civil War Memorial, Fountain Park, Sheboygan
- Old Sauk Trail Marker, State Highway 42 South, Sheboygan
- Phoenix Marker, North Point, Sheboygan
- Marsh Park Marker, Town of Russell
- DeLand Park Marker
- Dutch Settlement Marker, Sauk Trail Road, Town of Holland
- October 11, 2002 Automobile Accident, Sauk Trail Road, Town of Holland

Historic Sites

- The Boardwalk, Riverfront Drive, Sheboygan
Fishing shanty villages refurbished to contain shops, restaurants, and charter fishing.
- Downtown Sheboygan Falls/Cole Brothers Historic Districts, Pine, Broadway, and Water Streets, Sheboygan Falls
- Random Lake, 120 Butler Street, Victorian-Style, Cream City brick house built in 1902.
- Random Lake, 420 2nd Street (The Classic Touch Beauty Salon). Neo-Classical red brick building that was the second State Bank of Random Lake, built in 1924. This is now a retail building.
- Random Lake, 400 1st Street (currently, Caro Office) was the Mallory/Russell home and medical office built in 1912. Wood frame.
- Random Lake, 98 Butler Street, currently an apartment building, formerly was the Random Lake Telephone Company and the Home of Emil Thiel. This is a modified prairie-style home, originally stucco, now aluminum siding, built in 1918.
- Random Lake, 40 Butler Street, George Krier House. Built by George Krier of Krier Foods. The architectural style reflects European influence of Luxembourg design. Built in 1926.
- Random Lake, 230 Butler Street, Saint Mary Parish Rectory. Wood frame. Is currently living quarters for the resident priest. Built in 1908.
- Roland Ver Velde home, 112 North 10th Street, Oostburg. This home was built before 1892 by Gerrit H. Roerdink who was born on February 23, 1837 in Woold, Winterswijk and died May 28, 1917 in the Town of Holland and Johanna te Korshot born in 1843 in the Netherlands and died July 10, 1923 in Sheboygan. The two were married. Roland Ver Velde was born in the home and was a descendent of the original homeowners. In 1955, Roland and his wife Alice June DePagter Ver Velde purchased the home.
- Charles Rietz House, 684 Western Avenue. Built in 1919 by Mr. and Mrs. Rietz, owners of Rietz Distillery in Silver Creek. This is a good example of an unaltered Craftsman Style bungalow.
- Wreck of the Lottie Cooper, Deland Park, Broughton Drive, Sheboygan

Remains of the wooden schooner that sank April 9, 1894

Historical Events/People (e.g. Sexton, Broughton)

- John Sexton – Sheboygan County Marsh
- Sharpe Family – Peter Sharpe, original landowner that purchased land from the US Government in Town of Rhine/Elkhart Lake area
- Captain William Schwartz
- Villa Gottfried – Elkhart Lake
- Cliff Tufte – Road America Founder and owner of farmland that is now Road America Road Racing through the streets of Elkhart Lake- the original track was around County Road A and County Road P
- Electric Company – West Street and West Rhine Street
- George Pollard – painter, Village of Waldo
- 4-H Memorial Day Program at Greenbush Cemetery
- Wade family – founders of Greenbush
- Herrling family – founders of the first saw mill in Greenbush
- Cary family – the Wade’s daughter married a Cary and he was the doctor in Greenbush
- Will refer to two volumes about Sheboygan County History by Carl Zillier, 1912 at Mead Public Library and Sheboygan County Historical Research Center per Betty Potter’s suggestion

Ice Industry

- Smies Family Homestead, Smies Road, Town of Holland
- Random Lake Ice Company, 40 Butler Street, Random Lake. The William Orth family built a home on this site in 1914 from the Sears Roebuck Bungalow kit. This site was the home of the Random Lake Ice Company until 1928 when the Orth Family moved to Milwaukee and converted the site to their summer home.
- Ice was harvested (cut) from the Mullet River, packed in sawdust and put in an ice house, Town of Greenbush.

Immigrant Settlements

- New Amsterdam – Oostburg, WI
- Riverside – Kohler, WI
- Rochester – Sheboygan Falls, WI

Industry/Industrial Sites/Business

- Badger Tag and Label Corporation, 83 Bentert Street, Random Lake. This company was incorporated in 1935. Emil Thiel and his two sons, Elmer and Clarence, were printers of custom made tags and pressure-sensitive labels. Badger Tag and Label is still managed by the Thiel family.
- Kohler Company, Kohler
- Quarry – City of Sheboygan, State Highway 42
- Quarry – City of Sheboygan Falls, Fond du Lac Avenue
- Cheese Factory, Limberg Lane, Town of Greenbush.
- Lime Kiln, Town of Rhine
- Lakeland Sports Center, truck caps, Town of Greenbush
- United Feeds (Rathburn), Town of Greenbush
- Mink Foods, State Highway 67, Town of Greenbush
- Millersville Box, Village of Howards Grove
- Sohn, Village of Elkhart Lake

- Plyco, Village of Elkhart Lake
- Kees, Village of Elkhart Lake
- Sargento, Village of Elkhart Lake
- Gibbsville Garage, Gibbsville. This garage just recently closed and was originally owned by brothers-in-law, Lewis Heinnen and George Bruggink.
- Oostburg Concrete, 110 South Business Park Drive, Village of Oostburg. Started in 1946 as Oostburg Concrete Products Company, they have employed over 2,500 people over the 50-plus years of operation.
- Silver Creek Distillery, Random Lake Area
- Random Lake Telephone Company, 98 Butler Street, Random Lake. Built in 1918 by Emil Thiel in the Prairie Style as a residence. The Telephone Company was located above the garage for the residence. The business was sold to Midwest States Telephone Company in 1936 and later to General Telephone until 1960. Currently, the building contains apartments.
- Times Printing, 100 Industrial Drive, Random Lake.
- Willman Industrial Foundry, 338 South Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove. Established 1899, still a foundry. Produced stoves, coaster wagons, furnace castings, ductile iron, supplied electricity.

Inter-Urban Rail Line (resort-town culture, influence on the communities)

- Inter-Urban Building, Village of Cedar Grove. Still standing from early 1900s and is now a residence.
- Dick's Resort, Julie Court, Town of Greenbush. Nightclub during the depression and still in existence today.
- Canadian National, Village of Waldo.

Libraries

- Mead Public Library, 710 North 8th Street, Sheboygan- Carnegie built
- Plymouth Public Library, Division Street
- Elkhart Lake Public Library
- Cedar Grove Public Library, 131 Van Alton Avenue, Village of Cedar Grove. Founded in 1944, new building in 1994.
- Oostburg Public Library, 213 North 8th Street. Impressive collection of genealogical material for the families of this area.
- Lakeview Community Library, 112 Butler Street, Random Lake. This library serves the Village of Random Lake, Town of Scott, Town of Sherman, and Village of Adell.

Lighthouses

- North Pier, Sheboygan

Meat Markets ("old fashioned")

- Bachmann's, South 12th Street, Sheboygan County

Museums

- Above and Beyond Children's Museum, 902 North 8th Street, Sheboygan
- Elkhart Lake Depot Museum, 104 South East Street, Elkhart Lake
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Open in summer months.
- Henschel's Indian Museum, N8661 Holstein Road, Town of Russell
Native American settlement with artifacts dating back to 10,000 years ago.

- Het Museum, 118 Main Street, Cedar Grove, Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls
- Luxembourg Museum, W4284 County Road K, Random Lake
Located in the former St. Nicholas Grade School in Dacada. Nearly 100 years old. As of 2004, the museum is no longer open, however the building is still standing.
- Oostburg Heritage House, 25 North 10th Street, Oostburg. Built in 1908 following the Oostburg fire. It was the first Fire Department and was later used as the Village Council Room. Later, the building became the Oostburg Library and in 1990 became the Oostburg Heritage House.
- The Plymouth Center (Historical Museum), 520 East Mill Street, Plymouth
- Sheboygan County Museum, 3100 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan
- TeRonde House, 103 North Main Street, Cedar Grove
- Wade House and Wesley Jung Carriage Museum Historic Site, W7747 Plank Road, Greenbush
 - Built in the 1850s by Sylvanus and Betsey Wade. Was formerly a stagecoach inn. Also on the site are the Robinson House, home of the Wade's daughter and son-in-law, the Jung Carriage Museum, and the Herrling Sawmill.
- Waelderhaus, 1100 West Riverside Drive, Kohler
Meeting house for Girl Scouts in the Village of Kohler built in 1931.

Native Sites

- Camp Brosius, Town of Rhine, south side of Elkhart Lake, Last Indian village in the region for the Menomonee. Includes village and mounds.
- Henschel Farm, Town of Russell
- Sheboygan County Marsh
- Mounds- southeast end of Village of Elkhart Lake (map included)
- Indian Mound Park. 5000 South 9th Street, Town of Wilson

Old Hotels

- The American Club, Highland Drive, Kohler
- B. L. Nutt B&B, Huson Court & East Main Street, City of Plymouth
- Brownstone Inn, 1227 North 7th Street, Sheboygan
Built in 1907
- English Manor Bed and Breakfast, 632 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan
- 52 Stafford, City of Plymouth
- Harmony Hills in the Hollow B&B, W7625 County Road N, Plymouth
- Hillwind Farm B&B Inn, N4922 Hillwind Road, Plymouth
- Hobart House, N2822 Bridge Road on the corner with County Road I, Hingham (Town of Lima). This home was originally built in 1856-1857. Originally, this building was a stagecoach inn or another sort of stopping place for lodging. The building was formerly owned by Chris Tempas who remodeled the building, closing off the upstairs in 1972-1975. David and Ruth Tempas (Harmeling) purchased the home and completely remodeled the inside and added a garage. In late 2003 or early 2004, the Harmelings sold the home.
- Lake View Mansion, 303 St. Clair Avenue, Sheboygan
- Rochester Inn, 504 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls
- Siebkings, Elkhart Lake
- Spring Tulip Cottage, N4502 County Road S, Plymouth
- The Osthoff
- Victorian Village
- The Villager, City of Sheboygan Falls
- Wade House, Town of Greenbush. Run by 3 generations of Wades until 1941.

- Matthew B. Heinen Saloon and Hotel, 417 2nd Street, Random Lake. Built in 1890 and was used until the 1940s. An addition included a millinery store, a jewelry store, and the Random Lake Library. Currently, the building is used as a restaurant.

Parks

State Parks

- Kohler-Andrae State Park, Sanderling Nature Center, 1020 Beach Park Lane, Town of Wilson
- Kettle Moraine State Forest/Northern Unit, Towns of Scott, Mitchell, and Greenbush
- Wade House, Town of Greenbush

County Parks

- Broughton Marsh Park – W7039 County Road SR, Town of Russell
Campground, fishing, hunting, restaurant.
- Taylor Park – Town of Sheboygan
- Sheboygan County Veterans Memorial – State Highway 23 and Wilgus

Village of Howards Grove Parks

- Memorial Park
- Riverside Park
- Fishers Creek Park and walking trail

Village of Oostburg Parks

- Stuart Mentink Memorial Park, North 10th Street. An oasis in downtown Oostburg giving tribute to a dedicated citizen and business owner.
- Veterans Memorial Park, between Park Avenue, South 12th Street and Wisconsin Avenue. Site of many family-friendly events like the traditional 4th of July celebration.

Village of Kohler Parks

- Tall Oak Park – Forest Road
- Lake View Park – Woodlake Road
- Lost Woods Park – Upper and Lower, Green Tree Road
- Ravine Park – School Street
- River Wildlife Refuge – Riverside Drive West
- Roosevelt Park – Park Way & Riverside Drive

City of Plymouth Parks

- Anton Park – Eastern Avenue
- Bade Park – South Milwaukee Street
- City Park – Grove Street
- Henry Huson Park – Collins Street
- Lion's Park – Highland Ave and Valley Road
- Lone Oak Park – Valley Road
- Meyer Nature Park – Daleview Drive
- Roosevelt-Nutt Park – West Main Street
- Rotary Park – East Clifford Street
- South River Park – South River Boulevard
- Stayer Junior Park – Stafford Street
- Utility Park – Milwaukee and Mill Streets

- Veterans Park – Mill Street

City of Sheboygan Parks

- Cole Park – North 3rd Street, north of Geele Avenue
- Cleveland Park – Geele Avenue and 25th Street
- Deland Lakefront Park – 715 Broughton Drive
- Evergreen Park – 3000 block of Calumet Drive
- End Park – North 14th Street and Bell Avenue
- Fountain Park – 1010 N 8th Street
- General Charles King Park – South Lakeshore Drive & Broadway
- Jaycee Park – 3400 Calumet Drive
- Kiwanis Park – 726 North 17th Street
- Lakeview Park – Lakeshore Drive and Wilson Avenue
- Ellwood H. May Environmental Park, 3615 Mueller Road, Sheboygan – One hundred twenty-acre city park offering environmental programs, community events, recreational and educational opportunities. Hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing and Ecology Center.
- Optimist Park – Carmen Avenue and South 22nd Street
- Roosevelt Park – Humboldt Avenue & South 12th Street
- Rotary Riverview Park – Riverfront Drive and Virginia Avenue
- Sheridan Park – North 15th Street across from Sheridan School
- Veterans Park – Union Avenue and South 24th Street
- Vollrath Park – North 3rd Street and Park Avenue

City of Sheboygan Falls Parks

- Falls View Park – South of Brickner Woolen Mills on Broadway Street
- Jaycee Riverwalk – Access at corner of Leavens Avenue at 1st Street
- River Park – Corner of Western Avenue and 1st Street
- Rochester Park – Corner of Cleveland and Hickory Streets
- Settlers Park – 300 Broadway Street

Random Lake Parks

- Lakeview Park – Russell Drive, Random Lake
- Kircher Park – Grand Avenue, Random Lake

Elkhart Lake Parks

- Vollrath Athletic Park – Elkhart Lake, WI
- Fireman's Park – 411 Lake Street, Elkhart Lake

Railroad

- Canadian Northern Line

Railroad Depots

- Sheboygan
- Plymouth (2)
- Elkhart Lake

Recreation and Entertainment

- Sheboygan County Fair
- Sheboygan Redskins National Basketball Association Team

- Chordettes
- Dodgers Minor League Baseball Team – Old Legion Park
- Circus History

Restaurants

- Ward’s Supper Club, State Highway 67, Elkhart Lake.
- Biro Restaurant and Wine Bar, 817 New York Avenue, Sheboygan. Home of the PBS reality cooking series, *The Kitchens of Biro*.
- Brown Bear- Rhine Street, formerly an old blacksmithing building.
- Chissy’s Pub & Grill, 501 North Mill Street, Village of Waldo.
- Falls Fire House Pizza, 109 Maple Street, Sheboygan Falls. Renovated 1856 building.
- Ellas Della, City of Sheboygan Falls, City of Plymouth
- Il Ritrovo- “A Place to Meet”, 515 South 8th Street, Sheboygan. One of the only restaurants outside of Nepal serving true Napalese-style pizza.
- Knotty Pine Restaurant, 941 Center Avenue, Village of Oostburg. Has been an Oostburg icon for generations.
- Lake Street Café, Elkhart Lake – formerly meat market and post office.
- Log Cabin, Village of Howards Grove.
- Pizza Ranch Restaurant, 944 Center Avenue, Village of Oostburg. Built in the old Wykhuis grocery store, it has kept and highlighted some reminders of its previous use.
- Roadhouse Inn, State Highway 67 and County Road J, Town of Plymouth
- Sal’s, Lincoln Street, Elkhart Lake. Old stone restaurant formerly owned by Joe Schmidt.
- Sandpiper Restaurant, 930 Center Avenue, Village of Oostburg. Built in the old Mentink’s Finer Foods grocery store, the Sandpiper contains many pictures and artwork of the local area.
- Stage Coach Inn, Plank Road, Town of Greenbush. Built in the 1960s.
- Trattoria Stefano, North 8th Street, Sheboygan
- Thyme Savors in the Feed Mill, Elkhart Lake.
- Victorian Village, Elkhart Lake
- The Village Green on Lake Street, Elkhart Lake.
- The Villager, City of Sheboygan Falls.
- Waldo Café, Village of Waldo.

Road America

One of North America’s longest natural road racing facility. Includes four miles of track on 600 acres of land in Elkhart Lake, WI

Roads

- Fond du Lac Plank Road
- Old Plank Road Trail: 17 miles from City of Sheboygan through Village of Kohler, Town of Sheboygan Falls, and Town/City of Plymouth, to Town of Greenbush.
- County Road S, a “Rustic Road” – division between Town of Greenbush and Town of Plymouth.
- First Concrete Streets in City of Sheboygan
 - Northeast Sheboygan (first streets were listed in Sheboygan Press rather recently)

Settlement Patterns

- Town of Greenbush – English Protestant
- Village of Glenbeulah – Irish Catholic

Schools, education, parks (e.g., Marsh)

- Elkhart Lake Elementary and High Schools, Maple Street and State Highway 67.
- Heritage School, 108 South 8th Street, Sheboygan. Built in 1876.
- Howards Grove High, Middle and Elementary Schools.
- Hulls Crossing School, School Road, Town of Greenbush.
- Spring Valley School, Spring Valley Drive, Town of Greenbush.
- German Corners, County Road Z and Hillcrest Drive, Town of Greenbush.
- Oostburg Elementary School (207 North 7th Street), Middle School (408 New York Avenue), and High School (410 New York Avenue), Village of Oostburg.
- Oostburg Christian Elementary School, 22 South 6th Street, Village of Oostburg.
- St. Paul's Lutheran School, Village of Howards Grove.
- Old Central High School Building- First UW-Extension Location.
- Lakeland College, N8320 County Road M, Plymouth. Original building dates back to 1888.
- Waldo High School, Village of Waldo.

Streets (brick)

- North 12th Street near Hoffmann's Flowerland
- Commerce Street, near Mayline Company

Stores (e.g. corner stores, Evans in Falls, Daane Hardware, Doegnitz Hardware)

- Martin "Fred" Melcher Store, 405 2nd Street, Random Lake. Originally built in 1878 following the establishment of rail service in Random Lake in 1872. Between 1923 and 1961, the Scholler family published the "Random Lake Times" at this location. In 1978, the building became the home of the current area newspaper, "The Sounder."
- Co-op Exchange, Village of Cedar Grove. Established 1915, rebuilt in early 1930s after a fire, still serves the local farmers.
- Cottage Wood, Elkhart Lake
- Cedar Grove Hardware, 502 South Main Street, Village of Cedar Grove. Since early 1930s.
- Daane Ace Hardware, 936 Center Avenue, Village of Oostburg. One of the first businesses in the village, it has been in existence for well over 100 years.
- Doegnitz Hardware, 115 Allen Street, Random Lake. Built by W.F. Doegnitz in 1908 in the Commercial Victorian Style. Specialized in farm machinery, buggies, cutters, feed flour, and all of the necessary items for farm life. This building continues to be owned and operated by the Doegnitz family.
- Evans, City of Sheboygan Falls (Cultural Resource)
- Febe's Natural Foods, Elkhart Lake, Rhine Street
- Gesserts, Elkhart Lake, Lake Street
- Mayhew Garage, corner of County Road T and Plank Road, Town of Greenbush
- McGinley and Baker, Elkhart Lake, Rhine Street
- Mentink's Market (Piggly Wiggly), 118 North 9th Street, Village of Oostburg. In a new building and location, the Mentink family has been providing groceries to the village for three generations. (Formerly operated as Mentink's IGA, Mentink's Foodliner, and Mentink's Market.)
- Nordic Accents, Elkhart Lake, Rhine Street
- Ollie's Antiques at Siebkins, Elkhart Lake
- Oostburg Bakery, 16 North 10th Street, Village of Oostburg. An institution in the village, the bakery has been turning out Oostburg Danish and other delectable morsels for as long as one can remember.
- Oostburg Midtown Ford, 11 South 10th Street, Village of Oostburg. Ford automobiles have been sold at this location for just about as long as Ford has mass-produced them.

Theaters

- Leslie W. Johnson Theatre (Horace Mann Middle School), 2820 Union Avenue, Sheboygan
- Kohler Memorial Theatre, 230 School Street, Kohler
- Stephanie H. Weill Center for the Performing Arts, 826 North 8th Street, Sheboygan
- UW-Sheboygan Fine Arts Theatre, 1 University Drive, Sheboygan

Trails

- Ice Age National Scenic Trail- Statewide trail maintained by the National Park Service
- North Point Recreation Trail- One mile along Lake Michigan in the City of Sheboygan
- Old Plank Road Trail- Sheboygan County trail running parallel to State Highway 23 from the City of Sheboygan to the Town of Greenbush.

Wade House

- Wesley Jung Carriage Museum (part of Wade House property), Town of Greenbush.
- Civil War Reenactment, Wade House, Town of Greenbush.
- Herrling Saw Mill, established 1850, Town of Greenbush. The Wades moved here in 1844.
- Robinson House, built in 1855, Town of Greenbush. (Oldest Wade daughter.)

Water and Port Related History

- Lottie Cooper
- Phoenix
- Ship Building Areas in County

Appendix C: State Of Wisconsin Historical Society Database Results For Sheboygan County

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Adell		82136	613 Maine St				1997	Boomtown	retail building			
Adell		82676	223 Wisconsin St			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Cascade		82137	unknown	St. Paul's Lutheran United			1990	High Victorian Gothic	church	1905	Charles Hilberthausen	
Cascade		82139	Wisconsin St. and STH 28	Methodist Church	United Brethern Church of Cascade		1978	Other Vernacular	church	1872c		
Cascade		82140	Wisconsin St. and STH 28	Crafter's Inc.	Dr. Arno W. Kratzsh		1978	Other Vernacular	house	1885c		
Cascade		82677	501 Madison Ave Wisconsin St., E side, 100 feet s of			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Cascade		82678	Madison S. corner of Cedar and Milwaukee			Board	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Cascade		82679		St. Paul Lutheran Church		Cream City Brick	1990	Gothic Revival	church	1905	Charles Hipertshausen	
Elkhart Lake		61137	251 Maple St	Elkhart Lake Elementary		Brick	1996	Collegiate Gothic	elementary, middle, jr. high, or high	1926-1939		
Elkhart Lake		82462	754 Elkhart Lake Dr	Joe Garton House	Villa von Baumbach	Clapboard	1997	Other Vernacular	house	1894-1908	Otto Strack	11/30/1982
Elkhart Lake		82463	754 Elkhart Lake Dr			Wood	1982	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	pavillion			
Elkhart Lake		82876	29-4 Eklhart Lake			Clapboard	1977	Gabled EII	house			
Elkhart Lake		82877	444 N Shore Dr			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82878	181 East St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82879	171 East St			Cream City Brick	1977	Queen Anne	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Elkhart Lake		82880	61 Lake St			Brick	1977	Neoclassical	retail building			
Elkhart Lake		82881	124 Lake St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82882	194 Lake St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82883	114 East St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82884	Garfield St at Corner of Washington St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Elkhart Lake		82885	91 Rhine St			Asbestos	1977	Boomtown	retail building			
Elkhart Lake		82886	Rhine St			Asbestos	1977	Boomtown Astylistic Utilitarian Building	retail building			
Glenbeulah		16637	Gardner St	Glenbeulah Mill	Glenbeulah Mill-Grist Mill	Clapboard	1977	Twentieth Century Commercial	mill	1857-1915		12/27/1984
Glenbeulah		61134	NE Corner of Benson St and Swift St	Glenbeulah Elementary School		Brick	1996	Twentieth Century Commercial	elementary, middle, jr. high, or high	1916-1938		
Glenbeulah		82149	105 E Main St	Glenbeulah State Bank		Brick	1977	Twentieth Century Commercial	bank/financial institution			
Glenbeulah		82150	122 Benson St	United Methodist Church		Clapboard	1977	Front Gabled	church			
Glenbeulah		82151	Dillingham St at Benson St	St. Fridolin Catholic Church		Clapboard	1977	Front Gabled	church			
Glenbeulah		82153	NE Corner of Dillingham & Main St	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church			1991	Gothic Revival	church	1915		
Glenbeulah		82155	CA 104-106 E Main St		The Sister House	Log	1977	Side Gabled	house	1875		
Glenbeulah		82159	CA 104-106 E Main St		The Sister House	Clapboard	1977	Greek Revival	house	1875		
Glenbeulah		82161	CA 104-106 E Main St		The Sister House	Clapboard	1977	Greek Revival	house	1875		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Glenbeulah		82744	120 Clark St E Main St, 500 Feet E of Garden St			Clapboard	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Glenbeulah		82830				Cream City Brick	1977	Gabled EII	house			
Howards Grove		82164	Mill St, Over Pigeon River		Mill Street Bridge	Metal	1977	NA	overhead truss bridge	1913	Worden Allen	
Howards Grove		82167	214-216 Wisconsin St STH 42, N side, .1 mile W of STH 32		August Frome	Brick	1975	Greek Revival	house	1896c		
Howards Grove		82170	STH 42, W side, .2 mile N of STH 32		Howards Grove State	Concrete Block	1975	Commercial Vernacular	bank/financial institution	1918		
Howards Grove		82657				Cream City Brick	1975	Front Gabled	house			
Howards Grove		82659	530 STH 42				1975	Greek Revival	house			
Kohler		16437	High St		The American Club		1975	Tudor Revival	domitory	1918-1924		5/22/1978
Kohler		63500	Lower Falls Rd	Riverbend Farm Sheboygan Hebrew Cemetery	Riverbend (Kohler House)	Brick	1975	Tudor Revival	house	1921-1923	Brust & Phillip	12/4/1980
Kohler		82173	County Highway Y SE Corner of Grafton Ct & Church St	Bethany Lutheran Church			1993	NA	cemetery	1920c		
Kohler		82175	SW Corner of High and Market Sts	Kohler Village Hall		Brick	1977	Gothic Revival	chuch	1941		
Kohler		82177				Brick	1977	Colonial Revival	meeting hall			
Kohler		82179	Highland Dr	Kohler Co. Show Rooms		Brick	1990	Tudor Revival	retail building	1925c		
Kohler		82181	444 Highland Dr Highway 23, N side, 600 feet E of Range Line Rd	Kohler Co. Main Office	Kohler General Office	Brick	1975	Romanesque Revival	large office building	1925	Richard Philipp of Brust & Phillip	4/6/2001
Kohler		82185				Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Kohler		82187	533 Lower Falls Rd			Brick	1977	Tudor Revival	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Kohler		82190	415 Ridge Ct			Stucco	1977	Tudor Revival	house			
Kohler		82191	SE Corner of Summit and Park			Stucco	1977	Tudor Revival	house			
Kohler		82192	Riverside East Dr, Opposite intersection with parkway				1977	Contemporary	house			
Kohler		82193	Riverside Dr, W side, .2 mile S of parkway	Waelderhouse Girl Scout Building	Waelderhouse	Wood	1975	Other Vernacular	house		Caspar Albrecht	
Kohler		82640	County Highway Y, E side, .5 mile N of STH 23				1975	Side Gabled	house			
Kohler		82641	Lower Falls Rd, N side, .2 miles E of Sheboygan Falls	Kohler Stables		Brick	1975	Side Gabled	house			
Kohler		120239	Boundary									
Kohler		120239	444 Highland Dr	Old Main Office Building #1	Kohler Company Factory Complex Old Main Office Building	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1908		4/6/2001
Kohler		120240	444 Highland Dr	Kohler Company Factory Complex Enamel Shop		Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1901		
Kohler		120241	444 Highland Dr	Mill Building #7	Kohler Company Factory Complex Mill Building	Concrete	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1924		4/6/2001
Kohler		120242	444 Highland Dr	Powerhouse Building #9	Kohler Company Factory Complex Powerhouse	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1910		4/6/2001
Kohler		120243	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Engineering Bldg.	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1920		4/6/2001
Kohler		120244	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Foundry Building	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1920		4/6/2001
Kohler		120245	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Brass Building	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1926		4/6/2001
Kohler		120246	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Engine Plant	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1960		4/6/2001

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Kohler		120247	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Pottery Building	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1928		4/6/2001
Kohler		120249	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Old Main Gate	Brick	2000	NA	object	1908		4/6/2001
Kohler		120258	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex Main Gate	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1925		4/6/2001
Kohler		120259	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex South Wall	Brick	2000	NA	object	1920		4/6/2001
Kohler		120260	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex South Gate	Brick	2000	NA	object	1920		4/6/2001
Kohler		120462	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1925		4/6/2001
Kohler		120463	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1901		4/6/2001
Kohler		120464	444 Highland Dr		Kohler Company Factory Complex	Brick	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1956		4/6/2001
Oostburg		82194	SW Corner of Center and 8th Sts			Stone	1975	Bungalow	house			
Oostburg		82196	811 Center St			Clapboard	1975	Bungalow	house			
Oostburg		82197	823 Center St			Clapboard	1982	Bungalow	house			
Oostburg		82198	916-918 Center St			Clapboard	1982	Italianate	house			
Oostburg		82199	W side of 9th Ave, 200 feet S of Park St			Brick	1982	Other Vernacular	elementary, middle, jr. high, or high			
Oostburg		82200	220 S 10th Ave	Oostburg Cold Storage	Oostburg Grain Warehouse	Brick	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	warehouse	1874		
Oostburg		82201	408 S 10th Ave		John P. Brill	Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house	1905		
Oostburg		82202	1176 Wisconsin St				1982	Other Vernacular	windmill			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Oostburg		82203	Wisconsin St, S side, 100 feet E of 12th St		Park Bandstand		1982	Italianate	bandstand			
Oostburg		82343	927 Superior		First Reformed Church	Clapboard	1975	Georgian Revival	church	1917		
Plymouth		16453	719 Eastern Ave		Gustave Zerler House	Cream City Brick	1976	Queen Anne	house	1885	Edward Townshend Mix	
Plymouth		17038	52 Stafford St	52 Stafford	H.C. Laack Hotel	Brick	1975	Queen Anne	hotel/motel	1892		12/2/1985
Plymouth		30491	243 Eastern Ave		Ferdinand Pflugradt Wagon Shop	Clapboard	1995	Italianate	industrial building	1874		
Plymouth		31272	131-133 E Mill St	Plymouth Chiropractic Clinic	H.C. Laack Block	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	retail building	1889	Charles Hilperthausen Louis Simon and Neal Melnick	
Plymouth		46656	302 E Main St	Plymouth Post Office	US Post Office	Brick	1991	Art Moderne	post office	1940		10/24/2000
Plymouth		51963	535-539 E Mill St	Lawn Mower Equipment Store	Carl Schwartz Blacksmith Shop	Asphalt	1995	Boomtown	blacksmith shop	1853		
Plymouth		51967	Mullet River NW Corner of Main and Stafford		Old Settlers' Clubhouse		1995		meeting hall	1888		
Plymouth		52808	St. John's Lutheran Church	St. John's Lutheran Church	Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes Kirche	Cream City Brick	1975	Gothic Revival	church	1890	Charles Hilperthausen	
Plymouth		59251	516 Reed St	Elayne and Dan West House		Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1996	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		61115	113 E Mill St	Wisconsin Newspress	Holzschuh and Ecke Livery Stable		1996	Boomtown	livery			
Plymouth		61129	Smith St	Riverview Middle School	Plymouth High School	Brick	1996	Colonial Revival	elementary, middle, jr. high, or high	1933		
Plymouth		61624	Reed and South St	John and Jaime Grosshuesch House			1996	American Foursquare	house	1917		
Plymouth		68481	202 Elizabeth St	Turner Hall	Turner Opera House		1996	Italianate	opera house/concert hall	1886c		
Plymouth		68490	2675 Pleasantview Rd		Club Royale	Rock-Faced Concrete Block	1977	Commercial Vernacular	tavern/bar			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name First Congregational United Church of Christ	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		75167	218 Pleasant St W7135 Rocky Knoll			Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1975	Greek Revival	church	1858		
Plymouth		80352	Parkway Woodside Lane, .25 mile N of County	Rocky Knoll	Rocky Knoll Sanitorium	Brick	1977			1926		
Plymouth		80373	Highway J			log	1977		house			
Plymouth		80374	5 68 County Highway CJ			fieldstone	1977		house			
Plymouth		80375	5 67 County Highway CJ			fieldstone	1977					
Plymouth		80376	6 44 County Highway P			Clapboard	1977		house			
Plymouth		80377	11 62 County Highway E	Bernard Kleiber Farm	Joachim Sturve House	Brick	1978	Italianate	house	1885		
Plymouth		80380	11 99 County Highway J W Side of Willow Rd .7 mi S of County			Brick	1977	Italianate	house			
Plymouth		80382	Highway J County Highway J, S side, .5 miles W of County			Clapboard	1982	Greek Revival	house			
Plymouth		80384	Highway JM W side of Willow Rd., .1 mile S of County		Rudolph Lueder Barn	Board	1978		barn	1916		
Plymouth	12	80387	Highway J			Clapboard	1982	Greek Revival	house			
Plymouth	13	80390		Acorn Farmer's Union Hall	American Society of Equity		1978			1880		
Plymouth	21	80396	932 STH 23				1978					
Plymouth		80398	1215 Eastern Avenue		Club Royal		1985					

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth	28	80400	28 52 Country Aire Rd			fieldstone	1977		barn			
Plymouth	33	80401	33 88 Country Aire Rd			fieldstone	1977		barn			
Plymouth		81165	Main St		Plymouth City Hall	Brick	1985	Art Deco	city hall	1938	Stare and Senescall	
Plymouth		82204	Collins St., N side, opposite hudson St		H.H. Huson Water Tower	Clapboard	1975	Italianate	water utility	1870		
Plymouth		82205	405 Collins St	Yankee Hill Bed and Breakfast	Henry H. Huson House	Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house	1873		11/28/1980
Plymouth		82206	315 Collins St.	Yankee Hill Bed and Breakfast	Gilbert Huson House	Wood Shingle	1990	Queen Anne	house	1891		
Plymouth		82207	501 Collins St		Robert Hotchkiss		1975	Greek Revival	house	1863		
Plymouth		82208	511 Collins St				1975	Bungalow	house			
Plymouth		82209	603 Collins St		George Bernard		1977	Gabled EII	house	1857		
Plymouth		82210	625 Collins St SW Corner of Depot and Stafford Sts		Nickel-Bamford house Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot	Cream City Brick	1975	Second Empire	house	1879c		
Plymouth		52211	Stafford Sts	The Depot Restaurant		Clapboard	1975	Other Vernacular	depot	1912		
Plymouth		82212	1121 Eastern Ave			Cream City Brick	1975	American Foursquare	house			
Plymouth		82213	25 W Eastman			Clapboard	1975	Dutch Colonial Revival	house			
Plymouth		82214	222 Fairview Dr		Alerbstoeszer House	Brick	1990	Colonial Revival	house	1940		
Plymouth		82215	112 Forest St			Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82216	115 Forest St			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		82217	116 Forest St			Brick	1975	Bungalow	house			
Plymouth		82218	114 Grove St		Fred and Clara Stienecker	Stone	1976	Other Vernacular	house	1930c		
Plymouth		82219	SE Corner of Main and Stafford Sts	Culligan Soft Water		Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82220	317 E North Main St	Plymouth Public Library	Plymouth Public Library	Brick	1999	Craftsman	library	1915	Perry T. Benton	
Plymouth		82221	402 E Main St	Print Shop	Wandersleben and Schmidt Print Shop		1989	Boomtown	retail building	1895c		
Plymouth		82222	410 E Main St				1997	Greek Revival	house	1850c		
Plymouth		82223	615 E Main St			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Plymouth		82224	608 E Main St	American Legion Post 243		Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82225	632 E Main St	B.L. Nutt Inn	B.L. Nutt Hosue	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1875		
Plymouth		82226	NE Corner of Mill and Division Sts		Radloff Building	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	retail building	1894		
Plymouth		82227	E Mill St		Soffern House		1980	Gothic Revival	house			
Plymouth		82228	Mill St, N side, 150 feet E of Division St	Hub City Interiors	Schram Building	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	retail building	1890		
Plymouth		82229	E Mill St, N side, 200 ft E of Division St		Zingraf Building	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	retail building	1890		
Plymouth		82230	Mill St., S Side, Opposite Smith St		Laack Building	Cream City Brick	1975	Romanesque Revival	retail building	1875		
Plymouth		82231	Mill St., S side, 120 feet W of Stafford ST	The Bridge Christian Book Store	H.W. Fisher Shore Store	Brick	1975	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1882		
Plymouth		82232	420 E Mill St		William Sebald Building	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	retail building	1876		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		82233	427-431 E Mill St		Odd Fellows Block	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	meeting hall	1877		
Plymouth		82234	Milwaukee St., E Side, S of the Mullet River	Dino's Pizza and Beer Depot	Schwartz Mill	Asphalt	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	mill			
Plymouth		82235	153 S Milwaukee St		Delo House	Cream City Brick	1975	Second Empire	house	1880c		
Plymouth		82236	316-318 S Milwaukee St		Enos Eastman Farm	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1875		
Plymouth		82237	337 N Milwaukee St		Dr. Franklin Bond House	Log	1975	Side Gabled	house	1847		
Plymouth		82238	120 North St			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82239	200 Block of Pleasant St		St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	Brick	1997	Gothic Revival	church	1906	A.Dohman	
Plymouth		82241	306 Pleasant St			Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82242	SE Corner of Reed and Mead Sts		Charles Eastman House	Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82243	NE Corner of Reed and Mead Sts		Charles Eastman House	Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82244	3 Reed St		William Schwartz	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1867c		
Plymouth		82245	30 Reed St				1990	Dutch Colonial Revival	house	1928		
Plymouth		82246	321 Reed St		H. Conover House	Concrete Block	1975	Queen Anne	house	1910		
Plymouth		82247	41 Selma St			Concrete Block	1975	Dutch Colonial Revival	house			
Plymouth		82248	SE Corner of Smith and Main Sts.	Ye Old Tavern and Lyceum Hall	Lyceum Hall		1975	Italianate	house	1868		
Plymouth		82249	Smith St., W side, 100 feet S of Elizabeth St	First Church of Christ Scientist	Fischer Lutheran Church	Aluminim/Vinyl Siding	1975	Greek Revival	church	1872		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		82250	SW Corner of Reed and South Sts Spring Ct., W side, behind Cold Spring Bottling Co.			Wood Shingle	1975	Shingle Style	house			
Plymouth		82251	Western Ave, W side, 50 feet S of Elizabeth St	Plymouth Spring Bottling Co.	Taylor House	Clapboard	1975	Other Vernacular	house			
Plymouth		82252	NW Corner of Main and Division Sts		St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Concrete Block	1975	Commercial Vernacular	retail building			
Plymouth		82364	Grove St, North side, Opposite intersection with Krumney St			Wood Shingle	1975	Gothic Revival	church	1858		
Plymouth		82683	Riverview Dr., W side, 200 feet N of intersection with meadow lane			Wood	1975	Colonial Revival	bandstand			
Plymouth		82684	NW corner of Kensington and Bishop			Stone	1975	Wrightian	house			
Plymouth		82685				Brick	1975	International Style	house			
Plymouth		82689	108 Forest			Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Plymouth		82691	420 N Milwaukee				1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82692	504 N Milwaukee			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Plymouth		82694	520 N Milwaukee			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82695	524 N Milwaukee			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82696	425 E Mill	Lauer's Grocery Store	J.M. Ackerman Butcher Shop	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	retail building	1875		
Plymouth		82697	E Mill, S side, 150 feet E of Stafford	Plymouth Theater		Brick	1975	Queen Anne	retail building			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		82698	E Mill St., S side, 100 feet W of Stafford	Heberlein's Walgreen Agency Drugs	Lou Trowbridge Hardware Store	Cream City Brick	1975	Romanesque Revival	retail building	1902		
Plymouth		82699	E Mill St., S side, 250 W of Stafford	Schuetze's Toy World	Casper Mauer Tavern	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	tavern/bar	1880		
Plymouth		82700	203 W Mill SW Corner of Pleasant St and Western Ave	Faith Baptist Church	First German Evangelical Church	Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82701				Clapboard	1975	Gothic Revival	church	1875		
Plymouth		82702	320 Pleasant NE Corner of Main and Western			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Plymouth		82703	NE Corner of Pleasant and Main	S. & R. Cheese Corp.	G. Weber's Brewery	Brick	1975	Italianate	brewery			
Plymouth		82704				Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Plymouth		82705	42 S Milwaukee S Milwaukee, E side, 50 feet S of intersection with Frederick			Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth		82706				Concrete Block	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82707	123 E Reed			Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth		82708	122 E Reed			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82709	102 E Reed		Julius Schlaich House	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1881		
Plymouth		82710	524 Reed			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82711	728 Eastern Ave	Huss Funeral Home	Capt. Puhlmann Mansion	Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1875		
Plymouth		82712	817 Eastern Ave			Stucco	1975	Bungalow	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		82713	NE Corner of Eastern and Fairview		William Runge House	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82714	1209 Eastern			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth		82715	NE Corner of Depot and Reed		Interurban Power Plant	Cream City Brick	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	power plant			
Plymouth		82716	425 Collins St	Linda and Scott Poenitzsch House	Edward Dow House	Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house	1888		
Plymouth		82717	624 E Mill		Dan Weary General Store	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	general store	1849		
Plymouth		82718	6 Stafford	City Hall	City Hall	Asbestos	1975	Side Gabled	city hall			
Plymouth		82719	NW Corner of Mill and Smith	City Club	Central House Hotel and Tavern	Brick	1975	Italianate	hotel/motel			
Plymouth		82720	204 Fairview			Clapboard	1975	Front Gabled	house	1874	James Eckersley	
Plymouth		82722	Stafford, E Side, at Mullet River		Hub Factory		1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building			
Plymouth		82723	227 Stafford		St. Paul's Rectory	Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	rectory/pasonage	1859		
Plymouth		82724	226 Forest			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house		Ackerman	
Plymouth		82725	Caroline St., W Side, 50 feet N of Mill		Eberhard Schlaich Hotel and Dance Hall	Asphalt	1975	Greek Revival	hotel/motel	1860		
Plymouth		82726	NE Corner of Caroline and Mill			Asphalt	1975	Greek Revival	post office	1850c		
Plymouth		82727	W Main, E half of S side block, W of Milwaukee			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Plymouth		82728	South St., E feet N of intersection with McColm			Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth		122953	234 Caroline	Tom Faley House	August Schmidt house	Clapboard	2002	Italianate	house	1872c		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth		122957	219 Appleton St	Plymouth Cooperative	Farmers Equity Market and Supply Co.	Metal	2002	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	mill	1914		
Random Lake		48301	705 Grand Ave		St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Brick	1995	Contemporary	church	1957		
Random Lake		59384	300 Butler St	Our Lady of the Lake	St. Mary Catholic Church	Cream City Brick	1977	Romanesque Revival	church	1895		
Random Lake		71613	Russell Dr		Carl Nowack House	Clapboard	1993	Side Gabled	house	1865		
Random Lake	35	76095	3503 STH 57	Leon Depisse Barn	Jacob Depisse Barn	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1890c		
Random Lake	35	76096	3503 STHY 57	Leon Depisse Machine Shed	Jacob Depisse Machine Shed	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	machine shed	1930c		
Random Lake	35	76097	3503 STH 57	Leon Depisse House	Jacob Depisse House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1995	Gabled EII	house	1890c		
Random Lake	35	76098	3503 STH 57	Leon Depisse Machine Shed	Jacob Depisse Machine Shed	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	machine shed	1910c		
Random Lake		80466	405 2nd St	The Sounder Block's	Melcher General Store		1997	Boomtown	general store	1878		
Random Lake		82253	1st St at Bentert Ave, SW corner	Merchandise Mart			1977	Italianate	retail building			
Random Lake		82254	1st St at Carroll St	Random Lake Coop			1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building			
Random Lake		82255	2nd St at Carroll St, E Corner	Random Lake Train Depot		Clapboard	1977	Other Vernacular	depot			
Random Lake		82256	115-117 Allen St		William F. Doegnitz Building	Metal	1977	Commercial Vernacular	hardware			
Random Lake		82257	621 Carroll St	Le Clair's Warehouse of Colour	Charles Hamm Brewery	Brick	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	brewery			
Random Lake		82258	W Lake Drive		Orth Ice House		1978	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	ice house	1875		
Random Lake		82856	78-80 Butler St			Clapboard	1977	Italianate	house			

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Random Lake		82857	685 Western Ave			Brick	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Random Lake		82858	430 2nd St	Public Library		Brick	1977	Neoclassical	library			
Sheboygan Falls		27634	517 Monroe St		Cole Brothers House	Asphalt	1993	Greek Revival	house	1846	Thomas Trow	10/26/1988
Sheboygan Falls		27783	639 Monroe St		G.H. Brickner Wollen Mills	Cream City Brick	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1879c		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		29117	203 Broadway	Buehler Upholstery and Furniture	A.P. and G.W. Lyman General Store	Clapboard	1994	Commercial Vernacular	general store	1846		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		29524	507 Broadway	Wally's Studio	William Sully Grocery Store	Cream City Brick	1994	Italianate	grocery	1878		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		29526	513 Broadway	Ye Olde Korner	Joseph Osthelder Saloon	Cream City Brick	1994	Italianate	tavern/bar	1878		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		29759	509-511 Broadway	Stroub Rexall Pharmacy	William Thieman Grocery/E.P. Bryant Drug Store	Cream City Brick	1994	Italianate	retail building	1878		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		30020	512-514 Broadway	Bemis Home and Garden Factory Direct Store	James W. Smith Meat Market and Post Office	Brick	1975	Italianate	retail building	1880		12/26/1984
Sheboygan Falls		30373	504 Water Street	The Rochester Inn	Charles D. Cole Store	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	general store	1848		12/1/1988
Sheboygan Falls		40958	505 Broadway	Equestrian Shop	Rex Candy Shop	Cream City Brick	1995	Italianate	retail building	1915		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		40961	414 Broadway	Creative Premiums	Guyett Tonsorial Parlor	Clapboard	1995	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1887		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		40964	415 Broadway	Ryan's of Falls			1995	Contemporary	retail building			
Sheboygan Falls		46855	404 Broadway	Walter's Electric	Benedict and Co.	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	industrial building	1873	Fricke & Schuman	12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		48271	512 Water St	Security Bank	Charles D. Cole House	Clapboard	1995	Greek Revival	house	1842		10/26/1988
Sheboygan Falls		48356	613 Detroit		William H. Prentice House	Cream City Brick	2002	Second Empire	house	1870	William Waters	

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Sheboygan Falls		48357	105 Pine St	Depke's Shoe Store	Odd Fellows Halls	Brick	1995	Italianate	meeting hall	1879		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		52815	101 Pine St.	Main St. Realty	John Never Custom Tailer Shop	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	retal	1882		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		54130	412 Broadway	Goose 'N Ewe Richardson's Furniture Emporium	C. Ernst Limpricht Building	Brick	1995	Boomtown	livery	1868	Ernst Limprecht	12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		56565	202 Pine St		Henry Schlichting and Sons Block	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	grocery	1895	Charles Hilperthausen	12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		56887	225 Buffalo St.	Art and Sue Dulmes House	Charlie Wiese House	Aluminim/Vinyl Siding	1995	Gabled EII	house	1900c		
Sheboygan Falls		56888	608 Leavens Ave	Donald and Joan Otto House	Raushert Barn		1995		barn	1900		
Sheboygan Falls		56889	312 Pine St.				1995	Side Gabled	house	1865c		
Sheboygan Falls		59679	621 Broadway St.		St. Paul Lutheran Church	Brick	1996	Neogothic Revival	church	1915		
Sheboygan Falls		60823	602 Detroit St	Gerald and Sandra Marusich House	Dr. C. W. Pfeifer's Office	Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	small office building	1894		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		61236	633 Detroit St.	Faith United Methodist Church	First Methodist Church	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	church	1851		
Sheboygan Falls		68199	516-518 Water St.	The Mill House	Rochester Lumber Co. Boarding House	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	boarding house	1837		
Sheboygan Falls		68200	328 Elm St	Russell Nery House	Dr. John Leslie Shepard House	Cream City Brick	1993	Italianate	house	1871		
Sheboygan Falls		68487	322 Leavens Ave		Darius and Hulda Leavens House	Asbestos	1975	Gothic Revival	house			
Sheboygan Falls		80403	County Highway J, N side, .7 mile E of CTH M	Saron United Church of Christ	German Reformed Church		1975		church	1889		
Sheboygan Falls		80700	1044 STH 32				1975		historic site			
Sheboygan Falls		80701	STH 23, .2 mile E of CTH TT		William Townbridge	Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house	1870c		

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Sheboygan Falls	27	80709	NE Corner STH 23 and Sunset Road	First Cheese Factory			1976			1858		
Sheboygan Falls	29	80710	County Highway C STH 23, S	Plankroad Church of Christ	Evangelical/Reformed Church	Clapboard	1992		church	1891		
Sheboygan Falls	29	80711	Side, .6 mile E of CTH M	Bamford Cheese Factory	H. Conover Cheese Factory		1975					
Sheboygan Falls	6	80784	CTH J, N side, .6 mile W of CTH Y			fieldstone	1975		house			
Sheboygan Falls	18	80785	CTH O, N side, .5 mile W of CTH Y			Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls	18	80786	CTH O, N side, .7 mile W of CTH Y			Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Sheboygan Falls	19	80787	6623 CTH O			Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls	21	80788	NE Corner Frontage Rd and 38th St			Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82346	NW Corner of Broadway and Pine Sts	Stroub Pharmacy and Wally's Photographic Studio	Zaegel Pharmacy and German Bank	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate Astylistic Utilitarian Building	retail building			
Sheboygan Falls		82347	130 Broadway St	McKinnon Apartments	Henry Creamery and Cheese Factory	Brick	2002	Utilitarian Building	cheese factory	1900c		
Sheboygan Falls		82348	309 Broadway St		Charles Weiss House Sheboygan Falls Tannery, Charles Weiss	Clapboard	2002	Gothic Revival Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house	1860c		
Sheboygan Falls		82349	334 Broadway	The Tannery	Tannery	Cream City Brick	1975	Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1880		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82350	406-410 Broadway	Other Place	Fred Martin Building	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1917		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82351	416 Broadway	Hy-Ryder's Saloon	John Never Home and Tailor Shop	Clapboard	1984	Boomtown	retail building	1868		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82352	420 Broadway	Michael J. Vowinkel, Attorney	Martha Whipple Music Store	Clapboard	1997	Queen Anne	retail building	1877	A.B. and W.G. Chandler	12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82353	504 Broadway	Sheboygan Falls News	Lewis P. Hill Building	Brick	1975	Italianate	retail building	1850		12/27/1984

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Sheboygan Falls		82354	506 Broadway		Scott and Gay Grocery and Hardware Store	Board	1997	Commercial Vernacular	grocery	1877		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82355	600 Broadway	Rick's House of Flowers	Brickner Woolen Mills	Cream City Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	small office building	1882		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82356	311 Buffalo St.			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82357	633 Detroit St.		First Methodist Rectory	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	rectory/pasonage	1851c		
Sheboygan Falls		82358	319 Elm St.		George H. Brickner House	Clapboard	1975	Colonial Revival	house	1894		
Sheboygan Falls		82359	405 Elm St.		Dwight Hills House	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1863c		
Sheboygan Falls		82360	126 Giddings Ave		George Robbins House	Clapboard	2002	Queen Anne	house	1891		
Sheboygan Falls		82361	625 Giddings Ave		David Giddings House	Cream City Brick	2002	Italianate	house	1865c		
Sheboygan Falls		82362	737 Giddings Ave		DeLong House	Cream City Brick	2002	Italianate	house	1880c		
Sheboygan Falls		82363	344 Jefferson St		Wilson Merrit House	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house	1844c		
Sheboygan Falls		82365	133 Monroe St			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82366	501 Monroe St	Richards Restaurant	Thorp Hotel	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	hotel/motel	1846	John Nichols	
Sheboygan Falls		82367	638 Monroe St	Badger Store	Phoenix Iron Works	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	industrial building	1850		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82368	106-108 Pine St		J. Osthelder and Co.	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	grocery	1890		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82369	107 Pine St	Bread and Bean Eatery	Henry J. Boldt Drug Store	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1928		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82370	111 Pine St	Schones Hause		Board	1997	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1860c		12/27/1984

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Sheboygan Falls		82371	112 Pine St		William Sully	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1871		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82372	117 Pine St		Evans Variety Store	Brick	1997	Contemporary	retail building	1966		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82373	118 Pine St		Al Gutsch Soft Drink	Brick	1997	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1893		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82374	124 Pine St	The Villager Restaurant	William Wolf's Saloon	Cream City Brick	1975	Queen Anne	tavern/bar	1989		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82375	203 Pine St	Fasse Paint	Chamberlain Hall, Paine Hall and Store	Metal	1975	Greek Revival	retail building	1840		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82376	208 Pine St	United Savings & Loan	Schlichting General Merchandise Grove's Store; Wachter Bros. General Merchandising	Brick	1997	Italianate	retail building	1878		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82377	215 Pine St	Fasse Paint	Merchandising	Clapboard	1997	Greek Revival	retail building	1850		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82378	217 Pine St	Fasse Paint	James J. Robbins Building	Clapboard	1997	Boomtown	retail building	1889		12/27/1984
Sheboygan Falls		82379	506 Pine St			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82380	612 Pine St	Herriges House	Raymond Littlefield House		1993	Front Gabled	house	1921		
Sheboygan Falls		82381	152 Summer St	Geibels House			1993	American Foursquare	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82387	523 Monroe St		August Michaels	Clapboard	1988	Other Vernacular	house	1894		
Sheboygan Falls		82594	736 Buffalo St			Clapboard	1975	Stick Style	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82600	SE corner of Broadway and Pine	Fall's Bakery, Schultz Building	Brickner Mills Offices	Brick	1975	Commercial Vernacular	small office building			
Sheboygan Falls		82602	SE corner of Buffalo and Monroe	Villager Restaurant		Cream City Brick	1975	Greek Revival	retail building			
Sheboygan Falls		82611	627 Buffalo			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			

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Sheboygan Falls		82612	121 Cedar St			Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1869		
Sheboygan Falls		82613	815 Chicago			Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82614	339 Pine St		Dr. Robert Nichols House	Clapboard	2002	Colonial Revival	house	1910c		
Sheboygan Falls		82615	NW Corner of Elm and Broadway River Park, over Sheboygan River, next to STH 28,	St. Peter's Episcopal Church		Cream City Brick	1975	Gothic Revival	church	1925		
Sheboygan Falls		82616	opposite Short St River Park, across Sheboygan River,			Wood	1975	NA	suspension bridge			
Sheboygan Falls		82617	Maple St			Metal	1975	NA	overhead truss bridge			
Sheboygan Falls		82618	425 Pine St			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82619	515 Pine St		George Spratt House	Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	house	1869		
Sheboygan Falls		82620	740 Pine St			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82621	416 Giddings Ave			Clapboard	2002	Queen Anne	house	1895c		
Sheboygan Falls		82622	318 Giddings Ave			Clapboard	2002	Italianate	house	1900c		
Sheboygan Falls		82623	531 Giddings Ave		Reiss, Pinehurst Farms	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2002	Queen Anne	house	1910c		
Sheboygan Falls		82624	508 Water St		Charles Cole Hosue	Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house	1842		
Sheboygan Falls		82625	521 Madison St		Free Hall		1975	Greek Revival	meeting hall	1848c		

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Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Sheboygan Falls		82626	108 Oak St			Clapboard	1975	Front Gabled	house			
Sheboygan Falls		52627	203 Fond du Lac			Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82628	Fond du Lac, North side, opposite intersection with Water St	Curt Joa	Samuel Roundseville House	Clapboard	1975	Georgian Revival	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82629	302 Water			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82630	421 Monroe			Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82631	405 Broadway St	Firehouse Pizza	Clarence Fricke Building	Clapboard	2002	Greek Revival	blacksmith shop	1875c		
Sheboygan Falls		82633	305 Buffalo		N.B. Never House	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82634	Buffalo, W. side, opposite intersection with Maple	Church of Christ		Concrete Block	1975	One Story Cube	church			
Sheboygan Falls		82635	119 Leavens			Clapboard	1975	Queen Anne	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82636	606 Detroit			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Sheboygan Falls		82637	300-304 Broadway	Wisconsin Plastics	Carriage Factory		1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building	1868c		
Sheboygan Falls		101333	Monroe St	Riverwalk			1998	NA	walk			
Sheboygan Falls		123354	236 Broadway St	Settlers Park Restroom	Wisconsin Power and Light Powerhouse and Dam	Brick	2002	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	power plant	1931c		
Sheboygan Falls		124679	403 Broadway St	Firehouse Pizza	Sheboygan Falls Fire Department	Brick	2002	Commercial Vernacular	fire house	1915c		
Sheboygan Falls		124680	527 Giddings Ave	First Reformed Church	First Reformed Church	Stone- unspecified	2002	Neogothic Revival	church	1950		

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Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Sheboygan Falls		124698	222 Pine St		Pierce Food Market	Brick	2002	Twentieth Century Commercial	grocery	1927c		
Sheboygan Falls		124699	308 Pine St			Brick	2002	Commercial Vernacular	retail building	1925c		
Sheboygan Falls		124700	327 Pine St		Schulz House	Stone- unspecified	2002	Tudor Revival Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house	1935c	Abner Heald and Mark and Alonzo Martin	
Waldo		16641	STH 57	Waldo Mill	Onion River Floring Mill	Clapboard	1983	Boomtown	mill	1859		12/27/1984
Waldo		82382	508 1st St	Buelke Property	Eugene McIntyre Farm	Clapboard	2001	Italianate	house	1876c	Henry Atkin	
Waldo		82383	348 1st St	A Children's Garden	Waldo High School	Cream City Brick	2001	Romanesque Revival	elementary, middle, jr. high, or high	1904	Charles Hilperthausen	
Waldo		82384	827 1st St	Waldo Oil Co.	Henry Atkin Hardware Store	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2001	Boomtown	hardware	1878c	Henry Atkin	
Waldo		82385	833 1st St	Lange's Antiques	Robert W. Lawson General Store	Clapboard	2001	Front Gabled Astylistic Utilitarian Building	general store	1873		
Waldo		82386	STH 28		Seyforth and Mey Mill		1978		mill	1855c		
Waldo		82680	NE corner of 3rd and Lyndon			Brick	1975	Tudor Revival	one to six room school			
Waldo		82681	STH 28, S side, 50 feet E of intersection with Depot St			Clapboard	1975	Italianate	house			
Waldo		121890	1st St		Barber Shop	Asbestos	2001	Boomtown	retail building	1914c		
Waldo		121892	NW corner of 1st St and Depot St		Coal Storage Shed	Cream City Brick	2001	Front Gabled	shed			
Waldo		121893	133 1st St		Egbert Siewert House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2001	Queen Anne	house	1910c		
Waldo		121894	136 1st St		M. Robinson/ E. Mey House	Clapboard	2001	Gabled EII	house			
Waldo		121895	209 1st St		Methodist Church Parsonage	Clapboard	2001	Gabled EII	rectory/pasonage	1906	Henry Atkin	

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Waldo		121896	CA 300 1st St	Waldo Memorial Hall	Waldo Memorial Hall	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2001	Front Gabled	meeting hall	1926	Edwin A. Stubenrauch	
Waldo		121897	337 1st St		Alfred John House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2001	Dutch Colonial Revival	house	1918c		
Waldo		121898	337 1st St		Alfred John Garage	Drop Siding	2001	Boomtown	garage	1918c		
Waldo		121899	420 1st St	Linda Barletto House	Henry Harling House	Clapboard	2001	Gabled EII	house	1897c		
Waldo		121900	420 1st St	Barletto Property	Henry Harling Property	Drop Siding	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	carriage house	1900c		
Waldo		121901	508 1st St	Buelke Property	Eugene McIntyre Farm	Board	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	bank barn			
Waldo		121902	508 1st St	Buelke Property	Eugene McIntyre Farm	Concrete	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	silo			
Waldo		121903	508 1st St	Buelke Property	McIntyre Property	Drop Siding	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	shed	1900c		
Waldo		121904	508 1st St	Buelke Property	Eugene McIntyre Farm	Drop Siding	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	garage	1910c		
Waldo		121905	833 1st St	Lange Property	Lawson Property	Drop Siding	2001	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	garage	1915c		
Waldo		121906	833 1st St Center St., Old Wade House State Park	Lange Property		Clapboard	2001	Boomtown	garage	1989		
Greenbush	10	16640	Old Wade House State Park	Butternut House	Charles Robinson House	unknown	1985	Greek Revival	house	1855		12/20/1984
Greenbush	10	16642	Old Wade House State Park	Robinson-Herrling Sawmill Site	Robinson-Herrling Sawmill Site	Stone-unspecified	1985	NA	lumber yard/mill	1847		12/27/1984
Greenbush	10	27371	STH 23 & CTH T	Old Wade House	Sylvanus Wade House	Clapboard	1978	Greek Revival	clapboard	1849	Charles Robinson	10/26/1971
Greenbush	21	77171	STH 67	Kettle Moraine Northern Unit-Shelter #01913		Log	1991	Rustic Style	gazebo/pergola	1940		
Greenbush	21	77195	STH 67	Kettle Moraine Northern Unit-Shelter #03077		Concrete	1991	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	silo	1913		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Greenbush	10	82037	W. corner of STH 23 and CTH T			Log	1977	Side Gabled	storage building			
Greenbush	10	82038	W. corner of STH 23 and CTH T			Clapboard	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	privy	1950c		
Greenbush	5	82737	CTH C, 1/4 miles W of Cherry Dr			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	smokehouse			
Greenbush	5	82738	Division Rd. and Chickadee Dr			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Greenbush	5	82739	SE corner of Barret Rd and Glen Rd			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Greenbush	4	82740	SW corner of Scenic View Dr. and Glen Rd			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Greenbush	10	82742	930 Spruce St			Cream City Brick	1977	Italianate	house			
Greenbush	2	82743	Box 830 Glen Road			Cream City Brick	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Greenbush	35	82831	Box 372 County Highway A Box 1427			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Greenbush	21	82832	Spring Valley Rd, 1 mile south of CTH I			fieldstone	1977	Side Gabled	house			
Greenbush	19	82833	Division Rd., 1 mile s of STH 23			Clapboard	1977	Greek Revival	house			
Greenbush	7	122910	W9024 STH 23			Clapboard	2002	American Foursquare	house			
Greenbush	8	122911	W8830 STH 23			Clapboard	2002	Queen Anne	house			
Greenbush	9	122912	W8255 STH 23		Carl Reiss Farmstead	Rock-Faced Concrete Block	2002	Queen Anne	house			
Greenbush	11	122913	W7432 Plank Road	Old Plank Road Trail Parking Facility		log	2002	Side Gabled	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Greenbush	11	122914	N6660 W CTH A			Clapboard	2002	Queen Anne	house			
Greenbush	10	122915	W7710 Spruce St			Clapboard	2002	Queen Anne	house			
Herman	19	16859	Franklin Rd and Main Rd	Franklin Feed Mill	Franklin Feed Mill	Metal	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	mill	1857		4/11/1985
Herman	5	27633	W3222 STH 32	Paul Wehrmann Blacksmith Shop	Ferdinand Schulz Blacksmith Shop	Board and Batten	1993	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	blacksmith shop	1880		
Herman	8	28693	W4002 STH 32	Richard Voss Cobbler Shop and House	Heinrich Sinner Cobbler Shop and House	fieldstone	1975	Gabled EII Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house	1877		
Herman	5	41076	W3222 STH 32		Ferdinand Schulz Blacksmith Shop		1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	small animal building			
Herman	20	53377	CTH M	Old Main Hall St. Paul's	Main Hall	brick	1975	Queen Anne	university or college building	1882	Charles Hilperthausen	12/20/1984
Herman	36	61493	N7311 STH 32	Evangelical Lutheran Church	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Brick	1991	Romanesque Revival	church			
Herman	20	68875	CTH M	Founder's Auditorium	Founder's Gymnasium and Auditorium	Brick	1984	NA	recreational building/gymnasium	1932		
Herman	20	68876	CTH M	Community Memorial Library	Community Memorial Library	Brick	1984	Mediterranean Revival	library	1939	Edgar Stubenrauch	
Herman	8	71607	W3994 STH 32	Ada Bar	Hartel Hotel	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1997	Gabled EII	hotel/motel	1851		
Herman	1	82105	County Line Road, South Side, .1 mile east of STH 42			fieldstone	1975	Italianate	house			
Herman	3	82106	S. Side of County Line Road, .1 mile west of Meadow Lark Rd.				1982	Greek Revival	house			
Herman	5	82107	Primrose Lane, N. Side, .2 mile W of CTH M			log	1975	Side Gabled	house			
Herman	6	82108	Unknown			Clapboard	1990	Gabled EII	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Herman	6	82109	Unknown S. side of Orchard Rd., .8 miles east of CTH M	St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church	St. Johannes Kirche; Schwartzwald Church	board	1990	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	basement barn			
Herman	9	82110	NW corner of STH 42 and CTH MM			Clapboard	1982	Romanesque Revival	church	1882		
Herman	11	82111	STH 42, W side, .7 mile north of CTH FF and CTH A			Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Herman	14	82112	STH 32, s. side, .2 mile west of Meadowlark Rd			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Herman	15	82113	Franklin Rd., SE side, .3 mile south of Main Rd	The Copper Mug	Franklin Brewery							
Herman	19	82114	Franklin Rd., W side, .4 mile north of Main rd.				1975	Side Gabled	tavern/bar			
Herman	19	82115	Franlin Rd., w. side, .4 mile north of Main Rd			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Herman	19	82116	Franklin Rd., e side, .7 mile north of CTH A				1975	NA	cave			
Herman	20	82117	NW corner of CTH M and CTH A			fieldstone	1975	Other Vernacular	house			
Herman	20	82118	CTH M, Lakeland College			Clapboard	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	cheese factory			
Herman	20	82119	Campus CTH M., Lakeland College	Darms Hall	Dr. J.M.G. Darms House	Brick	1984	Colonial Revival	house	1924	Edgar Stubenrauch	
Herman	20	82120	Campus CTH M, Lakeland College	Pumphouse	Pumphouse	Concrete	1984	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	water utility			
Herman	20	82121	Campus	Jubilee Hall	Jubilee Dormitory	Brick	1984	Neoclassical	dormitory	1917	J. Fredrick Vitz	

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Herman	20	82122	CTH M, Lakeland College Campus	Belltower			1984	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	clock tower	1960c		
Herman	21	82123	CTH M, E side, .1 mile N of CTH A			Cream City Brick	1979	Italianate	house			
Herman	23	82124	STH 42, W side, .1 mile sout of CTH FF and CTH A			fieldstone	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Herman	30	82125	STH 33, N side, .6 mile west of CTH M			log	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house			
Herman	33	82126	NW corner of Playbird Rd and Bridgewood Rd			Asbestos	1979	Greek Revival	house			
Herman	34	82127	Meadowlark Rd, W side, .8 mile S of CTH JJ			half timber	1975	Side Gabled	house			
Herman	34	82128	Playbird Rd, N side, .4 mile E of Highland Rd			Clapboard	1975	Side Gabled	house			
Herman	35	82129	Meadowlark Rd., E side, .7 mile south of CTH JJ			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house	1845		
Herman	17	82395	NE Corner of CTH M and CTH FF	Immanuel United Church of Christ	Immanuel E & R Church	Cream City Brick	1975	Gothic Revival	church			
Herman	32	82404	SE Corner of CTH JJ and CTH M			Clapboard	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Herman	35	82567	CTH JJ, south side, just west of Pigeon River	Millersville Box Factory	Sawmill	board	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	lumber yard/mill			
Herman	35	82568	SE Corner STH 32 and STH JJ	Restaurant and Tap	Doro's Bar and Dance Hall	Clapboard	1975	Other Vernacular	inn			
Herman	24	82570	STH 42, N side, 250 feet SE of intersection of CTH A and STH 32	Spindler's Decorating		Clapboard	1975	Other Vernacular	playhouse			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Herman	11	82586	STH 32, west side, .4 mile north of CTH MM				1975	Side Gabled	house			
Herman	2	82587	STH 42, west side, .5 mile south of County Line			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Herman	2	82588	SW corner of STH 42 and County Line Rd			Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Herman	19	82592	Franklin Rd, w. side, opposite intersection with old CTH A			Clapboard	1975	Greek Revival	house			
Herman	34	82648	CTH JJ, S side, .2 mile east of highland Rd			log	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house			
Herman	23	82655	CTH FF, S side, .3 mile east of STH 32	Trinity Lutheran Church		Clapboard	1975	Gothic Revival	church			
Holland	3	17507	S side of CTH A, .5 mile W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	Clapboard		Italianate	house			
Holland	3	17508	S side of CTH A, .5 miles W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	board		Astylistic Utilitarian Building	other			
Holland	3	17509	S side of CTH A, .5 miles W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	board		Astylistic Utilitarian Building	machine shed			
Holland	3	17510	S side of CTH A, .5 mi W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	Drop Siding		Astylistic Utilitarian Building	small animal building			
Holland	3	17511	S side of CTH A, .5 miles W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	Clapboard		Astylistic Utilitarian Building	privy			
Holland	3	17513	N side of CTH A, .5 miles W of CTH KW	Beaver Creek Saddle and Bridle School	Beaver Creek School	Brick		Other Vernacular		1920		
Holland	3	17512	S side of CTH A, .5 mi. W of STH 32	Ervin Eschrich Farm	Alburtus Graskamp Farm	Concrete Block		Astylistic Utilitarian Building	silos			
Holland	17	79017	SE corner CTH GW and Risseuw Rd	James and Anne Lord House	Hoard Post Office	Clapboard	1975	Side Gabled	post office			

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Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Holland	17	79021	NE corner CTH GW and Risseeuw Rd	Hoard School	Hoard School	Clapboard	1990	Other Vernacular	one to six room school	1898c		
Holland	17	79022	Risseeuw Rd		Benhamin Garside House	Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1874		
Holland	30	79460	3060 CTH CC			fieldstone	1988	Side Gabled	house	1885c		
Holland	31	81003	CTH K CTH K, n. side, .1 miles west of intersection with CTH B		St. Nicholas Church	Cream City Brick	1975	Romanesque Revival	church	1911		
Holland	31	82032	SE corner of CTH A and STH 32			Stone- unspecified	1976	Other Vernacular	house			
Holland	2	104108			Gulf Oil Co.	Stucco	1975	Art Moderne	gas station/service stations	1930c	Gulf Oil Company	
Holland	11	126758	STH 32 E side of CTH M, .1 mile S of CTH N	Union Cemetery Gates	Union Cemetery Gates	fieldstone	2000	NA	wall	1935c		
Lima	17	79563	NE corner of STH 32 and CTH N		Lima Cheese Factory		1982					
Lima	11	82667				Cream City Brick	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	industrial building			
Lima	23	106800	STH 32	James Riverview Cemetery			1998	NA	cemetery			
Lima	13	123801	N3702 Van Treeck Tr	Finish Line Tavern	Bruecker's General Store and Hotel	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Side Gabled	general store			
Lima	13	123802	N2132 CTH V	Print Craft Service		Asbestos	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	small animal building			
Lima	13	123818	N2304 CTH V		Van de Vorst House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Side Gabled	hotel/motel			
Lima	13	123819	N2492 CTH V		G. Neerhof House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Gabled EII	house			
Lima	24	123820	N3606 Stipe Ct		Van de Loo House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Gabled EII	house			
Lima	2	123838	W2788 STH 28	Holzer Farm	Joe Miley Farm	Clapboard	1999	Front Gabled	house	1902c		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Lima	2	123839	W2788 STH 28	Holzer Farm	Joe Miley Farm	Clapboard	1999	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	small animal building			
Lima	2	123840	W2788 STH 28	Holzer Farm	Joe Miley Farm	Board	1999	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	bank barn	1900c		
Lima	2	123841	W2788 STH 28	Holzer Farm	Joe Miley Farm	Board	1999	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1900c		
Lima	4	123842	W3454 STH 28		A. Lienhard Farm	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1999	Queen Anne Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house			
Lima	4	123843	W3454 STH 28		A. Lienhard Farm		1999	Queen Anne Astylistic Utilitarian Building	agricultural complex	1900c		
Lima	5	123844	W3836 STH 28	TenPas House	H.H. Kappelmann Farm	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1999	Gabled EII	house	1865c		
Lima	5	123845	NW corner of CTH U and CTH M		Lima Township School #2	brick	1999	Other Vernacular	one to six room school	1918		
Lima	24	123846	W2119 CTH V			Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Side Gabled	house			
Lima	24	123847	N3692 E CTH A	Upholstery Plus		Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2000	Side Gabled	retail building			
Lima	26	126759	N3086 STH 32	Gibbsville Implement, Inc.	Gibbsville Gas Station	brick	2000	Craftsman	gas station/service stations	1920c		
Lima	22	127862	W3013 CTH V	Norman C. Mulder House		Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2003	Front Gabled	house			
Lima	15	127863	W3276 CTH V			Clapboard	2003	Gabled EII	house			
Lima	15	127864	W3184 CTH V			Aluminum/Vinyl Siding		American Foursquare	house			
Lyndon	14	48227	1483 CTH N		Stone Jug School	fieldstone	1977	One Story Cube	one to six room school	1868		
Lyndon	23	75000	W3382 STH 57	Krier Farms House	W.A. Barber House	Asbestos	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house	1910c		
Lyndon	23	75001	W3382 STH 57	Krier Farms House	W.A. Barber House	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1910c		

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Lyndon	36	75002	W4888 CTH IW	Singer House	M.H. Saemann House	Wood Shingle	1995	American Foursquare	house	1900c		
Lyndon	36	76109	N2785 STH 57	Suzanne Droll House	G.C. Cole House	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	1995	Gabled EII	house	1875c		
Lyndon	25	76110	N2917 STH 57	Frederick and Sharon Klein House	Mary Klein House	Wood	1995	Front Gabled	house	1920c		
Lyndon	25	76111	N2953 STH 57	Richard Klein House	Frederick Klein House	Wood	1995	American Foursquare	house	1895c		
Lyndon	25	76112	N2953 STH 57	Richard Klein House	Frederick Klein House	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1895c		
Lyndon	24	76113	N3383 STH 57	Alice DeGroff House	Joseph Wilcox House	Wood	1995	Gabled EII	house	1890c		
Lyndon	24	76114	N3383 STH 57	Alice DeGroff Shed and Barn	Joseph Wilcox Stable and Barn	Wood	1995	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	animal barn/stable	1875c		
Lyndon	16	79553	16 34 CTH V			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	storage building			
Lyndon	34	82859	34-23 CTH AC			Clapboard	1977	Italianate	house			
Lyndon	35	82860	35-50 Pheasant Valley Rd			Clapboard	1977	Bungalow	house			
Lyndon	17	1220080	W6135 CTH N	Lyndon Town Hall	School District Joint 8 Roosevelt	brick	2001	One Story Cube	one to six room school			
Mitchell	21	55860	2169 Scenic Dr		St. Michael Catholic Church	Clapboard	1977	Gothic Revival	church	1861		
Mitchell	22	82834	2297 CTH V			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Mitchell	36	121930	N2508 STH 28		P. Rock Farm	Clapboard	2000	Gabled EII	house	1870c		
Mitchell	36	121931	N2508 STH 28		P. Rock Farm	Board	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	shed	1875c		
Mitchell	36	121932	N2508 STH 28		M. Fedemey Farm	Board	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1890c		

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Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Mitchell	36	121933	W6932 STH 28		M. Fitzpatrick Farm	Clapboard	2000	Side Gabled	house	1875c		
Mitchell	36	121934	W6932 STH 28		M. Fitzpatrick Farm	Board	2000	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	bank barn			
Mitchell	4	122763	W8421 STH 67			Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	2002	Aluminum/Vinyl Siding	Two story cube	1920c		
Mitchell	4	122764	W8421 STH 67			Wood	2002	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn	1920c		
Mosel	16	31393	CTH A	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	St. Peter's Church	Clapboard	1975	Gothic Revival	church	1904		
Mosel	28	49656	7957 N Dairyland Dr	Margaret Greutzmann House	Wilhelm and Gustine Baetz House	Clapboard	1995	Side Gabled	house	1867c		
Mosel	8	82130	CTH MM, north side SE corner of Union and Orchard Rd	St. Paul's Church		Clapboard	1977	Front Gabled	church	1868		
Mosel	8	82131	STH 141, w. side, .6 mile south of Orchard Rd	Wayne Grunwald Farm		Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house	1887		
Mosel	8	82132	Rowe Rd, N side, .4 mile west of CTHY	Spring Valley Cheese		Cream City Brick	1975	Other Vernacular	cheese factory			
Mosel	19	82133	SW corner of STH 141 and CTH A		Johann Schmidt House	Clapboard	1975	Side Gabled	house	1848		
Mosel	20	82134	SW corner of STH 141 and Rowe Rd			Board	1975	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Mosel	10	82388	CTH LS, w side, .2 miles south of Orchard Rd			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Mosel	3	82389	CTH LS, e. side, 100 feet north of Orchard Rd				1975	Side Gabled	house			
Mosel	4	82390	Orchard Rd, N side, .3 mile east of STH 141			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Mosel	16	82391	Lueloff Rd, s. side, .3 mile east of STH 141				1975	Greek Revival	house			
Mosel	16	82392	Lueloff Rd, s. side, .3 mile west of CTH LS			Cream City Brick	1975	Other Vernacular	house			
Mosel	9	82642	NE corner of STH 141 and CTH MM			Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Mosel	20	82643	STH 141, w. side, .8 mile south of CTHA			Fieldstone	1975	Gabled EII	house			
Mosel	29	82644	STH 141, w. side, .4 mile south of Rowe Rd			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Mosel	16	82645	CTH A, n side, just w. of railroad tracks in Haven	Haven Motel; Aggie's Bar		Asphalt	1975	Boomtown	retail building			
Mosel	16	82647	Rowe Rd, North side, .1 miles west of CTH LS			Cream City Brick	1975	Italianate	house			
Plymouth	3	43743	N7093 STH 67		Henry and Emma Zinkgraf House	Wood Shingle	1992	Side Gabled	house	1927c		
Plymouth	3	43745	N7093 STH 67			Board	1992	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	garage			
Plymouth	17	47966	W6497 Valley Lane		Valley School	Brick	1995	Other Vernacular	one to six room school	1927	John Houwers	
Plymouth	16	56903	824 Riverview Dr	Mark and Susan Enneper House	Randall McDonell		1995	Wrightian	house			
Plymouth	13	82582	NE Corner of Willow and CTH O	Jild Co		Clapboard	1975	Other Vernacular	dairy			
Plymouth	24	82583	CTH O, s side, .5 miles east of STH 57			Wood Shingle	1975	Side Gabled	house			
Plymouth	13	82584	CTH O, n side, 300 feet east of STH 57		A. Baumann	Cream City Brick	1975	Gabled EII	house	1884		

12/2/2004

Appendix C: State of Wisconsin Historical Society Database Results for Sheboygan County

Municipality	Section	Record #	Location	Current Name	Historic Name	Wall Material	Survey Date	Style or Form	Resource Type	Construction Date	Designer Name	National Register Date
Plymouth	33	82835	STH 67, .25 miles s. of CTH PP			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	house			
Plymouth	14	82861	14-80 CTHO 9-46 Riverview Lane			Asbestos	1977	Queen Anne	house			
Plymouth	9	82862				Cream City Brick	1977	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth	21	82863	936 STH 28			Clapboard	1977	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth	28	82864	28-30 Hill and Dale Rd			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Plymouth	30	82865	30-95 CTH Z			Clapboard	1977	Georgian Revival	house			
Plymouth	29	82866	29-53 Oak St			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	shed			
Plymouth	8	82867	8-93 Camp Evelyn Rd			fieldstone	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	barn			
Plymouth	2	82870	2-88 Green Tree Rd			Cream City Brick	1977	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth	17	120465	6340-42 Valley Lane		Farmstead	Clapboard	2000	Gabled EII	house			
Plymouth	17	120466	N6198 CTH P			Clapboard	2000	Greek Revival	house			
Rhine	33	68675	N7354 STH67	Shotgun Shooting Inc. Clubhouse	Elkhart Moraine Sand and Gravel Office	Wood	1995	Craftsman	small office building	1925c		
Rhine	33	68676	N7390 STH 67	Road America Office	Reinhold LaBudde House	Wood	1995	American Foursquare	house	1910c		

With guidance by:

The Sheboygan County Smart Growth-Stewardship Technical and Advisory Committees:

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Mayor James Schramm (Paulette Enders, designee)	City of Sheboygan
Mayor Randy Meyer	City of Sheboygan Falls
Flossie Meyer	Village of Howards Grove
Andy Schmitt	Village of Adell
Brian Hoffmann	Town of Wilson
Mike Limberg	Town of Greenbush

Technical Committee

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Shannon Haydin	Sheboygan County Planning Director
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Bob Werner	Werner Homes

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Sheboygan County Agriculture Planning Committee:

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Al Bosman	Town of Lima
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Norb Kraemer (alternate)	Town of Mitchell
Dennis Mueller	Town of Mosel
Jim Hanke	Town of Plymouth
Larry Eberle	Town of Rhine
Herbert Dickman	Town of Russell
Randy Peichl	Town of Sheboygan Falls
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Jeffrey Freye	Sheboygan County Audubon Society
Jon Gumtow	Earth Tech
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Kristi Sorenson	Glacial Lakes Land Conservancy
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INTRODUCTION

Sheboygan County covers an area of 513 square miles. The County has over 26.3 miles of coastal shoreline along Lake Michigan, and contains three major watershed areas that drain into the waters of Lake Michigan. The 2004 population estimate for the County was 115,447 persons.

Sheboygan County is located one hour north of Milwaukee, one hour south of Green Bay, and one hour east of the Fox River Valley. The western portion of the County is dominated by a rolling, glacial terrain (the Kettle Moraine) left by the Pleistocene. The eastern border of Sheboygan County is Lake Michigan. These two very unique and undeniably beautiful landscape features create an exceptional setting for a number of recreational amenities that attract visitors, seasonal residents, and long-term, permanent residents.

Nearly 40% of the County's workforce is currently employed in manufacturing-related industries, demonstrating the significance of manufacturing on the local economy. However, recent downturns and shifts in global production has led to a 10% decline in manufacturing jobs in Sheboygan County in the last 2 years. It will be critical that the County's residents retain jobs.

A number of recent developments in the County are leading to a shift in the economic base and have the potential to shape the County's economic future. Two world-class golf courses owned by Kohler Company, Whistling Straits and Blackwolf Run, and the new Jack Nicklaus course, The Bull, are attracting golf enthusiasts from all over the world. The development of these golf courses has increased the traffic and use of the County's airport and will have an impact on local infrastructure as well as the economy in the future. The redevelopment of the 50-acre former C. Reiss Coal property in the City of Sheboygan to include a 30-acre resort/convention center and a 20-acre mixed-use development will provide additional economic activities centered on tourism in Sheboygan County.

Sheboygan County has not experienced levels of growth such as our neighbor to the south, Ozaukee County. However, given the increasing value of land and housing in the Milwaukee Metropolitan area, including Ozaukee County, and decreased travel times from various locations in Sheboygan County following the upgrade of State Highway 57 from two lanes to four lanes, it is anticipated that growth pressures in Sheboygan County will increase over the course of the next 5-10 years.

In light of the recent developments related to golf and resorts, international exposure of the community as a result of the PGA Championship in 2004, and potential growth pressure from the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area, it is important to plan for resources protection now, rather than react to it when it is too late. Though actual population projections do not indicate that the County will experience high levels of growth in the next 10-20 years, it is difficult to predict whether or not these projections are accurate or what pressures the additional resort/leisure amenities will have on the County's resources.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This plan is intended to provide an inventory of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource features that may affect local decisions regarding development within Sheboygan County pursuant to Wisc. Stat. §66.1001(2)(c). Once resources are identified in this plan, future planning processes will be implemented to develop strategies for resources protection in Sheboygan County.

The County currently reviews all land divisions in the unincorporated portions of the County. The County also administers the County Shoreland-Floodplain Ordinance and has jurisdiction over land use within 300 feet of all navigable rivers and streams and 1000 feet of all navigable lakes and ponds. The plan will be used for reviewing land divisions and issuing County Shoreland-Floodplain permits.

The County administers the Sheboygan County Stewardship Fund, a grant program available to government entities and non-profit agencies. Eligible projects must be related to natural resources conservation and preservation, and recreation activities including:

- **Project Development.** Examples*: Park or trail development or restoration, creation or restoration of public access to significant water resources.
- **Purchase of Development Rights.** For preserving agricultural, recreational, and natural lands and/or open space.
- **Land Acquisition.** Examples*: Conservation easements, property acquisition of sensitive or significant lands, scenic easement acquisition.
- **Restoration of Wetlands and Natural Habitat.** Examples*: Vegetative buffering along significant surface water resources; wildlife habitat restoration; forest, prairie, and flora restoration, wetland restoration; Lake Michigan bluff protection.
- **Discretionary.** These projects will be funded on a case-by-case basis where the project has significant merit to promote the goals of the Program.

This plan will assist in the administration of the County Stewardship Grant program by providing criteria for scoring grant application projects and setting priorities for funding.

NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY

- Preservation of agricultural lands
- Large farm expansions and the potential impacts they may cause to the natural environment
- Preserve rural character
- Preserve natural resources and public lands through good management for multiple uses
- Protect groundwater resources
- Improve air quality
- Protect quality of groundwater
- Preserve, restore, and improve surface water quality (wetlands, lakes, rivers, and streams) through education, erosion control, buffer strips, easements, land use controls, flood controls, and nutrient/sediment reductions
- Preservation of parks and open space. Encourage access and preservation of access to lakes and rivers
- Encourage the preservation of environmental corridors and other sensitive areas, such as waterfronts, streams, and wetlands.
- Continue to promote sustainable forestry
- Maintain beaches and determine sources of beach closings and degraded water quality
- Maintain and enhance coastal wetlands
- Improve access to Lake Michigan and other unique coastal features
- Support cultural activities

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES

NATURAL RESOURCES

The vision for natural resources in Sheboygan County through the year 2020 is:

In 2020, Sheboygan County embraces a climate for natural resources that provides healthy ecosystems, a healthy economy, and a high quality of life for all residents. The County promotes sound land use decisions that minimize negative environmental impacts, considers long-term consequences, is suitable for a location, makes efficient use of existing and future infrastructure and services, accounts for community costs, results from a broad public consensus, and is consistent with the community and regional character.

Goal 1: Promote sound land use in the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Objective 1.1: Conserve the character of rural areas in the basin including natural areas, prime agricultural lands, and environmental corridors.

Objective 1.2: Protect investments in public lands by encouraging compatible land uses adjacent to public lands.

Objective 1.3: Encourage re-development of brownfields, abandoned and derelict properties in urban areas.

Objective 1.4: Support and encourage Comprehensive Land Use Planning in the basin.

Objective 1.5: Promote measures designed to improve air quality (e.g. mass transit, multi-modal transportation, ozone action incentives, higher density development, multi-use and walkable neighborhoods).

Goal 2: Conserve and restore riparian areas (corridors adjacent to waterways) in the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Objective 2.1: Combine public and private efforts to restore riparian stream buffers for water quality and wildlife.

Objective 2.2: Conserve and restore wetland functions and values in the basin.

Objectives 2.3: Restore environmental integrity and recreation values in the lower Sheboygan River Basin.

Objective 2.4: Remove dams and restore free-flowing waterways, where feasible.

Goal 3: Acquire sufficient public lands and manage for multiple uses.

Objective 3.1: Promote public land acquisitions that protect natural areas and provide recreational opportunities.

Goal 4: Improve water quality.

Objective 4.1: Encourage best management practices in agricultural areas.

Objective 4.2: Promote stormwater management measures that prevent non-point pollution in rural and urban areas.

Objective 4.3: Support measures that prevent the pollution associated with use of bio-solids.

Goal 5: Educate Citizens on the Importance of Natural Resources in the Basin.

Objective 5.1: Improve public outreach for education of land and water issues in the Sheboygan and Milwaukee River Basins.

Objective 5.2: Provide land development information related to wise-use of resources.

Goal 6: Protect the coastal resources of Lake Michigan.

Objective 6.1: Promote wise land use decisions within the “coastal corridor” (between Lake Michigan and Interstate 43).

Objective 6.2: Work toward eliminating invasive species within the “coastal corridor”.

Goal 7: Identify, protect, and preserve the County’s significant natural scenic and open space areas for enjoyment by its residents and visitors for present and future generations.

Objective 7.1: Maintain and improve the quality of ground water and surface waters within the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Objective 7.2: Identify and Preserve high quality wetlands.

Objective 7.3: Maintain the natural beauty and physical integrity of the Lake Michigan shoreline as seen from the land and the water while providing for public use and access.

Objective 7.4: Preserve and protect the unique geological features that exist in the County.

Objective 7.5: Discourage artificial light pollution, while preserving the safety of the residents of the County.

Objective 7.6: Encourage provision of natural corridors for species exchange between major environmental land holdings.

Objective 7.7: Provide potential sources of infrastructure materials for future development (e.g.- sand, gravel, stone), within the County.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The vision for agriculture in Sheboygan County through the year 2020 is:

In 2020, Sheboygan County embraces a climate for agriculture that promotes innovation, new markets, entrepreneurship, diversity, and vitality that coexists with the natural features of the landscape as well as the expanding urban population.

Goal 1: The local units of government in Sheboygan County promote a healthy climate for agriculture.

Objective 1.1 : Identify all regulatory agencies that play a role in local farm operations and land use decisions including federal, state, county, and local to create a more streamlined process.

Objective 1.2: Inventory existing regulations and identify overlaps and inconsistencies.

Goal 2: Minimize the potential for conflicts between rural landowners.

Objective 2.1: Develop an inventory and rating system for local roads to identify those most likely to be traveled by farm operators to create a safe environment for travel between fields and conduct everyday operations.

Objective 2.2: Develop an educational program for realtors to better inform buyers of the processes involved with building/developing in the country and what to expect from the rural landscape.

Objective 2.3: Inventory existing agricultural infrastructure and identify areas best suited for agriculture to create agriculture-only land use districts.

Goal 3: Streamline the regulatory process.

Objective 3.1: Develop a broad, countywide strategy that promotes interagency cooperation.

Objective 3.2: Work with each Town to develop individual information sheets to be given to landowners at the time of permit issuance that includes the process at the local level so landowners know what to expect.

Goal 4: Develop better-informed local governments that can react to changes in agriculture and land use.

Objective 4.1: Develop specific training for all elected officials on current issues related to agriculture and land use law.

Objective 4.2: Support local “forums” for elected officials to provide education on agriculture and land use issues.

Objective 4.3: Develop a “menu” or clearinghouse for educational materials that can be used by local officials.

Goal 5: Sustain the County's agricultural heritage and economy.

Objective 5.1: Protect productive and fallow farmland within the County.

Objective 5.2: Establish standards to protect existing agricultural land uses.

Objective 5.3: Encourage sound agricultural and soil conservation methods to minimize soil erosion and ground water contamination.

Objective 5.4: Encourage sound management and preservation of the County's forested areas.

AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT/PRESERVATION

Goal 1: To provide an aesthetically pleasing, relaxing, rural atmosphere in the County.

Objective 1.1: Preserve and create environmental corridors that screen developed areas and provide for the integration of natural habitat into the County.

Objective 1.2: Set aside open space in the County to be maintained for the preservation of natural vistas.

Goal 2: To encourage and protect farming while providing for the orderly development of land that is currently or was historically in productive farm use for non-farm development.

Objective 2.1: Retain agricultural and open lands in the County as key components of the rural area and aesthetic character of the community.

Objective 2.2: Prevent the premature development of fringe lands in the County that could be incompatible with the long-term best use of the land.

Objective 2.3: Identify areas recommended for future development.

PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS

Goal 1: To ensure residents have safe recreational sites within the County that provide a number of activities.

Objective 1.1: Increase the number of good, well maintained recreational sites and trails within the County.

Objective 1.2: Develop public access to the waters of Lake Michigan.

Objective 1.3: Acquire, develop and maintain future recreational sites within the County.

METALLIC AND NON METALLIC RESOURCES

Goal 1: To ensure that future mining sites will not negatively impact the County or its residents.

Objective 1.1: Do not harm views, the natural environment and aesthetics through mining operations.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The vision for cultural and historic resources in Sheboygan County through the year 2020 is:

In 2020, Sheboygan County embraces a climate for cultural and historic resources that promotes a healthy economy and a high quality of life for all residents and visitors. The County promotes sound land use decisions that minimize negative impacts on these resources, considers long-term consequences, is suitable for a location, accounts for community costs, results from a broad public consensus, and is consistent with the community and regional character.

Goal 1: Encourage the preservation of historical, cultural, and archaeological resources that are symbolic of the County and its residents, both past and present.

Objective 1.1 : Encourage the continued use of areas of historical and cultural heritage.

Objective 1.2: Identify and preserve historic districts and farm structures of historical and archaeological value.

Objective 1.3: Identify criteria to be used to inventory buildings and sites with unique historic characteristics of Sheboygan County.

Goal 2: Promote the local artistic culture.

Objective 2.1: Encourage the integration of local art in public spaces.

Objective 2.2: Identify and promote local artistic resources (e.g.-galleries, sculpture gardens, museums).

Goal 3: Preserve the natural and rural characteristics of the County.

Objective 3.1: Establish standards for characteristics for local cultural resources that are historically significant.

Objective 3.2: Promote local land use decisions that are sensitive to the local culture and history.

Goal 4: Identify, protect, and preserve significant natural, historic, scenic, and open spaces for enjoyment by residents and visitors for present and future generations.

Objective 4.1: Encourage and support interested parties and stakeholders in efforts in preserving the County's cultural resources.

Objective 4.2: Preserve and protect the unique geological and natural resources holding significant historic value throughout the County.

Objective 4.3: Encourage the preservation of rural character in the County through guidelines for billboards and signs along roadsides.

Goal 5: Educate Citizens on the Importance of Cultural Resources in the County.

Objective 5.1: Improve public outreach for education of historic sites, ethnic settlement patterns, and the overall history of Sheboygan County.

Goal 6: Sustain and promote dance, music, art, and theater programs in the County that are vital to the local economy and culture.

Objective 6.1: Provide community and financial support, when possible, for the continuation of these programs.

Goal 7: Identify, maintain, and preserve roadways with a historic, scenic, or cultural value to Sheboygan County.

Objective 7.1: Identify local, county, and state roads with unique aesthetic qualities for designation as scenic and historic highways and rustic roads.

BACKGROUND

CLIMATE

Sheboygan County typically experiences continental weather with some modification by Lake Michigan. The cool waters of the lake delay spring, while relatively warm water in fall retards early frost. Summers, on average, are mild due to the region's proximity to water that moderates daily extremes.

About two-thirds of the annual precipitation falls during the growing season. It is normally adequate for vegetation, although drought is occasionally reported. The climate is most favorable for dairy farming; the primary crops are corn, small grains, hay, and vegetables.

The growing season averages 126 to 165 days. The average date of the last spring freeze varies from the first week to the last week of May, with a median date of last frost of May 11. The first autumn freezes occur in early to mid-October, with a median date of first frost of October 6.

The long-term mean annual precipitation ranges from 31 to 32 inches throughout Sheboygan County. Average daily temperatures range from a low of 9.2 °F in January to a high of 82.2 °F in July.

The average seasonal snowfall is typically around 48 inches. The mean date of first snowfall of consequence, an inch or more, occurs in early November. The snow cover acts as protective insulation for grasses, autumn seeded grains, and other vegetation.

The approximate humidity conditions for the County in winter ranges from an average nighttime maximum of about 80 percent to a daytime minimum of about 70 percent. Relative humidity in the summer averages 85 percent at night and 60 percent in the daytime.

ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES

The Wisconsin DNR has mapped Wisconsin into areas of similar ecological potential and geography into units known as Ecological Landscapes. This classification is based on aggregations of subsections from the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU) (Avers et al. 1994). The NHFEU and the Ecological Landscape systems delineate landscapes of similar ecological pattern and potential across the state in a way that is meaningful and useful to resource administrators, planners, and managers.

Sheboygan County falls into two of these Ecological Landscapes or Eco-Regions. These include:

Central Lake Michigan Coastal

The Central Lake Michigan Coastal Ecological Landscape stretches from southern Door County west across Green Bay to the Wolf River drainage, then southward in a narrowing strip along the Lake Michigan shore to central Milwaukee County. Summers are cooler, winters are warmer, and precipitation levels are greater in the eastern part of this landscape than at locations farther inland, owing to the influence of Lake Michigan. Dolomites and shales underlie the glacial deposits that blanket virtually all of the Central Lake Michigan Coastal Ecological Landscape.

The dolomite Niagara Escarpment is the major bedrock feature, running across the entire landscape from northeast to southwest. Series of dolomite cliffs provide critical habitat for rare terrestrial

snails, bats, and specialized plants. The primary glacial landforms are ground moraine, outwash, and lake plain. The topography is generally rolling where the surface is underlain by ground moraine, variable over areas of outwash, and nearly level where lacustrine deposits are present. Important soils include clays, loams, sands, and gravels. Certain landforms, such as sand spits, clay bluffs, beach and dune complexes, and ridge and swale systems, are associated only with the shorelines of Lake Michigan and Green Bay. Today approximately 84 percent of this Ecological Landscape is non-forested. The remaining forest consists mainly of mesic maple-basswood or maple-beech types, or lowland hardwoods composed of soft maples, ashes, and elms.

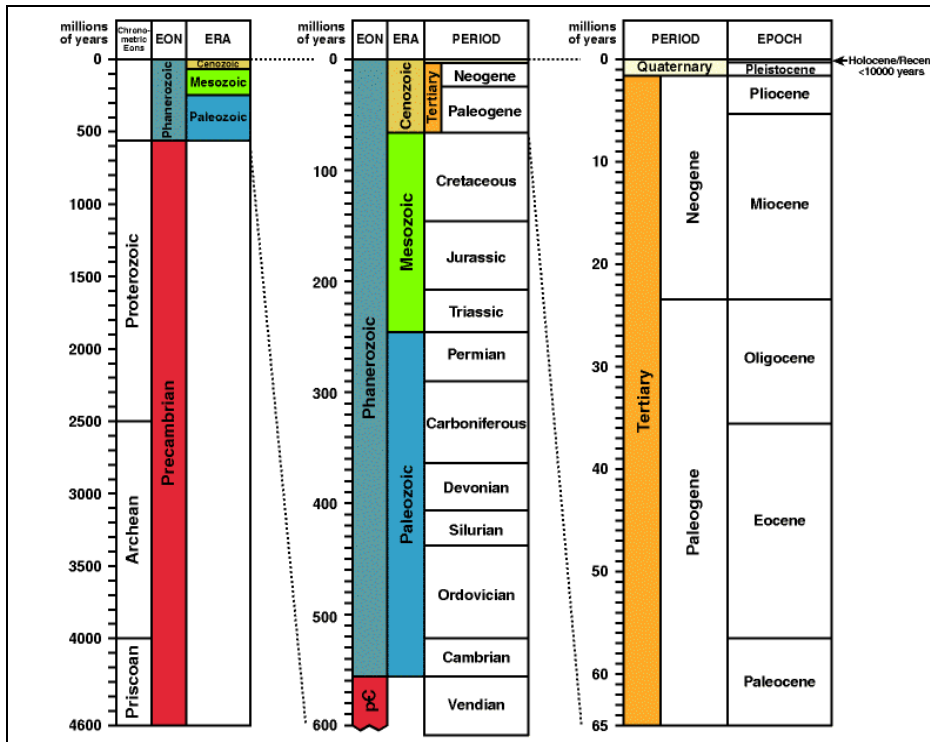
Southeast Glacial Plains

The Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape makes up the bulk of the non-coastal area in southeast Wisconsin. This landscape is made up of glacial till plains and moraines composed of glacial materials deposited during the Wisconsin Ice Age. Agricultural and residential uses have significantly altered the historic vegetation. (Map 1.10 in Appendix A depicts the Original Vegetation Cover of Wisconsin). Most of the rare natural communities are associated with the Niagara Escarpment or large moraines. Agriculture and urban land uses dominate, with forested areas occupying about 10 percent of the area.

GEOLOGY

Two different types of geologic settings, Quaternary geology and bedrock geology, characterize Sheboygan County. Quaternary geology refers primarily to the effects that continental glaciations have had on the region within the last 20,000 years, and to a lesser extent, the surface effects of more recent erosion and deposition. Bedrock geology refers to the much older, solid rock layers that lie beneath Quaternary sediments. Figure 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate the time span for each of these geologic time periods.

Figure 1.1: Geologic Time Scale



Source: Dr. Andrew MacRae, The University of Calgary, Dept. of Geology and Geophysics, 1996.

Figure 1.2: Geologic Eras

CENOZOIC ERA (Age of Recent Life)	Quaternary Period	The several geologic eras were originally named Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and Quaternary. The first two names are no longer used. Tertiary and Quaternary have been retained but used as period designations.
	Tertiary Period	
MESOZOIC ERA (Age of Medieval Life)	Cretaceous Period	Derived from Latin word for chalk (creta) and first applied to extensive deposits that form white cliffs along the English Channel.
	Jurassic Period	Named for the Jura Mountains, located between France and Switzerland, where rocks of this age were first studied.
	Triassic Period	Taken from the word "trias" in recognition of the threefold character of these rocks in Europe.
PALEOZOIC ERA (Age of Ancient Life)	Permian Period	Named after the province of Perm, U.S.S.R., where these rocks were first studied.
	Pennsylvanian Period	Named for the State of Pennsylvania where these rocks have produced much coal.
	Mississippian Period	Named for the Mississippi River Valley where these rocks are well exposed.
	Devonian Period	Named after Devonshire, England, where these rocks were first studied.
	Silurian Period	Named after Celtic tribes, the Silures and the Ordovices, that lived in Wales during the Roman Conquest.
	Ordovician Period	
	Cambrian Period	Taken from the Roman name for Wales (Cambria) where rocks containing the earliest evidence of complex forms of life were first studied.
PRECAMBRIAN		The time between the birth of the planet and the appearance of complex forms of life. More than 80 percent of the Earth's estimated 4-1/2 billion years falls within this era.

Source: USGS, *Geologic Time*, 1997.

Bedrock Geology

The bedrock units, which underlie Sheboygan County, range in age from Precambrian at depth, to Silurian at the surface. The oldest are impermeable crystalline rock of Precambrian age at depths that average more than 1,500 feet below the land surface.

Silurian dolomite, often referred to as Niagara, is the uppermost bedrock in Sheboygan County and reaches thicknesses up to 580 feet. Rocks underlying the Niagara dolomite are not visible in the County. Below the Niagara dolomite is a shale formation known as Maquoketa. It reaches a maximum thickness of 450 feet. The Maquoketa Shale overlies a dolomite formation, termed Platteville-Galena, which is approximately 500 feet in thickness. This rock formation, in turn, overlies Cambrian sandstones, which are 450 feet thick. All of these sedimentary rock formations overlie Precambrian igneous rocks. Map 1.1 in Appendix A shows the bedrock geology of Sheboygan County.

Quaternary Geology

The last glacial ice of Quaternary glaciation, which left the planning area approximately 10,000 years ago, modified the bedrock surface by scouring highlands and depositing material in lowlands created by pre-glacial erosion. Four types of Quaternary deposits are recognized within the region, including till, glaciofluvial sediments, shoreline deposits and organic deposits.

Till or unstratified drift is a mixture of unsorted, angular- to round-shaped sediments ranging in size from clay to boulders. Tills are ice-contact deposits originating directly from glacial ice.

Unlike till, glaciofluvial sediments are sorted by particle size that delineates the stratification. Glaciofluvial sediments were deposited in a fluvioglacial environment involving glacial meltwater flow. Each individual layer of glaciofluvial sediments are characterized by a given grain size, ranging from pebbles and cobbles to sand or finer.

Ground and end moraines are two types of topographic landforms found in the region that consist primarily of till. A ground moraine is an irregular surface of till deposited by a receding glacier. The steeper slope points in the direction from which the glacier advanced. An end moraine is an accumulation of earth, stones, and other debris deposited at a glacier's end stage.

At least one type of topographic landform consisting of glaciofluvial sediments occurs in some areas of the planning area. This type of topographic feature is an outwash plain, which is an apron of well sorted, stratified sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater. Glaciofluvial deposits, which contained large ice blocks that eventually melted, were pitted with depressions known as kettles. Glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel surround many drumlins; but these are often covered with a thin silt cap. Map 1.2 in Appendix A shows the Pleistocene Geology of Sheboygan County.

The most prominent ancient shoreline in the area is that of the Nipissing Great Lakes phase, which usually occurs at an elevation of 600-605 feet above sea level. The highest ancient shoreline in the area is that of the Algonquin phase, which occurs at elevations between 620 and 658 feet above sea level.

SOILS

Soil is composed of varying proportions of sand, gravel, silt, clay, and organic material. The composition of a soil affects the specific properties of that soil. These properties must be evaluated prior to any development.

General Soils Description

The general characteristics of soils are largely the result of various glacial depositional processes. Outwash soils were formed from glacial deposits that were derived from local bedrock formations. Organic soils developed under a forest cover consisting mainly of conifers and hardwoods in the north, in a cool and relatively moist climate. Sandy soils were formed from parent materials derived from sandstone bedrock pulverized by glacial ice.

Soils, in part, determine how much rainfall or snowmelt directly flows into the rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and how much infiltrates the ground. Water that infiltrates the ground replenishes soil moisture and recharges the groundwater system. Soils are grouped into general soil associations that have similar patterns of relief and drainage. These associations typically consist of one or more major soils and some minor soils. The general soil types can be divided into three broad categories:

areas dominated by soils formed in glacial till; areas dominated by soils formed in glacial outwash and till; and areas dominated by organic soils.

The soils in Sheboygan County are diverse ranging from sandy loam to loam or shallow silt loam, and from poorly drained to well drained. In some areas, lacustrine sands are found overlying clays or bedrock within only a few feet of the surface. Poorly drained sands are common in the lake plain or in depressions between dunes and beach ridges. Important soils in the County include clays, loams, sands, and gravels. Map 1.3 in Appendix A shows the general soils in Sheboygan County. The dominant associations found in Sheboygan County include the Boots, Casco, Oakville, Theresa, Kewaunee, and Hochheim soils.

The Boots series soils are nearly level, poorly drained soils that were formed in herbaceous organic matter greater than 51 inches thick. These soils are typically found in depressions of old glacial lake areas. The native vegetation of these soils included ground cover of marsh grasses, sedges, and cattails and trees included tamarack, white cedar, and alders. The organic layer of these soils is very thick, measuring 60 inches or greater, with the top 14 inches typically black muck. Permeability of these soils is moderately rapid and available water capacity is very high; natural fertility is very low. The root zone of these soils is limited by the water table, which is frequently at or near the surface in areas that have not been drained by artificial means.

The Casco soils are found in nearly level to very steep areas. Casco soils are well drained and are underlain by stratified sand and gravel outwash. These soils are typically found on outwash plains, stream terraces, and the convex side of slopes of glacial moraines. Areas containing Casco soils have complex slopes. Native vegetation on these soils consisted mainly of oak and hickory trees. Permeability of these soils is moderate until approximately 17-inches below the surface where permeability becomes rapid. Available water capacity is low in Casco soils. Organic-matter content is moderate and natural fertility is low. The root zone of vegetation is limited by underlying sand and gravel. Areas where slopes are not too steep typically support corn, small grain, legumes, and other crops commonly grown in Sheboygan County.

Oakville soils are found along the coast of Lake Michigan, typically in the areas south of the City of Sheboygan. These are very well drained soils located on nearly level to sloping areas of old glacial lake plains, old beach ridges, and stabilized sand dunes. The native vegetation consisted of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. The surface layer of the Oakville soils is dark brown, loamy fine sand approximately 8 inches thick. Permeability of these soils is very rapid and available water capacity as well as organic-matter content and natural fertility are very low. Most of the acreage consisting of these soils is used for woodlands. Some areas are used for pasturing and crops.

Theresa soils are nearly level to sloping; well-drained soils that are underlain by gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loam glacial till and are typically found on glacial till plains. The native vegetation in the area of these soils included deciduous forest mainly of maple, oak, basswood, beach, and hickory trees. Permeability of these soils is moderate and available water capacity is high. Organic-matter content and fertility is moderate. The majority of acreage consisting of these soils is used for crops. Some of the acreage is used for pasture and woodlands in areas where slopes are steeper.

Kewaunee soils are found on nearly level to moderately steep slopes, are well drained and moderately well drained often formed in silty clay loam glacial till. These soils are found on glacial

till plains. The native vegetation on these soils was forest consisting mainly of oak, maple, beech, basswood, and white pine. Permeability of Kewaunee soils is moderately slow and available water capacity is moderate. The organic-matter content of these soils is moderately low and natural fertility is medium. Areas with these soils typically are used for crops and pasture, but frequently remain woodlands.

Hochheim soils are found on nearly level to steep slopes, are well drained and underlain by gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loam glacial till. These soils are found on glacial till plains and on the sides and tops of drumlins that were formed during the last glaciation process. Permeability and available water capacity are moderate and organic matter content is moderately low; natural fertility is medium. Areas with these soils on slopes less than 15% are typically used for crops; in areas where slopes are steeper are frequently used for pasture and woodlands.

TOPOGRAPHY

The attractiveness of Sheboygan County is due, in part, to a variety of topographic features. The general topography of the County area is characterized by a gently rolling landscape broken by areas of steep slope along various river valleys. Map 1.4 in Appendix A shows the areas with steep slopes in Sheboygan County.

Landforms in the county are glacial in origin, including drumlins, esker-like ridges, and wetlands.

COASTAL RESOURCES

The Great Lakes were formed during the Wisconsin Glaciation that occurred approximately 75,000-10,000 years before present (B.P.). The Laurentide Ice Sheet entered the Lake Michigan area approximately 26,000 years B.P. This ice sheet reached its maximum extent approximately 16,000 years B.P. During this time, the ice sheet carved its way across the northern portion of North America. When the ice receded, runoff from the melting glacier was captured in the basins that were formed by the gouging ice of the glacier thereby forming the Great Lakes.

Lake Michigan is the second largest Great Lake when measured by volume. Lake Michigan is 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, 925 feet at its maximum depth, with an average depth of 279 feet and consists of approximately 1,660 miles of mostly sand and pebble beaches.

The Lake Michigan basin is the area of land where rivers and streams all drain into Lake Michigan. The lake Michigan drainage basins covers more than 45,000 square miles and drains parts of four states including Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. In Sheboygan County, the Milwaukee River and Sheboygan River Basins make up the majority of the land area within the County and both drain into Lake Michigan.

Lake Michigan has unique conditions that can support a wide variety of species, including plants and animals that are not found anywhere else in the world. The sand dunes, coastal marshes, tallgrass prairies, savannas, forests, and fens provide essential habitat for numerous wildlife. Agricultural and industrial products such as iron ore, coal, limestone, metals, petroleum, coke, and chemicals are derived from the resources within the Lake Michigan Basin. The lake area serves the commercial and sport fishing industries. Lake Michigan provides a source of fresh drinking water, cooling water for industries, and water for agricultural practices in the region. Finally, the lake provides a scenic setting for recreation activities such as camping, swimming, fishing, and bird watching.

THREATS TO LAKE MICHIGAN AND ITS COASTAL RESOURCES

The quality of Lake Michigan is a concern to many agencies and organizations that study its health. Pollutants, habitat loss, and shifts in species composition in the lake in the coastal areas are important factors that continue to contribute to the degradation of the quality of the Lake Michigan Ecosystem. Even though reductions have been made in pollutant levels over the past 20 years, data continue to show toxic pollutants continue to create negative impacts on the physical and biological elements of the ecosystem.

In 1972, the United States and Canada signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) that was subsequently renewed in 1978. This agreement expressed the commitment of both countries to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. The Agreement was amended in 1987 and aimed at strengthening the programs, practices, and technology that were described in the 1978 renewal; the amended agreement increased accountability for implementing these programs and practices and set specific timetables for these activities.

The GLWAQ creates the International Joint Commission. The Commission monitors and assesses progress under the Agreement and advises Governments on matters related to the quality of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes system. The Agreement also calls upon the Commission to assist the Governments with joint programs under the Agreement, and provides for two binational boards -- the Great Lakes Water Quality Board and the Great Lakes Science Advisory Board -- to advise the Commission.

One outcome of the GLWQA was the development of the Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) that addresses 14 warning signs of an impaired ecosystem. These warning signs or symptoms are:

- Restrictions on fish and wildlife consumption.
- Tainted fish and wildlife flavor.
- Degradation of fish and wildlife populations.
- Fish tumors or other deformities.
- Bird or animal deformities or reproduction problems.
- Eutrophication or undesirable algae.
- Restrictions on drinking water consumption or taste or odor problems.
- Beach closings.
- Additional costs to agriculture or industry as a direct result of issues with the ecosystem.
- Loss of fish and wildlife habitat.

In 1994 the United States and Canada held a State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC) to discuss quality issues with the Great Lakes. The findings for Lake Michigan from this conference include:

- Environmental quality within the basin generally is best in the north and deteriorates in the south.
- The sea lamprey has eliminated all stocks of native Lake trout, and has severely reduced whitefish and other aquatic populations.
- The sport fishery remains productive.

- Habitat loss, particularly wetland areas, is widespread throughout the Lake Michigan Basin, most profoundly in the southern areas of the Lake.
- Bioaccumulative, persistent toxic substance levels in fish are among the highest in the Great Lakes Basin, which has resulted in multiple fish advisories.

Pollutants

To accomplish the goals of the LaMP, a Critical Pollutants Work Group was formed which consisted of technical staff from the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Geological Survey, and experts from the four states adjacent to Lake Michigan. Together, this group developed a process for listing and delisting substances as pollutants of concern and identified pollutants that were currently impacting Lake Michigan. The group categorized pollutants of concern into three levels based on the degree of association with known impairments in the Lake, their distribution and frequency of occurrence.

Critical pollutants are the most harmful to the ecosystem and programs to mitigate their persistence in the environment are a top priority. Pollutants in the category impair beneficial uses due to their presence in open lake waters, their ability to cause or contribute to failures to meet objectives set by the GLWQA, or their ability to bioaccumulate. Critical pollutants for Lake Michigan identified by the Work Group are:

- Total PCBs
- Chlordane
- Dioxin
- Mercury
- Dieldrin
- DDT/DDD/DDE
- Furans

Substances identified as “Pollutants of Concern” are those that cause or contribute to use impairments on a local or regional basis, or for which there is evidence that loads to, or ambient concentrations in, the Lake Michigan Basin are increasing. Pollutants of Concern for Lake Michigan identified by the Work Group are:

- Hexachlorobenzene
- Toxaphene
- Cadmium
- Copper
- Arsenic
- PAHs
- Chromium
- Zinc
- Cyanide

The Work Group identified one last group of substances that need to be controlled as “Emerging Pollutants”. These pollutants are toxic substances that do not knowingly contribute to impairments of Lake Michigan at the present time, however are showing increasing loadings or concentrations within the Lake. These pollutants are:

- Atrazine
- PCB substitute compounds
- Selenium

Based on the recommendations of the Work Group, the LaMP will be focusing on addressing these pollutants according to their priority level.

Area of Concern

Another component of the GLWQA is an agreement to develop remedial action plans (RAPs) for the 43 Areas of Concern identified by the International Joint Commission. The Sheboygan River encompasses the lower Sheboygan River downstream from the Sheboygan Falls Dam, including the entire harbor and nearshore waters of Lake Michigan. The Sheboygan River Area of Concern (AOC) serves as a settling area for pollutants transported from three watersheds- the Sheboygan River, Mullet River, and Onion River. Pollutants of concern in the Sheboygan AOC are:

- Suspended Solids
- Fecal Coliform Bacteria
- Phosphorus
- Nitrogen
- PCBs
- PAHs
- Heavy Metals

Other criteria contributing to designation as an Area of Concern are Beneficial Use Impairments. Eight of the Fourteen Beneficial Use Impairments (previously mentioned) have been identified for the Sheboygan Area of Concern. These Use Impairments are:

- **Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Populations:** The lower Sheboygan River currently supports a diverse fish population. Recent surveys show smallmouth bass are abundant in the Sheboygan River system. Populations of trout and salmon are dependent on stocking. However, bioaccumulating contaminants in the food chain and sedimentation are negatively affecting the fish populations and their forage base.

Populations of mink are well below what normally would be expected for the habitat available. Small mammal trapping in 1993 resulted in no mink found in the AOC. Occasional mink are seen in this area, however they are suspected to be transient individuals that probably are not breeding in the area.

- **Fish Tumors or Other Deformities:** Fish health assessments were conducted by WDNR on white suckers in the AOC in 1994. This research concluded that white suckers residing in the lower Sheboygan River were exposed to and absorbed significant amounts of PCBs and PAH, and exhibited biochemical, histological and hematological alterations, suggesting impaired fish condition.
- **Bird or Animal Deformities or Reproductive Problems:** Reproductive problems are suspected with mink because of their low population levels in relationship to available high quality habitat. A study that examined four species of birds collected along the Sheboygan River concluded that reproductive impairments were suspected because of the PCB tissue concentrations found.
- **Degradation of Benthos (organisms that live on or in the bottom of a body of water):** Benthic surveys on the Sheboygan River identified the AOC as having degraded populations.

The community shows low species diversity and is dominated by pollution tolerant species compared to reference conditions.

- **Restrictions on Dredging Activities:** Dredging in the lower Sheboygan River and Inner Harbor has not been conducted since 1969 because of contaminated sediment disposal concerns. The sediments are contaminated with high concentrations of PCBs, PAHs and heavy metals. Some deposits are considered heavy pollution according to U.S. EPA guidelines and WDNR draft sediment criteria.
- **Eutrophication [the process by which a body of water becomes enriched in dissolved nutrients (as phosphates) that stimulate the growth of aquatic plant life usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen] or Undesirable Algae:** Nutrient concentrations in the lower Sheboygan River and Harbor routinely exceed water quality criteria. Blooms of nuisance algae are often seen in summer months. The major cause of eutrophication is nonpoint source pollution from developing urban areas and upstream agricultural areas.
- **Degradation of Phytoplankton & Zooplankton Populations:** The species found in the AOC are indicative of disturbed conditions. The periphyton [organisms (as some algae) that live attached to underwater surfaces] community downstream of the Village of Kohler is highly productive. The community shifts toward greater tolerance of high nutrient conditions. Biomass and density in the AOC are the highest found in the Sheboygan River. High concentrations of nutrients from point and nonpoint sources are considered responsible.
- **Loss of Fish & Wildlife Habitat:** Although historic loss of habitat has occurred through development, the quality of wildlife habitat along the river is good considering its proximity to urban areas. Ongoing loss of instream habitat for fish and wildlife is occurring through sedimentation from streambank, farmland and construction site erosion. Dams on the river also contribute to degraded habitat in several ways. They alter river flow, increase water temperature, cause the loss of important riffle areas, inhibit fish migration and cause sediment build up which buries much of the fish cover and invertebrate habitat.

The GLWQA required Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for all Areas of Concern. The RAP process is conducted in three phases. Stage I identifies and assesses use impairments in the AOC, and identifies sources of stress from all sources, Stage II identifies proposed remedial action methods for implementation, and Stage III documents progress on implementation.

In 1994, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources with the assistance of other local stakeholders outlined activities targeted for implementation and progress toward development of a comprehensive strategy for restoring water quality, fisheries, recreational uses and other benefits of the Sheboygan River Basin. The 1994 RAP was published in October 1995 and distributed for review at 51 libraries statewide, including the Mead Public Library in Sheboygan and the Memorial Library in Sheboygan Falls. Three work groups (Water quality, Biota and Information and Education) were formed to recommend remedial actions for Stage Two RAP development.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Stage One RAP was completed in 1989 following a two-year cooperative effort of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), other agencies,

researchers and the citizens of the Sheboygan are. All of these groups worked together to identify management goals for the river and harbor for the year 2000 and specific management strategies to control existing sources of pollution, abate environmental contamination and restore beneficial uses. The RAP goals and objectives describe the "desired future state" of the Sheboygan River ecosystem. The Sheboygan County Water Quality Task Force served as the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) for Stage One development. The CAC included representatives from industry, government, fishing and conservation groups and others, and was instrumental in facilitating information exchange between environmental agencies and the public. An intergovernmental Technical Advisory Committee was utilized for review purposes.

To-date progress has been made in implementing the RAP and developing additional recommendations for restoring beneficial uses. Following a Remedial Investigation and Enhanced Screening, an emergency removal of PCB contaminated sediments in the upper portion of the Sheboygan River was completed in 1991. A total of 4,100 m³ of PCB-contaminated sediments were removed. Sediment was deposited in two Confined Disposal Facilities (one temporary and the other an experimental Confined Disposal Facility at Tecumseh Products Company) and other selected deposits were armored in five areas near Rochester Park. The remaining sediments were to be dealt with in a later action. The US EPA has conducted a feasibility study for further cleanup options in the area.

In 1992, monitoring of soil and groundwater for total PAHs, cyanide, arsenic and nickel at the Coal Gastification Plant site began in spring of 1992. This site is located on the far-south side of the City of Sheboygan on the shores of Lake Michigan. Results of these investigations showed that were exceedances for these substances higher than state enforcement standards.

In 1991, a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study was completed at the Kohler Company landfill Superfund site. In 1992, a Record of Decision for landfill closure was issued. And, in 1996, a Record of Decision for groundwater was issued for the site.

These activities are contributing to successful achievement of alleviating the beneficial use impairments. However, to improve the quality of the Sheboygan River Basin ecosystem and achieve the "desired future state" will require a long-term commitment from all levels of government, as well as local interest groups and citizens. Successful implementation of the RAP will require the cooperation of all stakeholders and a willingness of the Basin's citizens to voluntarily change the way they conduct their everyday lives.

Erosion

Coastal erosion occurs throughout all of the Great Lakes and is a concern because of the potential for property loss and damage, loss of infrastructure, public health and safety issues, water quality degradation, and loss of habitat. Coastal erosion is characterized by the landward retreat of the shoreline or the bluff edge and includes the narrowing loss of beaches, dunes, coastal barriers, and associated wetlands and lakebed down cutting in the nearshore area. Coastal erosion rates in Sheboygan County range from 0.20 to .49 meters per year (8-20 inches per year).

There are three types of erosion processes that typically effect coastal areas. These include wave attack, mass wasting, or surface water. Wave attack (or toe erosion) degrades bluff and beach areas through the constant motion of the water. Waves are generated by wind and storms. The impact of

wave action is a function of the climate and is dictated by wave direction, magnitude, and frequency. Waves remove material from the base of the bluff areas, making them unstable. As the bluffs are eroded by wave action, sediment is transported along the shore creating, or destroying, beaches and dunes.

Mass wasting occurs as soil creep, debris flows, or slides and slumps or some other process that will transport materials down a slope; these processes are driven by gravity and frequently occur on steep, unstable slopes. Depending upon whether or not the materials are consolidated or unconsolidated, the rates and types of bluff failure will be different. Groundwater is often a major contributing factor to the mass wasting process.

Frequently, wave attack on a shoreline will lead to a mass-wasting event. As time proceeds, the process begins again and eventually a major mass-wasting event occurs again.

Surface water including that from precipitation and groundwater as well as septic tanks (climate driven) and lawn sprinklers (human driven) washes material away. Sheet and rill erosion often occur on unvegetated slopes. Ravine and gully erosion can also undermine a bluff or dune area. The freeze/thaw cycle also contributes to failures of bluff areas.

The erosion rate in a coastal area is dependent upon the width and elevation of a beach area, the available sediment supply, the slope of the coastline, shoreland protection (natural and artificial), climate, such as storms, precipitation, surface water, groundwater, and lake levels, and vegetation. Other impacts to shoreland areas of the Great Lakes include lakebed down cutting and beach alterations such as barriers including piers and improperly installed erosion protection structures.

Two “regions”, the bluff areas north of the City of Sheboygan and the dune areas South of the City of Sheboygan characterize the coastal landscape of Sheboygan County. The bluffs north of the City of Sheboygan average approximately 50-feet in height. This area is composed of cohesive glacial till, lacustrine clays, unconsolidated clays, silts, sands, and outwash deposits. The soils in this area tend to become easily saturated by high groundwater levels. This soil saturation is a major contributor to bluff erosion along the coast in this area. Upon saturation the soils become heavy, weakening the structure of the bluff. Coupled with the dynamic wave action of Lake Michigan at the base of the bluff area, bluff erosion and slumping is an ongoing hazard that must be continually mitigated through shoreline regulation and erosion control projects.

The areas south of the City of Sheboygan are made up of a ridge and swale complex with numerous pockets of coastal wetlands gaining protection from Lake Michigan by a series of dune areas. Quartz sand beaches and dunes are underlain by cohesive clays (glacial till) or bedrock. This area is subjected to impacts from development due to the high value of real estate along the shores of Lake Michigan. Perhaps one of the greatest potential impacts to the quality of Lake Michigan and the dune areas is the placement of septic systems in coastal dunes. Frequently the dune area is sited as the only suitable area for a septic system. Currently, state law does not prohibit placement of septic systems in these areas, nor are County’s allowed to restrict placement in these areas.

The US Army Corps of Engineers and the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program have recently completed a comprehensive analysis of erosion along the coastal areas of the Great Lakes. Through a modeling process, the Corps of Engineers calculated potential coastal erosion rates and future

hazard areas that may impact the resource and the human population. As information from this study become available, it will be used as the basis for future programs and policies related to land use regulation in the bluff area.

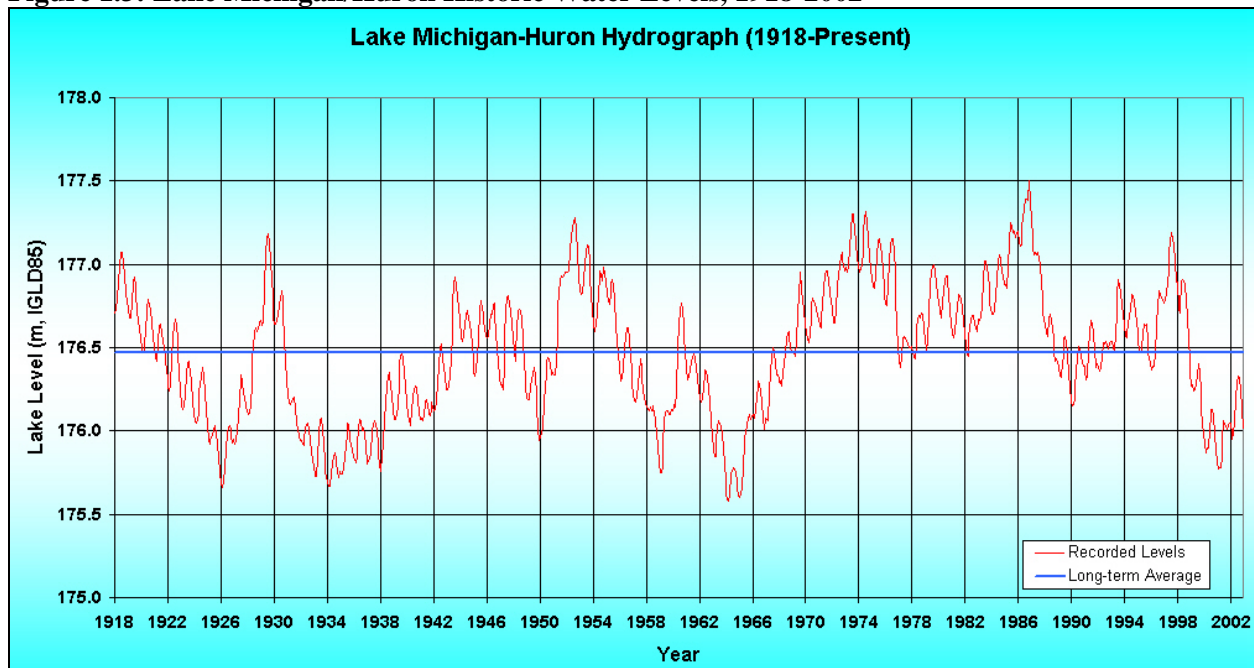
WATER LEVELS

The last several years have seen a dramatic drop in the water levels of Lake Michigan. The drop in water levels has had a significant effect on the use of the bay and rivers feeding to it. With lower water levels, more of the shoreline is exposed and wet areas become dry. In December 1999, the water level of lakes Michigan and Huron continued to decline, passing the Low Water Datum elevation of 577.5 feet above the International Great Lakes Datum of 1985.

According to the US Army Corps of Engineers (Detroit District), evaporation is blamed for much of the drop in lake levels over the past few years. Warmer-than-average water temperatures have occurred in the past few summers, causing greater than average evaporation of lake water when the cold winds of fall arrive. Brisk, dry, cold winds blowing over exposed warmer waters hasten evaporation and lowers water levels. According to the Corps, lakes Michigan and Huron lose about 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of water a week to evaporation in October. If an unusually cold air mass settles over a much warmer lake, the same amount of evaporation, or more, may occur in just a few days. Since lakes Michigan and Huron rise and fall together, a drop of one inch in water level is a loss of about 784 billion gallons of water to the atmosphere. In some Great Lakes harbors and inter-connecting channels during times of low lakes levels, cargo-loading ships are vulnerable to being set down on the bottom of there is a temporary drop in water level caused by an atmospheric pressure change, or a shift in wind direction to strong winds blowing offshore.

On June 6, 2003, the water level was nine inches below the chart datum of 577.5 feet (IGLD 1985). This level is 24 inches below the long-term average lake level for the date, but still slightly more than eight inches above the lowest average water level of this century; a record set in 1964. On average, the minimum seasonal water level of these lakes occurs in February.

Figure 1.3: Lake Michigan/Huron Historic Water Levels, 1918-2002



Source: US Army Corps of Engineers, 2003.

Large declines in lake levels can create large-scale economic concern for the commercial users of the water system. Shipping companies and hydroelectric power companies can suffer economic repercussions, and harbors and marinas are adversely affected. Increased costs and impacts of dredging are an additional concern with low water levels.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATERSHEDS

A watershed can be defined as an interconnected area of land draining from surrounding ridge tops to a common point such as a lake or stream confluence with a neighboring watershed. All lands and waterways contribute drainage to one watershed or another. Each watershed is comprised of one main-stem of a river. A river basin is made up of a number of watersheds that drain into one larger river. The majority of Sheboygan County lies within the Sheboygan or Milwaukee River Basins.

Sheboygan County encompasses some of the most scenic and critical watersheds within Wisconsin. All the watersheds in Sheboygan County drain into the Lake Michigan Watershed either through major rivers or direct drainage to the lake. These watersheds have been classified as either Priority or Non-Priority watersheds for water quality purposes by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Sheboygan River Watershed has been designated as a Great Lakes Area of Concern by the International Joint Commission. These areas have had Remedial Action Plans completed to address contamination concerns. Map 1.5 in Appendix A shows the watersheds in Sheboygan County.

Priority Watersheds

The Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program (NPS Program) was created in 1978 by the state legislature. This program selected priority watersheds based on numerous factors including, but not limited to: unique species, potential to respond positively to nonpoint source controls and sensitivity to phosphorus loading. The program has provided financial and technical assistance to landowners and local governments to reduce nonpoint source pollution. Four watersheds within Sheboygan County have been designated as Priority Watersheds through this program.

North, East and West Branch Milwaukee River Priority Watershed was designated in 1984. The Milwaukee River North Watershed is located in portions of Sheboygan, Ozaukee and Washington counties and has a drainage area of 150 square miles. Land cover is primarily rural with agriculture dominant. Sources of nonpoint pollutants included runoff from animal waste, sedimentation from crop fields, urban construction sites, stream bank erosion, and manure.

The Milwaukee River East-West watershed covers 266 square miles and is located in portions of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington counties. Land cover is primarily rural with agriculture dominating. Sources of nonpoint pollutants included wetland drainage, urban runoff and agricultural runoff contributing nutrients and sediment.

Onion River Priority Watershed was designated in 1980. The Onion River Watershed was one of the first watersheds targeted under the Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. The watershed covers about 100 square miles and has 124.2 miles of streams. It flows southerly for about half its length before turning northward, entering the Sheboygan River in the city of Sheboygan Falls.

Belgium Creek is the only major tributary to the Onion River. Land use in the watershed is primarily agricultural. The entire Village of Waldo, most of the Village of Belgium, and small portions of the Village of Cedar Grove, and the City of Sheboygan Falls comprise the urban areas of the watershed. Sources of nonpoint pollutants included sedimentation, agricultural and urban runoff, pasturing practices, and stream bank erosion.

Pigeon River Priority Watershed was designated in 1995. The Pigeon River is a 30-mile long tributary of Lake Michigan that lies within the Sheboygan River Basin. It forms at the confluence of the Pigeon and Meeme River Branches near the Sheboygan-Mantitowoc County line. Sources of nonpoint pollutants include sedimentation, stream bank erosion, construction and feedlot runoff.

Sheboygan River Priority Watershed was designated in 1985. The Sheboygan River originates in east-central Wisconsin and drains an area of land situated between Lake Winnebago and Lake Michigan. The watershed is a sub-basin of the larger Sheboygan River drainage basin that includes: the Sheboygan River, the Pigeon River, Mullet River, Onion River, Black River, and direct tributaries to Lake Michigan. The Sheboygan River Watershed drains approximately 245 square miles. The watershed lies in portions of four counties: Sheboygan, having the largest contributing drainage area with 52 percent of the watershed (127 square miles); Fond du Lac, containing 30 percent of the watershed (74 square miles); Calumet, 7 percent (17 square miles); and Manitowoc, making up 11 percent of the watershed (27 square miles). The majority of the population living in the watershed resides in incorporated areas, primarily concentrated in the metropolitan area of Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, Kiel, and the village of Kohler. Land uses in the watershed are primarily rural. Most of the land is used for agricultural purposes, with milk production and dairy products being the predominant industry in all four counties. Sources of rural nonpoint pollutants most commonly found in this watershed include sediment from crop and stream bank erosion, polluted runoff from barnyards and feedlots, and runoff from winter-spread with livestock manure. Sources of urban nonpoint pollutants include construction sites, freeways, industrial areas, commercial areas, and residential areas.

The Sheboygan River Watershed is the most studied watershed in the Sheboygan River Basin. Many researchers have conducted studies to determine the effects of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) uptake in fish and wildlife in the lower 14 miles of the Sheboygan River. This section of the river is listed as a Federal Superfund site. The U.S. EPA and others are currently evaluating clean up alternatives for this site.

NON-PRIORITY WATERSHEDS

Black River Watershed is located entirely within Sheboygan County and contains the 11.4-mile Black River. It is characterized primarily as natural lowlands with adjacent agricultural areas. Sources of rural and urban nonpoint source pollutants include channel modification, construction site erosion, and increased imperviousness contributes to flashy flows, increased nutrients, bacteria, and sedimentation.

Mullet River Watershed is about 98 square miles and it originates at the outlet of Mullet Lake in Fond du Lac County, running northeast into Sheboygan County. The river then runs east and drains into the Sheboygan River near Sheboygan Falls. Land use in the Mullet River watershed is primarily

agricultural. Sources of rural and urban nonpoint pollutants include runoff from barnyards, eroding agricultural lands, and stream bank erosion.

Sauk and Sucker Creeks Watershed includes a small portion of Sheboygan County, but is predominately in Ozaukee County. Sauk and Sucker Creeks flow southward entering into Lake Michigan in and near Port Washington. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the Sauk and Sucker Creek Watershed; however, it is an urbanizing watershed. Sources of nonpoint pollutants include erosion from construction sites, run off from impervious surfaces, agricultural runoff, stream bank erosion, and sedimentation.

GROUNDWATER

Sheboygan County's groundwater reserves are being held in two principal aquifers: the eastern dolomite aquifer, and the sandstone and dolomite aquifer.

The Eastern Dolomite Aquifer occurs from Door County to the Wisconsin Illinois border. It consists of Niagara dolomite underlain by Maquoketa shale. In areas where fractured dolomite bedrock occurs at or near the land surface, the groundwater in shallow portions of the western dolomite aquifer can easily become contaminated.

The Sandstone and Dolomite Aquifer consists of layers of sandstone and dolomite bedrock that vary greatly in their water-yielding properties. In eastern Wisconsin, this aquifer lies below the eastern dolomite aquifer and the Maquoketa shale layer. These rock types dip slightly to the east, south, and west, away from north central Wisconsin, becoming much thicker and extending to greater depths below the land surface in the southern part of the state. In eastern Wisconsin, most users of substantial quantities of groundwater tap this deep aquifer to obtain a sufficient amount of water.

In Wisconsin, the primary sources of groundwater contamination are agricultural activities, municipal landfills, leaky underground storage tanks, abandoned hazardous waste sites, and hazardous/toxic spills. Septic tanks and land application of wastewater are also sources for possible contamination. The most common groundwater contaminant is nitrate-nitrogen, which comes from fertilizers, animal waste storage sites and feedlots, municipal and industrial wastewater and sludge disposal, refuse disposal areas, and leaking septic systems.

SURFACE WATERS

There are numerous lakes and rivers in Sheboygan County. The most significant surface water feature is Lake Michigan. Map 1.6 in Appendix A shows the surface water features in Sheboygan County.

Lakes (Map 1.6)

- **Lake Michigan:** Lake Michigan borders on the eastern edge of Sheboygan County. Bottom type consists mainly of bedrock on exposed shores, and sand within the bays and shallow shores. Coho & Chinook salmon, lake trout, northern pike, and yellow perch are the dominant sport fishes, with the occasional smallmouth bass, walleye and rainbow trout. Most sport fishing occurs in the bays. Lake trout numbers are expected to increase with the better control of lampreys. Access of the larger pleasure crafts is restricted to harbor sites because of the rocky and shallow, sandy shores. This area of Lake Michigan averages slightly more than 400-foot deep waters within two miles of shore.

- Sheboygan Lake is a drainage lake located within the Broughton Sheboygan County Marsh. It covers more than 674 acres within the 14,000-acre marsh, but averages no more than 3 feet deep.
- (Big) Elkhart Lake in Sheboygan County has approximately 300 surface acres and a maximum depth of 119 feet. It is the largest kettle moraine in the county and the fourth deepest lake in the state. Increase in fertility is gradual and due mainly to septic tank seepage and some isolated surface water runoff from cropland and farm operations. The fishery of the lake includes walleye, panfish and smallmouth bass. Public access is provided.
- Crystal Lake is located in the town of Rhine near the Village of Elkhart Lake. The lake is 113 acres and is heavily used for fishing and boating.
- Little Elkhart Lake is adjacent to Big Elkhart Lake and is known for fishing. The size of motors allowed on the lake is limited. The lake covers 47 acres and has a maximum depth of 21 feet.
- Gerber Lake consists of two contiguous basins covering approximately 22 acres in the town of Rhine. The basins are spring-fed and are known for largemouth bass and bluegill fishing. No motorboats are allowed on the lake.
- Jetzers Lake is a small lake located in the town of Herman covering around 14 acres. The lake is spring-fed and has an outlet to the Pigeon River.
- Random Lake is the second largest lake in Sheboygan County with 213 acres in area. It is the first large lake north of Milwaukee and has a public fishing pier, boat landing and docking piers, public beach, picnic area and swimming at Lakeview Park.

Other Sheboygan County lakes in the southern part of the county include:

- Plymouth Mill Pond
- Lake Ellen
- Waldo Mill Pond
- Crooked Lake
- Lake Seven

Rivers, Streams and Creeks

Nichols Creek is the only stream or river to have been designated as outstanding resource water while Ben Nutt Creek is designated an exceptional resource waters by the state of Wisconsin. This designation under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 102 establishes water quality standards for different classes of surface waters in the state.

Sheboygan County is characterized by a number of major river systems that flow from west to east across the County. Major rivers in the County include:

- The *Mullet River* originates at the outlet of Mullet Lake in Fond du Lac County and runs generally east before joining the Sheboygan River in the City of Sheboygan Falls. The two named tributaries to the Mullet River are La Budde Creek and Jackson Creek. The watershed contains nearly 2 miles of Class I trout water, 10 miles of Class II trout water and nearly 35 miles of streams supporting a warm water sport fish community.

- The *Sheboygan River* originates in east-central Fond du Lac County and flows generally southeastward into the City of Sheboygan where it enters Lake Michigan. The major tributaries to the Sheboygan River are the Onion and Mullet Rivers. Other named warm water tributaries to the Sheboygan River are Otter and Weedens Creeks. Millhome, Schuett and Feldner's Creeks are trout streams located in the Sheboygan River Basin. There are also nine dams in the Watershed: Sheboygan Marsh, Kiel, Rockville, Millhome, Johnsonville, Sheboygan Falls, Waelderhaus, Riverbend and Mischo's. The Franklin dam was removed in 2001, restoring this river reach to a free-flowing condition. The positive change in flow, temperature, and oxygen levels will result in habitat suitable for game fish species such as smallmouth bass, northern pike, and rock bass.
- The *Onion River* flows southerly for about half its length before turning northward, entering the Sheboygan River in Rochester Park in the City of Sheboygan Falls. Belgium Creek is the only major tributary to the Onion River. There are two dams on the Onion River, which form the Waldo and Hingham impoundments.

Trout Streams

Since 1990, a category system has been used to manage a variety of fishing opportunities that anglers desire. Size and limits on the number of fish vary by category to match the productivity of the stream, the fishing pressure, and the local fishing community. Class I trout streams are high quality trout waters that have sufficient natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout, at or near the limits of the waterway. Class I streams tend to be small and may contain small or slow-growing trout, especially in the headwaters areas. Class 2 trout streams may have some natural, in-stream reproduction, but not enough to use all of the available food and habitat in the stream. As a result, stocking is required to maintain a strong sport-fishing population in these streams. Class 2 streams have a good survival rate and often produce some fish larger than average. In Sheboygan County there are 37 miles of trout streams, of which 8.9 miles are Class 1 and 28.1 miles are Class 2. Table 1 shows the trout streams in Sheboygan County.

Table 1: Trout Streams in Sheboygan County

STREAM	CLASS TYPE	FISH TYPE	MILES
Ben Nutt Creek- to Junction with Mill Creek	Class 2	Brown Trout	6.0
Glenbeulah Springs	Class 2	Brook Trout	0.5
Gooseville Creek- North branch and below junction to Milwaukee River	Class 1	Brown Trout	1.0
Gooseville Creek- South branch only	Class 2	Brook Trout, Brown Trout	0.9
Jackson Creek	Class 2	Brook Trout, Brown Trout	1.8
LaBudde Creek- Upstream from Badger Road	Class 1	Brook Trout	1.7
LaBudde Creek- Downstream from Badger Road to Mullet River	Class 2	Brook Trout	2.7
Melius Creek	Class 2	Brown Trout	3.3

STREAM	CLASS TYPE	FISH TYPE	MILES
Road	Class 2	Brown Trout	1.6
Mullet River from Glenbeulah Pond Dam to State Highway 67	Class 2	Brown Trout	2.0
Nichols Creek to State Highway 28 in Cascade	Class 1	Brook Trout, Brown Trout	3.8
Onion River to County Road N	Class 2	Brown Trout	4.0
Watercress Creek- All	Class 2	Brown Trout	3.3
Chambers Creek to County Road W	Class 2	Brook Trout	2.0
Schuett Creek- All	Class 1	Brown Trout	0.4

Shoreland Corridors

Shorelands are often viewed as valuable recreational and environmental resources both in urbanized and rural areas. As a result, the State of Wisconsin requires that counties adopt shoreline/floodplain-zoning ordinances to address the problems associated with development in floodplain areas. Development in shoreland areas is generally permitted, but specific design techniques must be considered. Development in these areas is strictly regulated and in some instances, is not permitted. For planning and regulatory purposes, the floodplain is normally defined as those areas, excluding the stream channel, that are subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Because of this chance of flooding, development in the floodplain should be discouraged, and the development of park and open space in these areas should be encouraged.

The authority to enact and enforce floodplain and other zoning provisions in counties is set forth in Chapter 59.97 of the Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115, 116, 117. This same authority is also vested to cities and villages in Chapter 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Floodplains

Floodplains are often viewed as valuable recreational and environmental resources. These areas provide for stormwater retention, groundwater recharge, and habitat for various kinds of wildlife unique to the water.

Development permitted to take place in these areas is susceptible to storm damage and can have an adverse effect on water quality and wildlife habitat. In addition, it can also result in increased development and maintenance costs such as providing flood proofing, repairing damage associated with flooding and high water, increased flood insurance premiums, extensive site preparation, and repairing water-related damage to roads, sewers, and water mains. Some communities have special ordinances for buildings within the floodplain for remodeling and expanding. New expansions may have to be compliant to the rules of floodplain construction.

As a result, the State of Wisconsin requires that counties, cities and villages adopt shoreland/floodplain-zoning ordinances to address the problems associated with development in floodplain areas. Development in shoreland areas is generally permitted, but specific design

techniques must be considered. Development in floodplain areas is strictly regulated and in some instances is not permitted. Map 1.7 in Appendix A shows the floodplain areas as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The original paper copy maps produced by FEMA were re-created in digital format for mapping purposes. An on-site review of the floodplain elevation is necessary to determine the most accurate location of the floodplain boundary.

WETLANDS

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, wetlands are areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophilic vegetation. Other common names for wetlands are swamps, bogs, or marshes. Wetlands serve as a valuable natural resource. They provide scenic open spaces in both urban and rural areas. Map 1.8 in Appendix A shows wetlands as mapped on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory.

Wetlands also act as natural pollution filters, makings many lakes and streams cleaner and drinking water safer. They act as groundwater discharge areas and retain floodwaters. Filling or draining of wetlands is costly, destroys the productive capacity of the ecosystem and can adversely affect surface water quality and drainage. Finally they provide valuable and irreplaceable habitat for many plants and animals.

Because of their importance, there are strict regulations regarding wetlands. Wisconsin Administrative Codes NR 115 and NR 117 fall under the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and mandate that shoreland wetlands be protected in both the rural and urban areas of the State. In the unincorporated areas, NR 115 provides the legislation to protect wetlands of five acres or more that are within the jurisdiction of county shoreland zoning ordinances. Wetlands not in the shoreland zone are protected from development by the federal government and the WDNR through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and NR 103, respectively. It should be noted that all wetlands, no matter how small, are subject to WDNR, and possibly federal regulations, if they meet the State definition.

Sheboygan Marsh

The *Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park & Wildlife Area* lies in northwestern Sheboygan County, just west and north of Elkhart Lake; it encompasses over half of the Towns of Russell and Greenbush (North). It includes about 14,000 acres of land and surface water; 8,166 acres are publicly owned, of which 7,414 acres are owned by Sheboygan County and 752 acres by the State of Wisconsin. The remainder is privately owned, some of which is publicly accessible. The Sheboygan River flows easterly through the Marsh. Map 1.9 shows the Sheboygan Marsh area.

The *Wildlife Area* is an ecologically diverse system comprised of expansive cedar and tamarack swamps, shrub marshes, lowland hardwoods, and large areas of marshes and open water. The Marsh is bisected by the Sheboygan River, which is impounded by a dam at the northeast corner of the property. The open waters and adjoining wetlands are a restored flowage of the Sheboygan River. *Sheboygan Marsh* lies in a 133 square mile watershed.

Sheboygan Marsh is particularly popular during the hunting and fishing seasons. Prime habitat exists for migratory waterfowl, small and big game animals, fish, furbearers, and various species of non-game animals. As such, it is especially attractive to hunters, fishers, and nature observers alike, for all seasons. The Marsh adjoins the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

A major County Park, located on approximately 30 acres at the northeast corner of the property at the site of the Sheboygan River dam, has been developed by Sheboygan County. This popular facility offers the following:

- Marsh Lodge (full service rustic restaurant and tavern)
- Broughton Lodge (multipurpose facility)
- State Wildlife Viewing Area
- 64 developed campsites
- Large picnic area with contemporary shelter
- Playground
- Canoe and boat rentals
- Launching ramps
- Fishing piers
- Public snowmobile trails (part of 199 mile county system)
- Large open areas

Management activities on Sheboygan Marsh are primarily directed at habitat improvements for migratory waterfowl, small and big game animals, fish, and development of facilities for other compatible outdoor recreational pursuits. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources professional staff, in accordance with a formal Management Agreement re-executed with Sheboygan County in 2002 following the adoption of the Marsh Management Plan, provides wildlife, fish, and forestry management.

Archaeological investigations have classified “Sheboygan Marsh” as an “archaeological treasure” of national significance; it remains a candidate for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Kiel Marsh

The Kiel Marsh Wildlife Area is located in north central Sheboygan County, north of the Sheboygan Marsh on the Sheboygan River in portions of the Town of Rhine and Town of Russell in Sheboygan County. Portions of the Kiel Marsh lie in southwest Manitowoc County. And southeast Calumet County. The property borders on the City of Kiel in Manitowoc County.

The Kiel Marsh was formed during the Ice Age. Early inhabitants of the area include the Fox, Sac, and Menominee Tribes of Native Americans. In 1963, the Conservation Commission approved the State acquisition of the property.

The Kiel Marsh consists of 822 acres of land. Future expansion, to include a total of 1072 acres of land, is the goal of the Department of Natural Resources. Carp, yellow perch, northern pike, black crappie, and bullhead species dominate the fish population in the Kiel Marsh. Species such as pumpkinseed, bluegill, and largemouth bass are less common and do not contribute significantly to the fishery. Muskrats, mink, and beaver are the principal fur-bearing mammals on the marsh. While wood duck is the most abundant waterfowl, the marsh also has sizable populations of mallard, blue-winged teal, Canada geese, black terns, sora rails, green herons, great blue herons, great horned owls, barred owls, marsh wrens, red-winged black birds, tree swallows, and a variety of other song birds and small mammals. Deer and ruffed grouse are common residents of the wooded and brush area; pheasants are found on the upland fringe. Ospreys, which are an endangered or threatened species,

successfully nest on the Sheboygan Marsh and hunt on the Kiel Marsh. Blandings turtles, another endangered or threatened species have been noted on the Sheboygan River in this area.

FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

Woodlands throughout Sheboygan County are comprised primarily of sugar maple, yellow birch, American beach, basswood, red oak and red pine, hemlock, sugar maple, paper birch, aspen and white cedar, and small stands of the northern hardwood species. Also seen in the County are balsam firs, white spruce, black spruce and tamarack. These woodlands provide an aesthetic and natural purpose, providing habitat to many animals. One state forest is located in the County. Maps 1.10 and 1.11 show the original vegetative cover and the wooded areas of Sheboygan County.

Kettle Moraine State Forest – Northern Unit

The northern unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest contains approximately 30,000 acres of forestlands. Outdoor recreation is an important use of this forest, however, it is also the largest block of contiguous forest in Wisconsin, east of the Baraboo range. The State Forest is important for sensitive wildlife in the area such as Neotropical migrants, several endangered and threatened species, and red-shouldered hawks.. Special interest areas include Dundee Mountain, the Henry S. Ruess Ice Age Visitor Center, Parnell Tower and Esker just to name a few. Spruce Lake Bog and Jersey Flats Prairie are also areas that are excellent for viewing wildlife. Wildlife species found throughout the forest include whitetail deer, turkeys, Cooper's hawks, red squirrels, meadowlarks, bluebirds and red-winged blackbirds.

MAJOR PARKS, RECREATION AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

Sheboygan County has a number of state and local trail facilities including the Old Plank Road Trail. A portion of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail heads south from the village of Glenbeulah. The following inventory provides a description of the state parks and the major county parks throughout the County.

State Parks

Kohler-Andrae State Park

Kohler-Andrae State Park is one of the last natural preserves along the Lake Michigan shore, and is open for everyone to explore and enjoy, such as campgrounds, picnic areas, a bath house, nature center, trails and roads. This 1,000-acre scenic spot on the shore of Lake Michigan offers a peaceful setting year round. There are campsites, approximately two miles of beach, a nature center and two nature trails.

Wade House State Historic Site

The Wade House State Historic Site, situated in Greenbush at the entrance of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, once served as an inn and stopping point for stage coaches traveling on the Fond du Lac-Sheboygan Plank Road. Guides in Civil War era costumes, and period furniture and furnishings give guests a firsthand glimpse of a time gone by. The Wesley Jung Carriage Museum, located on the grounds, holds one of the world's outstanding authentic collections of hand- and horse-drawn vehicles.

Other State Parks and Lands

Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery- Town of Scott
LaBudde Creek State Fishery Area- Town of Rhine
Nichols Creek State Wildlife Area- Town of Lyndon, Town of Mitchell
Rhine Center Bog- Town of Rhine
Schuett Creek State Fishery Area- Town of Rhine

Recreation Trails

Ice Age National Scenic Trail

One of only eight national scenic trails in the United States, the Ice Age Trail will eventually be a thousand-mile walking/hiking trail located in and unique to Wisconsin. About 600 miles of the Trail are now available for use. The route of the Trail approximates the last stopping point or terminal edge of the most recent continental glaciation. The Trail varies to include other features of the glacial landscape, portions of the "Driftless Area", and communities. Congress recognized the national significance of the Trail by designating it a National Scenic Trail (NST) in 1980. The State of Wisconsin designated the Trail a State Scenic Trail in 1987.

Old Plank Road Recreation Trail

This popular, 17-mile, trail accommodates bicyclists, runners, walkers, in-line skaters, horseback riders, moped users, Nordic skiers, and snowmobiles on 10 feet of asphalt and 8 feet of turf. The trail parallels State Highway 23 from Sheboygan, past Kohler, Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth, and onto historic Greenbush, linking with the Ice Age Trail in the northern unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Snowmobile Trails

Sheboygan County has 228 miles of State funded snowmobile trails. Fifteen area clubs maintain these trails throughout the county. Private land owners provide the majority of the land used for the public trail system.

County Parks

Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park

This 30 acre developed year round park includes the "Marsh Lodge" (full service restaurant and tavern), and "Broughton Lodge", a multi-purpose facility. The 64 fully developed campsites include showers, playground, picnic areas, canoe and boat rentals, launch ramp, and fishing piers. County snowmobile trails traverse the Marsh and connect with the Countywide 199 mile trail system. The Sheboygan Marsh Wildlife Area includes over 13,000 acres and attracts hunters, fishers, and wildlife/natural observers. Map 1.12 of Appendix A shows the extent of Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park.

Gerber Lakes Public Fish & Wildlife Area

Sheboygan County's newest public lands, this Fish & Wildlife Area is open to the public for multiple outdoor recreation uses. Map 1.13 of Appendix A shows the Gerber Lakes Public Fish and Wildlife Area. The Wildlife Area is located in Section 35, Town of Rhine, 3 miles east of Elkhart Lake and is open to public hunting and fishing during these seasons.

The property includes 3 lakes, 2 of which are among the most popular fishing and canoeing lakes in the area. Big Gerber Lake is 15 acres and has a maximum depth of 37 feet, Little Gerber Lake is 8

acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet, and Bullet Lake, which is approximately one acre in size. Big Gerber and Little Gerber Lake are connected by a short, navigable channel; both lakes have restrictions on motorized watercraft.

The land cover on the property is diverse, consisting of tillable uplands, deciduous trees (principally maple, beech, oak, ash, birch, and aspen), coniferous forest (principally pine, spruce, and tamarack), meadow, and wetland. The topography of the property ranges from rugged steep slopes greater than 25% on the western and southern portions of the property, and gently rolling along the areas adjacent to the lakes. The southern portion of the property is in the process of being restored to a native prairie. This restoration project should be complete following the planting of prairie vegetation in Spring 2005.

The lakes on this property are within the headwaters of the Otter Creek tributary. The lakes include one of the region's most productive warm water fisheries, with the principal species being largemouth bass, bluegill, and black crappie. Game and non-game animal species commonly found on the property include whitetail deer, red and grey fox, raccoon, skunk, cottontail rabbit, squirrels, various mice, voles, and moles, wild turkeys, herons, red tailed hawks, barred and great horned owls, migratory waterfowl (such as mallard, wood duck, greenwing and bluewing teal, Canada geese), songbirds, pheasant, and Hungarian partridge.

Other Parks and Environmental Areas

Ellwood H. May Environmental Park

This 120-acre public park is commonly known as Maywood. Maywood offers natural history, environmental programs and activities, community events, recreational outings, summer camps, field trips, self-guided walks, cross country skiing and hiking trails, wildlife viewing, and a meeting place for environmental groups. The park is a popular destination for school groups, families, and individuals who love nature and the outdoors.

Diverse habitats at Maywood provide a haven for wildlife throughout the restored prairie, Pigeon River corridor, spring-fed ponds, wetlands, and coniferous and deciduous forests. The Maple forest is tapped every March for its sweet maple syrup, which is bottled and sold at the Ecology Center.

This land was donated to the City of Sheboygan on October 31, 1974 by Ellwood H. May. Mr. May owned and operated the Mayline Office Furniture Company of Sheboygan. After a careful and extensive study of the existing environmental conditions, it was determined that an environmental park would be the best suited use of the new facility.

The park is supported by the City of Sheboygan, public grants and The Environmental Park Trust of Sheboygan County through voluntary donations, bequests, and annual fund drives. The Ecology Center, and extensive trail network, and a beautiful setting make Maywood a natural focal point for our environmental programs within Sheboygan County.

Recreational Marinas

The Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission conducted a survey of all recreational marinas operating within the area in the fall of 2002. There are two marinas in Sheboygan County providing access to Lake Michigan. The results of the survey are found in Table 2.

Table 2: Recreational Marinas, Permanent and Transient Slips

Marina Name	Community	Permanent Slips	Transient Slips	Max Boat Size (ft)	Water Depth (ft)
Harbor Centre Marina	Sheboygan	250	yes/varies	50	10
Sheboygan Yacht Club	Sheboygan	60	yes/varies	60	10

Source: Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, Survey of Marinas, 2002

AIR QUALITY ISSUES

The U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead. For each of these, the EPA has established "primary" standards to protect public health, and "secondary" standards to protect other aspects of public welfare, such as preventing materials damage, preventing crop and vegetation damage, or assuring visibility. These standards are called the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed these standards may be designated "non-attainment."

Sheboygan County is considered a nonattainment area for the "8 hour" ozone standard (NAAQS). Sheboygan County was in attainment of the "1 hour" ozone standard, but the new standard has gone into effect. The Governor OF THE State of Wisconsin recommended nonattainment designation for Sheboygan County under the 8 hour standard in 2003 and the US Environmental Protection Agency designated Sheboygan County as nonattainment on April 15, 2004, with an effective date of June 15, 2004.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Fish and wildlife habitat areas have been delineated according to their level of quality and importance in many of the coastal areas of Sheboygan County as part of a 1976 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Study that was prepared by the WDNR. In this study, habitat areas were identified as having top, medium or low quality that measures the capability of supporting various types of wildlife habitat.

A majority of the large remaining wooded and wetland areas within the County were designated as Class 1 (most desirable) wildlife habitats by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Major wildlife species using these habitats include songbirds, deer, ruffed grouse and squirrels. Other common species include snowshoe hare, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, skunk and porcupine. Muskrat, mink, beaver and otter have been identified in the wetland areas. Several species of gulls, terns, geese, and ducks inhabit the area. Some of the old fields provide habitat for pheasants. Wolf, woodchuck, meadow vole, American toad, snapping turtle, and Canada goose can be found throughout the County.

Sheboygan County lies within an important migratory corridor for songbirds, shorebirds, waterfowl, and raptors. These birds, possibly including some threatened or endangered species, use wooded and wetland areas for food and shelter during migration.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has also designated the waters of Lake Michigan as Class 2 (desirable habitat) fish habitat. Fish species that may be found include small mouth bass, yellow perch, northern pike, rock bass, rainbow trout, lake trout, and brown trout.

ENDANGERED RESOURCES

Both federal and state identification efforts for threatened and endangered resources were conducted as part of a WDNR review of the Ice Age Trail project area in Sheboygan County which showed many occurrences of rare species and natural communities recorded in the WI Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI).

Rare species and natural communities are identified in Table 3 according to the respective county in which they were observed.

Table 3: Sheboygan County Rare and Natural Communities

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alasmidonta viridis</i>	Sippershell Mussel
<i>Anemone multifida var hudsoniana</i>	Early Anemone
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Swamp-pink
<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i>	Dragon Wormwood
<i>Aster furcatus</i>	Forked Aster
<i>Bog Relict</i>	Bog Relict
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk
<i>Calylophus serrulatus</i>	Yellow Evening Primrose
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex richardsonii</i>	Richardson Sedge
<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	Many-headed Sedge
<i>Coregonus artedi</i>	Lake Herring
<i>Crangonyx gracilis</i>	A Side-swimmer
<i>Crangonyx richmondensis</i>	A Side-swimmer
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's-head Lady's-slipper
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Showy Lady's-slipper
<i>Elymus lanceolatus ssp psammophilus</i>	Thickspike
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle
<i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	Least Darter
<i>Gentiana alba</i>	Yellow Gentian
<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>	American Gromwell
<i>Luxilus chrysocephalus</i>	Striped Shiner
<i>Malaxis brachypoda</i>	White Adder's-mouth
<i>Orconectes propinquus</i>	Northern Clearwater Crayfish
<i>Platanthera Dilatata</i>	Leafy White Orchis
<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Hooker Orchis
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Large Roundleaf Orchid
<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Queen Snake
<i>Shrub-Carr</i>	Shrub-Carr
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Waxleaf Meadowtrue
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Northern Ribbon Snake
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Common Bog Arrow-grass
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Slender Bog Arrow-grass
<i>Trillium nivale</i>	Snow Trillium
<i>Trisetum melicoides</i>	Purple False Oats

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Valeriana sitchensis ssp uliginosa</i>	Marsh Valerian
<i>Venustaconcha ellipsiformis</i>	Ellipse
<i>Viola rostrata</i>	Long-spur Violet

Source: WDNR, BER, 2003.

SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREAS

The Wisconsin State Natural Area program was established to formally designate sites in natural or near natural condition for scientific research, the teaching of conservation biology, and most of all, preservation of their natural values and genetic diversity for the future. These areas are not intended for intensive recreation use, but rather to serve the mission of the Natural Areas Program, to locate and preserve a system of State Natural Areas harboring all types of biotic communities, rare species, and other significant natural features native to Wisconsin.

Kohler Park Dunes in Sheboygan County has three uncommon Great Lakes shore habitats present in this area: Lake Michigan dunes consisting of large, active portions surrounded by stabilizing dunes; one quarter mile of beach community; and two small remnants of white pine forest. The area is rich in coastal plant species and there are numerous critical plant species present. A 10-acre buffer zone as been established on the west edge of the scientific area.

Nichols Creek is located in the Towns of Sherman and Lyndon, and has been designated as a State Exceptional Water Resource. Wisconsin's Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters Program is designed to maintain the water quality in Wisconsin's cleanest waters. An exceptional resource water is defined as a stream that exhibits the same high quality resource values as outstanding waters, but which may be impacted by point source pollution or has the potential for future discharge from a small sewer community. The Nichols Creek State Wildlife Area, which makes up the headwaters of Nichols Creek which drains into the North Branch of the Milwaukee River, is located in the Towns of Lyndon and Mitchell.

North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area includes portions of Sheboygan, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties and encompasses a total of 19,487 acres of land. The core area is made up of 16,549 acres of land and an additional 2,938 acres made of corridors along the five tributary streams in the Area. The project areas includes river and stream corridors, large wetland complexes, three lakes, and rural/agricultural lands and is one of the largest blocks of open space remaining in southeastern Wisconsin where agriculture is the dominant land use. The purpose of the project is to:

- Maintain the rural character of the area.
- Maintain and enhance existing natural resources.
- Restore plant communities and wetlands to improve wildlife habitat and water quality.
- Provide nature-based outdoor recreation and education opportunities.

Nearly 9,100 acres of cropland and pasture areas, 5,900 acres of wetlands, and 700 acres of forest occur within the boundary area. In an effort to achieve the goal of agricultural land preservation, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is committed to working with local farmers and landowners to participate in Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) projects within the boundary area. Purchase of Development rights programs pay landowners the difference between the market

price and the use price (e.g.- agricultural use value). In return, the landowner relinquishes his/her right to develop their land.

Sheboygan County Memorial Arboretum in Sheboygan County is a wet lacustrine swamp that is made up primarily of black ash and American elm with alder in the under story. The tree canopy is somewhat open and there many plant species throughout the swamp and there is little local relief. Trails run along the east and west fringes of the swamp.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL AREAS

Environmental corridors serve many purposes. They protect local water quality and wildlife habitat through identification and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas. They can be used as a means of controlling, moderating, and storing floodwaters while providing nutrient and sediment filtration. Environmental corridors can provide fish and wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and serve as buffers between land uses while improving the aesthetics of the community. The environmental corridor process is also used as part of the planning process for making planning and zoning decisions at the local level.

The concept of a corridor is based on the delineation of environmental features adjacent to waterways and water-related resources. The Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission has defined environmental corridors to include the following set of uniformly available information: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources wetlands; Federal Emergency Management Agency's 100-year floodplains; areas with slopes greater than or equal to 12 percent; lakes, rivers, streams and ponds; a 75-foot lake and river setback; and, a 25-foot buffer of wetlands. Many of the Commission's planning activities require delineation of environmental corridors (comprehensive plans, watershed plans, sewer service area plans, etc.).

Other features that are considered as part of the environmental corridor definition on an area-by-area basis include: designated scientific and natural areas; unique and isolated woodland areas; scenic viewsheds; historic and archaeological sites; unique geology; wetland mitigation sites; isolated wooded areas; unique wildlife habitats; parks and recreation areas; and other locally identified features. The Commission has defined environmental corridors for Sheboygan County to help in identifying areas that have the greatest need for protection. These corridors were delineated using of the Commission's Geographic Information System (GIS) to overlay a variety of features. Map 1.14 in Appendix A shows these environmental corridors.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture creates jobs, provides a product for sale, and pays taxes. Farmland can also provide other substantial benefits to the environment, including floodplain protection, groundwater recharge areas, and wildlife habitat. There are also social benefits, including bucolic views and open space.

In evaluating the value of farmland, there must be a basic assumption that farmland is worth saving. Therefore, the basis for farmland protection centers around farming as an economically productive activity that merits protection based on a variety of factors, but especially the quality of the resources available, proximity to conflicts, and the economic value of farms and related businesses.

GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

About two-thirds of Sheboygan County is covered with moderately well drained, heavy soils of high agricultural quality, which occur in the central and eastern portions of the County. Soils of this type

tend to retain water and have poor infiltration and percolation characteristics. The majority of these heavy soils consist of clay loams or silty clay loams of the Kewaunee Series.

In the highland areas of the County, particularly in the Kettle Moraine region, excessively drained gravely loams of the Rodman Series are prevalent. Soils adjacent to the Moraine on the East are generally well-drained and rolling silt-loams.

Poorly drained soils comprise approximately 20% of the County's area. The largest occurrence is in the Town of Russell within the Sheboygan County Marsh. Sand dunes along Lake Michigan are found adjacent to red clay soils in the southern half of the County.

Prime Agricultural Soils¹

The USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service defines prime farmland as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops, with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion. Prime farmland includes land that is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already committed to urban development or water storage.

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. The land must also be available for these uses (cropland, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but not water or urban built-up land).

Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods.

In general, prime farmland in Wisconsin:

- Has an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation
- Has a favorable temperature and growing season
- Has acceptable acidity or alkalinity
- Has few or no rocks
- Is permeable to air and water
- Is not excessively erodible
- Is not saturated with water for long periods of time
- Does not flood frequently, or is protected from flooding

Map 1.16 in Appendix A provides a representation of areas designated as farmland in Sheboygan County.

Land Capability

Land capability subclasses place soils into groups with similar suitability and limitations for agricultural use. The risks of soil damage or limitations in use become progressively greater from class 1 to class 8. Class 1 and 2 soils have the best capability for agricultural production and the

¹ [ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/WI/Soil/prime/prinotes.html](http://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/WI/Soil/prime/prinotes.html) , U.S. Department of Agriculture

capability diminishes as the classes advance. The subclass letter indicates the major soil related hazard for agricultural use:

E = hazard of erosion

W = wetness limitations from water table or flooding

S = surface stones, or low available water capacity, or other root zone limitation

The improved land capability class has been mapped by soil type (see Map 1.17). This classification was chosen because it represents the capability subclass after limitations like wetness or surface stones have been removed to make the soil more suitable for agricultural use. The assumption was made that existing productive agricultural lands in Sheboygan County have already had improvements made (i.e. tiling, clearing large rocks, etc.)

Soil Productivity

Soil productivity measures the average yield for selected crops by soil type. Maps were generated for Alfalfa, Corn, and Soybeans and the expected average yield for each soil type. (See maps 1.18, 1.19, & 1.20) It is important to note that these yields are long-term averages.

Agricultural Economy²

Sheboygan County agriculture is a large contributor to the local economy. Agriculture accounts for \$1.67 billion in economic activity, almost 20% of the County's total economic activity. The agricultural portion of Sheboygan County's economy contributes \$478.2 million in take-home income annually, 12.2% of the total income for Sheboygan County. There are almost 9,179 jobs tied to agriculture, nearly 12% of the total County workforce.

Farmland Preservation

The preservation of farmland is a controversial issue. Many rural, non-farm residents want to preserve farmland while many farmers also want to preserve the land while retaining the option to sell. However, as development increases and agricultural commodity prices decline, the challenges to preserving the farmland resources become greater.

Farmland preservation creates a contentious issue between private property rights and the social responsibility of a community to protect and preserve farmland resources for the future. The public has an interest in the right to decide what land will be developed, preserved, or utilized and has kept many communities from taking aggressive measures to protect farmland from development.

The changes in the structure of Wisconsin's property taxation, implementing a use-value assessment, have been generally favorable to agricultural preservation. Agricultural lands are now assessed for their value in agriculture and not other potential uses. However, in many instances additional tax burden has been shifted to parcels with improvements, such as barns, houses, etc. The net effect on farmland preservation is less substantial when the farmer has higher taxes on buildings.

The effect of rural residential development in productive agricultural areas creates many issues. New development can make daily farming activities difficult and sometimes dangerous. New residents in farming areas may not understand basic farming practices, such as manure handling or harvesting. As a result, farmers are forced to contend with conflicts such as; increased traffic and nuisance

² Sheboygan County UW-Extension; *Agriculture A Powerful Economic Force in Sheboygan County*; July, 2004.
Sheboygan County Natural Areas and Critical Resources Plan

complaints by new neighbors related to slow moving vehicles on roadways, noise, dust, odors, and late hours of operation. As development pressures increase, so will conflicts with agricultural practices.

Farmland does not require the services that residential, commercial, industrial, and other intensive uses do. Farm fields do not send ears of corn to school, require an extensive transportation network, request utilities like public water and sewer, or demand services like police and fire protection.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

Native American people, following their trail from Milwaukee to Green Bay, could always tell where they were when they reached the mouth of the Sheboygan River. They called this spot Schwab-we-way-kum, Native American terminology for "great noise underground." The theory is that the rushing sounds of the falls upstream prompted this description and this is a more generally accepted version of how Sheboygan got its name.

When the first European settlers came to the area, there were approximately 1000 Native Americans living in the county, composed mainly of the Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Ottawa, Winnebago and Menominee tribes. Their villages and camps were clustered on the bank or shore of practically every lake or stream, with the largest villages situated along the shore of Lake Michigan. After this territory began to interest the European settlers, treaties were made with the Native Americans. On September 26, 1833, in a treaty made at Chicago, the Native American tribes relinquished all claim to the land on the west shore of Lake Michigan, including what is now Sheboygan County, though many Native Americans remained there for many years.

On December 7, 1836, an act of the territorial legislature detached the area from Brown County. This was less than a year after Wisconsin became a territory and nearly twelve years before it became a state. It was not until two years later, December 17, 1838, that the legislature passed a law organizing the county government and providing for the first election of officers, which was held March 4, 1839.

Sheboygan County's boundaries have never changed from its original organization. The Town of Sheboygan was the first to organize, March 8, 1839, with its boundaries extending to those of the county. As new towns were formed, they were set off from the Town of Sheboygan.

A study of names of the first European settlers established them to have been of English ancestry from New England. First came trappers, then surveyors, followed by businessmen. They were followed in the 1840's and 50's by large migrations of Germans, Dutch, and Irish who came directly from Europe.

The Settlers started clearing the land and raising crops. With the increased interest in agriculture, dairying emerged as a principal industry in the county. Cheese making moved from the farmhouse and dairy barn in 1887 with the first cheese factory being located on the Fond du Lac Plank Road, two miles west of Sheboygan Falls. By 1875 there were 45 factories producing over 2,000,000 pounds of cheese. At one time there were 116 factories in the county. Today the number of operating

factories has dwindled and the bulk of the dairy products are produced in cooperative and corporate dairies. A large concentration of dairying continues in Sheboygan County. While the number of dairy farms is decreasing, herd sizes are becoming larger.

Many factories contributed in making Sheboygan County a prosperous manufacturing center almost from the beginning. A wealth of natural waterpower from lakes and streams flowing generally southeasterly into Lake Michigan attracted numerous sawmills and flourmills. Many of the immigrants were artisans with skilled trades and with the abundant supply of raw materials; it was natural that early manufacturing utilized the abundant forest resources. In the 1850's implements and engines were being made in the City of Sheboygan and a tannery prospered. Up to the Civil War, the City of Sheboygan Falls out-ranked the City of Sheboygan as a manufacturing center.

Two outstanding developments characterized the era between 1880 and 1890. One was a phenomenal growth in population, and the other was a development of large-scale industry. In 1875, Sheboygan County had a population of less than 7,000 that mushroomed to 16,300 by 1890. Currently, Sheboygan County has a population of over 110,000.

Woodworking continued to dominate the economy, producing such products as lathes, windmills, spokes, sashes, doors and window blinds, clothes, reels, rakes, carriages, wagons and barrels. The manufacturing of enamelware emerged as an industry of great importance in the 1880's in the form of small kitchen cooking utensils and large kitchen and bathroom fixtures. The latter industry has become the largest employer of labor in the county with outlets throughout the world.

Various immigrants had their cultural and economic effect on the community. Thrifty and industrious, they earned and saved money with which to build homes and communities of which they can justly be proud. Great music lovers, they also formed singing societies and these groups still conduct festivals and dances. Slavonic Catholics and Lithuanians arrived on the Sheboygan scene early in the twentieth century, and these ethnic groups have added to the heritage of the county.

HISTORICAL SITES

Portions of Sheboygan County have been settled since the 1700s. Subsequently, there are many buildings of historical importance within the region. For this plan, historic districts on the state and/or national registry have been listed (Appendix D). The Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee identified the following as important cultural resources in the County:

- Archaeological Sites
- Arts (e.g.-galleries/museums, murals, Tellen carvings)
- Barns
- Bridges
- Cemeteries
- Century Farms
- Churches (old)
- Ethnic Events (e.g.-Holland Fest, Greek Fest)
- Feed Mills
- Forests (e.g.- kettle/forest in Elkhart Lake)/geographic features (kettles)
- Government Buildings

- Historical Event/People (e.g. Sexton, Broughton)
- Ice Industry
- Industry/Industrial Sites
- Inter-Urban Rail Line (resort-town culture, influence on the communities)
- Libraries
- Lighthouses
- Meat Markets (“old fashioned”)
- Native Sites
- Old Hotels
- Railroad
- Railroad Depots
- Restaurants
- Road America
- Roads
- Settlement Patterns
- Schools, education, parks (e.g.-Marsh)
- Streets (brick)
- Stores (e.g. corner stress, Evans in the Falls, Daane Hardware, Doegnitz Hardware)
- Wade House

An inventory of these Cultural Resources can be found in Appendix B.

Care should be taken when excavation is done within Sheboygan County, since there is the possibility of disturbing a historical or archeological site. The State of Wisconsin requires any findings of human bones to be reported enabling the State Historical Society to investigate (Wisconsin Statute §157.70). Land developers trying to obtain state permits from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on any development involving federal monies are required to be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Cole Historic District, City of Sheboygan Falls was listed in the State and National Register on December 1, 1988. It is situated on 10 acres and consists of 5 commercial and domestic dwellings in Greek Revival and other styles from the period between 1837 and 1867.

Downtown Historic District, City of Sheboygan Falls was listed in the State and National Register on December 27, 1984. It is situated on 65 acres consists of over 30 buildings in late Victorian, 19th and 20th Century Revivals and other styles from the period between 1835 and 1928.

Mission House Historic District, Lakeland College, Town of Herman was listed in the State and National Register on December 20, 1984. It is situated on 100 acres and consists of 5 buildings in Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and late Gothic Revival from the period between 1879 and 1934.

The *City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report*, prepared in 2002 by LJM Architects for the City of Sheboygan is a valuable resource for identifying potential historic resources in the City of Sheboygan.

METALLIC AND NON METALLIC MINING RESOURCES

Metallic mining in Wisconsin has occurred since the time of early settlement. Metals mined in the state include copper, lead, iron, and zinc. Mining has economic value to multi-regional areas, but also has the ability to degrade natural resources. Any new mines need to have a permit granted by the WDNR, which includes a reclamation plan. Wisconsin State Administrative Code NR135 gave this authority to the counties; Sheboygan County has enacted a non-metallic mining program. The reclamation plan is a detailed technical document designed to meet the goals that will lead to successful reclamation and will help reduce the negative effects to the environment once the mine is abandoned. The plan has minimum standards that must be met before acceptance. The WDNR defines successful reclamation as “the restoration of all areas disturbed by mining activities including aspects of the mine itself, waste disposal areas, buildings, roads and utility corridors”. Restoration is defined as “returning of the site to a condition that minimizes erosion and sedimentation, supports productive and diverse plants and animal communities and allows for the desired post-mining land use”. Currently there is no metallic mining occurring in Sheboygan County. However, sand, gravel, and crushed stone (nonmetallic resources) are nonrenewable resources mined in the region. Map 1.15 in Appendix A shows the potential gravel source areas in Sheboygan County.

Sand, gravel, and crushed stone are needed for sub-base materials for road construction as well as a major component in concrete for foundations, basement walls, sidewalks, etc. As the region undergoes further growth and development, there will be greater demands for sand, gravel, and crushed stone. Even though sand, gravel, and crushed stone are ubiquitous, some deposits are of far better quality than other deposits. Gravel and crushed stone deposits with low chert content are best suited for concrete. Gravel deposits with low percentages of foliated metamorphic rock, gabbro, and basalt fragments are best suited for sub-base material and concrete. Outwash plains, kames, eskers, dunes, point bars, and stream channels are the best sources for better quality sand and gravel.

Sand, gravel, and crushed stone have low “intrinsic value”, but high “place value”. Intrinsic value refers to cash value of a given unit (weight or volume) of the product, while place value refers to the cost of transporting a given unit of the product. Construction costs increase significantly as the distance from the source of sand, gravel, and crushed stone increases, to the point that transportation costs may exceed production costs.

PLANNING PROCESS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public Input-Survey

On March 19, 2004, the Sheboygan County Planning & Resources Department in conjunction with UW-Extension sent out a comprehensive planning survey to 5,000 randomly selected households. Those receiving a survey were given until April 5, 2004 to return their completed survey to UW-Extension. The County paid for return postage. Surveys that were received during that week were accepted; those received after were not.

Purpose

The purpose of the *Sheboygan County Comprehensive Planning Survey* was to gather public input on issues related to the nine elements of the State Comprehensive Planning Law (Ch. 66.1001, Wis. States). All of the information gathered and developed will be used for the completion the County’s Comprehensive Plan in accordance with State Statutes, the *Sheboygan County Natural Areas and*

Critical Resources Plan, Sheboygan County Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan, and the Farmland Preservation Plan. Data collected through this process will be analyzed and shared with each community in the County.

Method

Five thousand (5,000) surveys were sent to randomly selected households by a consulting firm named, "The Complete Package." Addresses were selected from each zip code within the County proportionate to the population of the County. We are not sure why the Waldo zip code received no surveys. Results from this selection are below:

Municipality	Zip Code	Actual Number Of Surveys Sent	Actual Population In Zip Code*	Actual Percent Of The County Population	Percent Receiving Surveys
Adell	53001	121	1947	1.90	2.42
Cascade	53011	133	1894	1.85	2.66
Cedar Grove	53013	181	3056	2.98	3.62
Elkhart Lake	53020	229	3730	3.64	4.58
Glenbeulah	53023	107	1968	1.92	2.14
Kohler	53044	107	1968	1.92	2.14
Oostburg	53070	227	4637	4.52	4.54
Plymouth	53073	662	14,903	14.54	13.24
Random Lake	53075	182	4180	4.08	3.64
Sheboygan-Town of Wilson	53081	2107	43,928	42.85	42.14
Sheboygan-Howards Grove-Town of Mosel	53083	419	10,370	10.11	8.38
Sheboygan Falls	53085	568	10,370	10.11	11.36
<u>TOTAL</u>		5000	102525	100	100
Missing:					
Waldo	53093	0	2650	0	2.9

*2000 US Census

University of Wisconsin-Extension staff entered the survey responses into a Microsoft Access Database that was developed by County Planning & Resources staff. The database allowed the users to select an answer from a menu for each question; this option minimized data entry errors and ensured that the format for each question was uniform. Following data entry, the information was exported from the Access database into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for tabulation. Two UW-Extension employees completed the initial data entry. To allow the data to be tabulated and analyzed in a meaningful way, the two databases were merged and a new ID# was assigned to each record; this eliminated the likelihood that data duplicates would occur.

Several opportunities were used to generate participation in the survey process. A press release was sent to the local media outlets. This press release resulted in articles in local newspapers including the *Sheboygan Press*, the *Sounder*, the *Plymouth Review*, and *The Beacon*. The item in the *Sheboygan Press* also included an editorial on the importance of completing the survey. Short radio spots were aired on local radio stations.

Analysis

Respondents

Of the 5,000 surveys that were sent out, 981 surveys were returned resulting in just under a 20% response rate. The standard error of the sample is +/-3%. The majority of the respondents are long-time residents of the County, with those living in the County for more than 20 years making up 65% of the responses (Table 4).

	%	Number
Less than 1 Year	0.4	4
1-5 Years	7.7	76
6-10 Years	7.9	77
11-20 Years	14.6	143
Over 20 Years	65.2	640
No Answer	4.2	41

The response rate from communities for the survey was nearly parallel with the corresponding population rate for a community (Table 5). There are two exceptions, the City of Sheboygan and the Village of Waldo. The City of Sheboygan's population makes up 45.1% of the County's total population. However, the response rate for City of Sheboygan residents was 22.12%. There are a number of factors that could have contributed to the response rate, some of which may include language barriers, owner-occupancy, and/or other socio-economic factors that may have played a role in an individual's likelihood to participate.

Another possibility is that some respondents did not indicate which city, village, or town they lived in; they simply marked one of the three "city", "village", or "town". Some of the people that indicated that they lived in the "city" may be City of Sheboygan residents. However, if all of the respondents choosing "city" (13.05%) were residents of the City of Sheboygan only (not City of Plymouth or City of Sheboygan Falls), the City of Sheboygan response rate would still be lower than its relative population.

The other community that did not have a response was the Village of Waldo. Due to an error by the company that was used to generate the mailing list, no surveys were sent to people living in the Waldo zip code. Surveys were sent to residents based on their community's population. For example, City of Sheboygan Residents received 45.1% of the surveys that were sent out.

Table 5: Place of Residence			
Community	Responses	Percent Of Responses	Percent Of County Population (2000 Us Census)
City of Plymouth	61	6.22%	6.9
City of Sheboygan	217	22.12%	45.1
City of Sheboygan Falls	55	5.61%	6
Adell	9	0.92%	0.5
Cascade	8	0.82%	0.6
Cedar Grove	12	1.22%	1.7
Glenbeulah	4	0.41%	0.3
Elkhart Lake	13	1.33%	0.9
Howards Grove	17	1.73%	2.5
Kohler	14	1.43%	1.7
Oostburg	16	1.63%	2.4
Random Lake	19	1.94%	1.4
Waldo	0	0.00%	0.4
Greenbush	22	2.24%	2.5
Herman	18	1.83%	1.8
Holland	36	3.67%	2.1
Lyndon	12	1.22%	1.3
Lima	26	2.65%	2.6
Mitchell	15	1.53%	1
Mosel	7	0.71%	0.7
Plymouth	39	3.98%	2.8
Rhine	27	2.75%	2
Russell	3	0.31%	0.4
Scott	22	2.24%	1.6
Sheboygan (Town)	41	4.18%	5.2
Sheboygan Falls (Town)	33	3.36%	1.5
Sherman	19	1.94%	1.3
Wilson	39	3.98%	2.9
No Answer	41	4.18%	
City	128	13.05%	
Village	7	0.71%	
Town	2	0.20%	
Total	982	100.10%	100.1

To get an idea if any of the respondents were seasonal residents or part-time residents, survey respondents were given the option to write in the name of the Community in which they owned land if they lived outside of the County (Table 6). It appears that some of the respondents completed this section if they lived outside of a village or city (in a town) but lived in a postal area that had the name of an incorporated village or city. For example, if an individual lived in the Town of Rhine, but used an Elkhart Lake address they might have written "Town of Rhine" as a response to this question.

Community	Responses
Cedar Grove	1
"City"	1
Cleveland	1
Greenbush	1
Herman	1
Holland	3
Mosel	1
Rhine	2
"Village"	1

Though all residents' responses are important, a picture of whether or not the respondents owned their homes or rented their homes was desired (Table 7). Respondents most frequently stated that they owned their homes (88.0%) versus rented their homes (8.2%). Home ownership rates of survey respondents were quite different from that of the general population of the County. According to the last US Census, 67.7% of the County's population owned their home versus 27.1% renting.

			Us Census (2000)
Survey			
	%	Number	%
Own	88.0	863	67.7
Rent	8.2	80	27.1
No Answer	3.8	38	-
Total	100	981	94.8*

*This number does not account for vacant housing and seasonal housing

Most of the respondents were men (Table 8), aged 35-65 (Table 9). In general, 47% of the population is male and 53% are female. According to the 2000 US Census, 33.4% of the population is between the ages of 35 and 65 in Sheboygan County.

	%	Number
Male	59.3	582
Female	35.9	352
No Answer	4.8	47
	100	981

	Survey		US Census
	Number	%	%
Under 18	0	0	29.2
18-24	12	1.2	6.3
25-34	86	8.8	16.6
35-44	154	15.7	14.9
45-54	246	25.1	9.9
55-64	195	19.8	8.6
65-74	143	14.6	7.9
75 and Older	107	10.9	6.7
No Answer	38	3.9	-
Total	981	100	100.1

Household sizes are shrinking as more people are choosing to have fewer children and “baby boomers” grow older. As families get older, the children leave the house and develop their own families and households. The survey respondents’ household size was most likely 2 people (Table 10). The highest percentage of people had no children (people in household under 18 years old- Table 11), representing 77% of respondents.

	Number	%
9	1	0.1
7	4	0.4
6	14	1.4
5	55	5.6
4	110	11.2
3	116	11.8
2	425	43.3
1	181	18.5
0	7	0.7
No Answer	68	6.9
Total	981	100

	%	Number
7	0.1	1
5	0.3	3
4	0.9	9
3	4.1	40
2	9.3	91
1	8.3	81
0	35.1	345
NA	41.9	411
Total	100	981

Respondents were mostly employed or retired (Table 12). Those that were working were most likely to be employed in the “services” field (Table 13). Many of the survey respondents choose not to answer this question.

	%	Number
Employed	54.3	533
Unemployed	2.3	23
Self-Employed	8.0	78
	0.1	1
Retired	27.8	273
Do Not Work	2.7	26
No Answer	4.8	47
	100	981

	%	Number
	4.1	40
Wholesale Trade	6.8	67
Government	5.5	54
Retail Trade	6.1	60
Services	36.6	359
Construction/Mining	5.6	55
No Answer	35.3	346
Total	100	981

Education attainment of survey respondents was not very consistent with data from the 2000 US population census for the county (Table 14). High School education attainment by survey respondents was about equal to that reported on the 2000 US Census for Sheboygan County residents. However, the rate of college, graduate, and technical college education attainment among the survey respondents was significantly higher than education attainment for Sheboygan County residents reported on the last US Census.

	Survey		US Census (2000)
	Number	%	%
8 th Grade	1	0.1	5.8
Some High School	35	3.6	9.8
High School	352	35.8	39.9
Junior College	23	2.3	19.7
College	247	25.2	12.8
Post Graduate	130	13.3	5.1
Technical College	133	13.6	6.9
No Answer	60	6.1	-
Total	981	100	100

The salary of survey respondents was slightly lower than the county population as reported in the 2000 US Census in the \$15,000 to \$49,999 category (38.7% for survey respondents and 44.8% for county residents) (Table 15). The response rate for individuals earning under \$15,000 per year was significantly lower for survey respondents (4.3%) than the actual population earning this income in the County according to the 2000 US Census (10.1%).

Table 15: Annual Gross Income			
	Survey		US census (2000)
	Number	%	%
Under \$15,000	42	4.3	10.1
\$15,000- \$49,999	379	38.7	44.8
\$50,000- \$99,999	343	34.9	37.4
\$100,000 or More	92	9.4	7.7
No Answer	125	12.7	-
Total	981	100	100

Overall, survey respondents were more likely to be older men with a higher level of education earning a little bit more than the average person in Sheboygan County. The average survey respondent has lived in the County for more than twenty years, owns his/her own home, with four or less people, most likely with him or herself and one other person and is currently employed or retired.

The survey did not capture the opinion of newer residents, residents that are more likely to be living in poverty, renters, and those with a lower level of education. Additional efforts should be made in the planning process to involve individuals most likely to fit into this demographic group in the input process.

County Trends and Land Use

Growth in Sheboygan County over the ten years between the last US Census has been at a rate of approximately 10%, growing from a population of 103,877 in 1990 to 112,646 in 2000. County growth projections for the next 10 years (2000-2010) are projected to be about 11%. Survey respondents said they would prefer growth to be at the same rate or slower than projected, with 738 or 75.2% of respondents choosing this response.

In the past, Sheboygan County has relied heavily on manufacturing and industry to sustain its economy, with nearly 40% of residents employed in the manufacturing sector. With recent declines in manufacturing jobs (nearly 10% in the past 3 years in the community), respondents were asked what their vision for the County's economy is for the next 20 years. Thirty-five percent of respondents said that they would like to see the community continue as a manufacturing center, twenty-three percent said they would like to see the community become stronger in the business/service sector, and eighteen percent said they would like to see the community become a tourism destination (Table 16).

Table 16: What rate would you like to see growth occur? (Question 1)	
Growth Rate	Percent Of Responses
Faster than projected	8.3
Present projected rate of growth	43.5
Slower than projected	31.7
No Growth	5.7
Don't Know	6.0
No Answer	4.8

Based on these results, economic development efforts should be focused on promoting and protecting the manufacturing base of the community and education efforts should focus on providing workers with the skills they need for higher-paying jobs that do not specifically require a four-year or two-year degree.

Agriculture was also identified as an important sector of the economy, with 12.7% of respondents indicating that they would prefer the community to rely on agriculture to support its economy (Table 17). The response rate is similar to the rate of employment in agriculture in Sheboygan County, which is 20%. Agriculture accounts for 20% of the County's economy.

Economic Base	Percent Of Responses
Tourism	18.4
Manufacturing	34.5
Retail	7.2
Business/Service	23.1
Agriculture	12.7

Respondents were asked about their opinions regarding types of growth in the County for a twenty-year planning period. Single-family residential development, family farms, small businesses, and light industry accounted for the responses getting the most favorable ratings (Table 18). Selections receiving the least support (lowest percentage with a "strongly agree" answer) were multi-family residential and large corporate farms.

Type	Strongly Agree/Agree	Neutral	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree
Single family residential	43.7%	13.5%	4.3%
Multi-family residential	27.5%	33.0%	27.3%
Rural residential	41.7%	25.2%	20.3%
Hobby farms	37.0%	35.2%	14.0%
Family farms	67.6%	18.1%	4.4%
Large corporate farms	14.7%	21.4%	50.2%
Small businesses	79.1%	9.0%	2.5%
Large retail	33.2%	26.4%	28.8%
Light industry	76.6%	11.8%	3.9%
Heavy industry	54.3%	21.5%	15.3%

The City of Sheboygan, City of Sheboygan Falls, Village of Kohler, Town of Wilson and Town of Sheboygan are required to comply with Phase I of the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987. Sheboygan County, Town of Mosel, Town of Sheboygan Falls, Town of Lima, and Village of Howards Grove are required to comply with Phase II of these amendments. The amendments regulate stormwater discharge to waterways and set specific requirements for reduction of pollutants in these discharges. To gauge resident's understanding of stormwater issues and the related infrastructure requirements, the survey included specific questions about stormwater issues.

Twenty percent of respondents stated that they “agree” that stormwater is a problem in their community, where twenty-five percent of respondents disagree (Table 19). Nearly an equal number of respondents remained neutral on the issue.

	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Runoff Is a Problem	30%	22.6%	34.5%

To address stormwater quantity issues, respondents were most likely to favor detention/retention basins and conservation design measures (Table 20). Ditching or channelization was also frequently chosen as an option for stormwater quantity mitigation. However, this method of stormwater management is no longer a widely accepted best management practice as it has been found to increase downstream flooding and stream “flashiness”. Impact fees were not highly favored to help pay for stormwater mitigation.

Stormwater Management Practice (Quantity)	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Impact Fees	15.1%	23.0%	38.8%
Detention/Retention Basins (dry)	40.7%	26.7%	11.7%
Conservation Design	56.8%	17.8%	7.4%
Ditching/Channelization	43.3%	23.4%	12.5%

In regard to stormwater quality issues, twenty seven percent of respondents stated that they “agree” that wet-detention ponds with standing water were a solution (Table 21). New State of Wisconsin stormwater rules will require wet-detention ponds for water quality improvement in many new developments, but are frequently controversial due to the issue of standing water as a health and safety concern. However, wet detention basins are frequently designed to eliminate issues related to mosquito spawning through increased depth and safety issues can be mitigated with design measures such as a safety shelf or fencing.

Conservation design measures that promote infiltration of stormwater where possible was the most highly favored. Polymer, or chemical treatment, which is an emerging technology for improving stormwater quality, was not highly favored. Again, ditching and channelization was chosen as an option for stormwater quality improvement.

Table 21: Stormwater runoff problems (quality/nonpoint pollution) should be addressed with: (Question 14)			
Stormwater Management practice (quality)	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Impact Fees	18.5%	21.9%	32.2%
Detention/Retention Basins (wet)	33.3%	24.9%	17.0%
Conservation Design	57.0%	16.0%	5.9%
Polymer (chemical) Treatment	11.8%	25.3%	35.4%
Ditching/Channelization	40.2%	25.4%	11.7%

Though it appears that respondents have a solid, basic understanding of stormwater issues, responses indicate that government will need to be more proactive in providing education on issues related to stormwater quantity and quality; Clean Water Act Amendments require public outreach and education as part of the permitting process.

As the nation and the state's energy needs continue to increase and traditional methods of generating energy continue to change, new methods of electricity generation will continue to be explored. Sheboygan County has been identified as an area that would be highly conducive to wind turbines for electricity generation. Respondents were asked to identify where wind turbines would be most appropriate if they were to be located in Sheboygan County (Table 22). Three areas received the most responses, nearly in an equal manner, off of the shore of Lake Michigan (which has been identified as a possibility), rural Sheboygan County, and in industrial parks.

Table 22: If wind turbines were located in Sheboygan county they should be located (check one that you agree with): (Question 15)	
Wind turbine location	Responses
Lake Michigan	25.7%
Kettle Moraine	8.9%
Rural County	27.3%
No Where	27.6%
No Answer	3.8%

In regard to the distance that people would prefer wind turbines to be located from residences, respondents stated that ¼ to ½ mile, ½ to 1 mile or 1 mile or more would be the most appropriate (Table 23). A distance of more than 5 miles was also chosen as an option 17% of the time. Approximately 6 percent of respondents said that wind turbines should not be located in Sheboygan County. Given the development pattern of Sheboygan County, there are very few places where a residence would be greater than 1 mile from a wind turbine, except off the shore of Lake Michigan.

Table 23: If a wind turbine project would be located in Sheboygan County, how far from a residence should the nearest turbine be? (Question 16)	
Distance of wind turbine from a residence	Responses
¼ to ½ mile	22.7%
½ to 1 mile	23.8%
1 mile or more	25.1%
5 miles or more	17.6%
Anywhere is too close	5.7%
No Answer	5.1%

The survey asked respondents specific questions about preserving farmland in Sheboygan County. The respondents overwhelmingly stated that they would like to see productive farmland preserved. Only 16.8% of respondents stated that they “disagree” that farmland should be preserved at all costs. Nearly 72% of respondents stated that they “strongly agreed” or “agreed” with protecting productive farmland, but allowing growth in areas not suitable for agricultural use. The difficult issue related to this question is how to identify areas that are not suitable for agricultural use.

Respondents agreed to some level to the “purchase of development rights” or PDR as a method of preserving farmland (Table 24). This approach to farmland preservation pays farmers the difference between the agricultural value and the market value of their land in return for the sale of their right to develop their land for purposes other than agriculture. These programs are frequently funded through taxes or private efforts such as land conservancy groups.

Table 24: Local government should address the issue of development in productive agricultural regions by: (rate each) (Question 18)			
Preserve farmland	Agree or strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree or strongly disagree
At All Costs	49.8%	21.5%	21.0%
Protect Productive, Allow Development in Non-Ag. Areas	71.6%	11.6%	9.6%
Purchase of Development Rights	31.0%	29.5%	26.1%
No Protection	12.2%	14.8%	62.5%

Sixty percent of respondents supported protecting the agricultural economy of the County by directing growth into areas near existing developed areas (Table 25).

Table 25: The agricultural economy of Sheboygan County should be protected by having growth directed into and around existing developed areas. (Question 19)			
	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Growth in existing areas	60.3%	19.3%	8.0%

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement to the idea that government should identify and protect natural resources (Table 26). Respondents overwhelmingly supported the idea of government protecting woodlands, wetlands and floodplains, open spaces, lakes, rivers, and streams, endangered species, parkland, and historic and cultural sites.

Table 26: My city/village/township should make an effort to identify and protect the following: (Question 20)			
Resource	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Woodlands	77.4%	11.1%	3.7%
Wetlands & Floodplains	72.5%	13.4%	7.1%
Open Space	58.5%	25.1%	8.0%
Lakes, Rivers, Streams	86.3%	5.4%	2.0%
Endangered Species Habitat	62.9%	20.2%	8.9%
Parkland	76.9%	12.4%	3.8%
Historic and Cultural Sites	73.7%	15.9%	3.8%

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement to sources that could represent a threat to groundwater contamination (Table 27). Generally, respondents seem to have a clear understanding of sources of groundwater pollution.

Table 27: The following represent a threat to the quality of Sheboygan County's groundwater: (rate each one) (Question 21)			
Pollution Source	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Residential Runoff	51.4%	23.3%	13.7%
Construction Runoff	51.4%	23.3%	13.7%
Agriculture Pesticides & Fertilizers	49.5%	26.5%	13.3%
Manure and Liquid Waste Land Application	69.8%	14.9%	4.9%
Commercial/Industrial Stormwater	65.3%	15.2%	7.9%
Failing Septic Systems	61.0%	18.1%	7.3%
Sewage Holding Tanks Land Spreading	48.8%	24.1%	11.0%
Improperly Abandoned Wells	43.5%	28.7%	11.4%
Industrial Waste Land Spreading	66.4%	14.9%	5.8%
Municipal Waste and Sludge Land Spreading	58.7%	20.0%	8.2%

Slightly lower responses to sources such as residential runoff, construction site runoff, agricultural and pesticide runoff, and land spreading indicate a need for further education on this issue. However, the overall responses indicate that people have a good, general understanding of potential sources of groundwater contamination.

Respondents seemed to feel strongly that government should be proactive in protecting groundwater and drinking water quality and quantity (Table 28).

Government Involvement With Groundwater Protection	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Land Use Regulation	76.9%	10.1%	5.8%
Provide Information Only	21.8%	22.7%	40.9%
No Involvement	6.5%	15.4%	62.4%

Recent beach closings along Lake Michigan and the dumping of untreated sewage by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District have brought the quality of Lake Michigan water to the forefront. The survey asked respondents to rate their level of agreement to sources of pollution to Lake Michigan (Table 29). Overall, respondents had a good understanding of threats to the quality of Lake Michigan and its coastal resources Storm Sewer Discharge, 61.3%

Threat To Lake Michigan	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Storm Sewer Discharge	61.3%	10.1%	5.8%
Residential Runoff	52.7%	21.9%	12.4%
Coastal Bluff Erosion	50.1%	21.5%	13.5%
Coastal Dune Alteration	48.1%	24.8%	10.4%
Development in the "Coastal Corridor"	40.0%	37.2%	29.1%
Development in the Sheboygan River Basin	23.7%	37.2%	29.1%
Invasive/Exotic Species	59.7%	17.5%	5.4%

Respondents also had a good understanding of threats to the quality of surface waters in the County (Table 30).

Pollutant Source	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Draining/Filling Wetlands	62.1%	24.8%	10.4%
Construction Erosion	45.4%	26.5%	13.7%
Failing Septic Systems	64.8%	14.9%	5.6%
Increased Runoff/Flash Flooding	51.1%	26.2%	7.8%
Road Salts	57.2%	20.6%	8.4%
Automobile Runoff	52.9%	23.1%	9.4%
Pet Wastes	29.6%	32.6%	23.9%

Table 30: I have concerns about the following as they affect surface water quality in the County and Lake Michigan: (Question 24)			
Pollutant Source	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Dumping Down Storm Sewers	70.1%	12.5%	4.2%
Farming too Close to Streams	54.6%	21.1%	9.9%
Land Application of Septic/Sewage Sludge	50.5%	22.9%	9.5%
Manure Runoff	51.7%	21.6%	12.8%
Over Application of Fertilizer/Manure	62.2%	16.5%	7.6%

Respondents were most likely to state that land along river and stream corridors should remain in its natural state; recreational uses received the next highest frequency of response (Table 31). Residential, commercial, and agricultural uses were not entirely opposed to, but did not receive the same level of agreement as leaving it natural and recreational uses did.

Table 31: The best use of land along the river and stream corridors within rural areas of the county should be: (Question 25)			
Best Use Of Land Along River Corridors	Agree Or Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree Or Strongly Disagree
Residential	23.0%	21.6%	14.6%
Agriculture	23.2%	27.7%	35.2%
Recreation	63.3%	14.8%	9.5%
Commercial	6.1%	15.2%	64.6%
Leave it in its Natural State	71.3%	14.0%	5.4%

ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission Nominal Group Session

On Wednesday, April 30, 2003 54 citizens of Sheboygan County were involved in a Nominal Group Process in order to produce a list of issues and concerns regarding future development in the Sheboygan County and the Bay-Lake Region. The following is an explanation of the process and the final list of issues and concerns as they were ranked and voted on by the group.

The list is important to the planning process as it will be used in formulating goals and objectives for the Regional Comprehensive Plan and will provide input into the development of Sheboygan County's Development Plan. In addition, the issues identified will be used as a checklist to ensure that they are addressed within the plan, and discussed by the Planning Committee during the planning and research phase.

The participants were divided into six groups and asked to write down as many ideas as possible regarding existing and future development within the Bay-Lake Region and Sheboygan County. The ideas of each member of the group were recorded on a flip chart in a round-robin discussion. Group

members were then asked to identify their Top Five Issues from all the issues written down for their group. The scores were then totaled to identify the five major issues facing the Sheboygan County and the Bay-Lake Region, as well as several other issues that need to be addressed in the plan. Each groups top five were then combined and voted on by the entire group to identify the five major issues or concerns facing Sheboygan County and the Bay-Lake Region.

Results are as follows in Table 32:

Table 32: Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission Nominal Group, April 30, 2004, Combined Results

Rank	Score	Issue/Concern Regarding Future Development in Sheboygan County and the Bay-Lake Region	Issue Type
1	18	Planned development - residential, commercial, industrial	Economic Development
2	15	Preserve prime agricultural lands/limit residential development in agricultural lands	Agriculture
3	14	Prevent urban sprawl-encourage cluster development	Land Use
3	14	Protect clean water and air and limit light and noise pollution	Natural Resources
4	10	Have government units work together	Intergov't Cooperation
5	9	Protect resources (air, water, soil)	Natural Resources
5	9	Conserve wildlife and environment corridors	Natural Resources
6	8	Local land use control	Government
7	7	Preserve rural character	Agriculture
7	7	Combine community services (police, fire, garbage, etc.)	Intergov't Cooperation
7	7	Stormwater/sewer management plan that affects towns and villages together	Government
7	7	Preserve the quality of life issues	Land Use
8	6	Better development and upgrading of highways	Transportation
8	6	Keep industries in compact industrial parks	Economic Development
8	6	Downsize the 35 acre minimum lot size in ag. land	Agriculture
9	5	Residential development in rural areas	Land Use
9	5	Preservation of lakes and wetlands	Natural Resources
9	5	Towns should have more input/clout in annexation decisions	Government
9	5	Designate areas for industrial and commercial development	Economic Development
10	4	High tech job development	Economic Development
10	4	Lake Michigan and other unique features need public access	Natural Resources
10	4	Rural development should be around existing villages	Land Use
10	4	Continue to maintain open space we have	Natural Resources
10	4	Issues after implementation of plan-ability to alter it	Land Use
10	4	How much prime farmland to preserve?	Agriculture
11	3	Bring in more industry	Economic Development
11	3	Preserve farm industry	Agriculture
11	3	Protect water of Lake Michigan	Natural Resources
11	3	Impacts of farm consolidations (res./ag. Conflicts, roads, etc.)	Agriculture
11	3	Effects of consolidation of local govt. (city and town)	Intergov't Cooperation
12	2	Encourage tourism and recreational areas	Economic Development
13	1	Minimize land use conflicts	Land Use

Sheboygan County Smart Growth-Stewardship Technical and Advisory Committees

On July 10, 2003, members of the Sheboygan County Smart Growth-Stewardship Technical and Advisory Committees participated in a joint meeting/input session to identify issues related to each of the elements of Smart Growth as outlined in Ch. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

The Smart Growth-Stewardship Technical Committee and the Smart Growth-Stewardship Advisory Committee has been meeting, most often jointly, since September 19, 2002. The Committee was formed to assist Sheboygan County with the development of the administration and distribution of County Stewardship Grants and the development of the *Sheboygan County Comprehensive Plan*. The Committees have been asked to assist with other planning efforts on an ongoing basis.

Membership on the Advisory Committee consists of elected officials from local communities. The Sheboygan County Board of Supervisors' Resources Committee for each of the following selected one representative:

- Urban Town
- Rural Town
- Urban Village
- Rural Village
- One Each from Each of the Three Cities

Membership on the Technical Committee consists of individuals to represent each of the 9 elements of Comprehensive Planning. On July 10, 2003 the group participated in a "round robin" input session where each member was given the opportunity to speak. The "round robin" continued until the group had exhausted their list. The issues were not ranked for their importance.

Results from this process follow:

- Cultural resources – community events/organizations – add to the quality of life.
- Deer management/urban wildlife
- Development of upland forest areas – need for preservation.
- Groundwater pollution
- Habitat fragmentation
- Impacts of ATV use – erosion, environmental impacts, noise, etc.
- Need for housing sites that are sensitive to the environment/wildlife habitat
- Need to inventory and work to preserve local historical landmarks.

Information obtained from this process was used to develop goals, objectives, and policy strategies.

Agriculture Planning Committee

On November 19, 2003, members of the Sheboygan County Agriculture Planning Committee participated in an input session to identify issues related to the agricultural resources of Sheboygan County.

The Agriculture Planning Committee has been meeting since June 2003. The Committee was formed to assist Sheboygan County with the development of the *Natural Areas and Critical Resources Plan*, the County's Comprehensive Plan, and the *Farmland Preservation Plan* update.

Membership on the Committee includes appointees from each Town in the County except the Town of Sheboygan; the Town of Sheboygan does not have any farmers participating in the Farmland Preservation Program and is nearly entirely urbanized. The Town of Mitchell does not participate in the Farmland Preservation Program, however much of the Town is largely agricultural and therefore has an appointee. The Village of Glenbeulah has at least one individual participating in the Farmland Preservation Program and therefore has an appointee. No other villages participate in the program. A representative from the Farm Bureau as well as a representative from the Glacial Lakes Conservancy sit on the Committee. The Committee has 17 members.

On November 19, 2003, the group was asked to specifically address 3 issues:

- Characteristics of Viable Farmland
- Challenges to the Ability to Farm
- Future Challenges to Farm Success- 5 to 10 Years

The group participated in a “round robin” input session where each member was given the opportunity to speak at least once. The “round robin” continued until the group had exhausted their list. When a list of issues was complete for each of the three topics, the group was asked to cast their vote for the top three on each list. The issues were ranked by the number of votes. Fourteen members of the Committee attended this meeting. The results from this process follow in Tables 33, 34 and 35.

Table 33: Sheboygan County Agricultural Planning Committee Issues Identification Session, November 19, 2003, Results- Characteristics of Viable Farmland

<i>Number of Votes</i>					<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>Characteristics of Viable Farmland</i>
1	2	3	4	5		
5	1	2		1	9	Able to grow produce at a value above the cost of production
3	1	2	1	2	9	Soils dictate the level of production – class I and II are best – most important to preserve
1	5		1	1	8	Well drained (natural or tiled)
2	1	1	1	2	7	Management practices can guide productivity of farmland
1	1	1	2		5	Definition of viable farmland is subject to the type and intensity of farming practices
		1	3		4	Located in an area that does not have conflicts with the intensity of the agricultural practice
	1	1		1	3	Profitable farms drive the demand for agricultural land
	1	1		1	3	Well drained, less than 3% slope, with 10” of topsoil
	1	2			3	Able to support the operator
		1	2		3	Capable of producing grass for grazing or rotational crops
			1	2	3	Able to be tilled – worked with machinery
				1	1	50 % of gross income generated from the farm to be considered viable
			1		1	Land supply is limited in areas with expanding agricultural businesses
					0	Soils that are stony or gravely are farmable
					0	Small parcels near urbanizing areas are more difficult to farm

<i>Number of Votes</i>					<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>Characteristics of Viable Farmland</i>
					0	Field size of 3 to 6 acres are more difficult to farm row crops
					0	Precipitation of the region

Table 34: Sheboygan County Agricultural Planning Committee Issues Identification Session, November 19, 2003, Results- Challenges to the Ability to Farm

<i>Number of Votes</i>					<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>Challenges to the Ability to Farm</i>
1	2	3	4	5		
	3	5	2	1	11	Government regulation – complication of farming activities
4	1		1	4	10	Natural conflicts – streams, waterways, etc. – additional regulation from DNR
1	3	2		3	9	Adjusting farm practices to accommodate neighboring uses (dust, noise, manure)
3	2		2		7	Can't set market price for products grown
2		3	1	1	7	Increasing traffic – auto/truck traffic vs. farm equipment
2	1		2	1	6	Importance of “good neighbor” policies in farm operations – more development in an area doesn't have to add conflicts
	2		1	1	4	Conflicts within the agricultural community between industrial and smaller farms
			2		2	Limited time of day to use County Roads and Highways for farm equipment (More commuters from the rural area; Increased gravel truck use; Poor accesses and driveways)
			1		1	Conflicts with neighbors
				1	1	Roads and bridges are too narrow to accommodate large equipment
		1			1	Farm fields located on major highways need to be worked late at night to avoid traffic
		1			1	Conflicts with tourists drawn to other rural activities (golf courses)
					0	Hunting activities
					0	Need for wider medians on 4-lane highways to accommodate crossing with long implements

Table 35: Sheboygan County Agricultural Planning Committee Issues Identification Session, November 19, 2003, Results- Future Challenges to Farm Success – 5 to 10 years

<i>Number of Votes</i>					<i>Total Votes *</i>	<i>Future Challenges to Farm Success – 5 to 10 years</i>
1	2	3	4	5		
1	2	2	3	1	10	Manure storage – regulations – cost of hauling – use to generate power (methane digestion)
3	2	2	1		9	Higher land prices will limit future expansions
1	3	1	2	2	9	More regulation
3	1	2	1		7	Economics driving land value for other uses
1	3	1		1	6	Urbanization – competition with fellow farmers to survive
1		2	2		6	Social demand for preserving open space and farmland vs. farmer's individual interests
1		1			2	Land is more valuable to rent to other farms than to grow crops on
				1	2	New technology – greenhouse farming
				1	1	Sites for wind generation of power
				1	1	Larger farms wanting to expand into developing areas
				1	1	Possibility of more grazing operations – benefit of low-cost inputs
				1	1	Expanding markets – organic farming
					0	Large farms that already exist in developing areas will be able to relocate with the sale of assets if development pressure grows
					0	Asset being located near markets

* Includes votes from one member that were not ranked.

Information obtained from this process was used to develop goals, objectives, and policy strategies for agricultural resources in Sheboygan County.

Sheboygan River Basin Partnership

On Monday, February 23, 2004, members of the Sheboygan River Basin Partnership participated in an issues identification session to identify issues related to the natural resources of Sheboygan County.

Members of the group that participated in the process include representatives from:

- Sierra Club
- Glacial Lakes Conservancy
- Sheboygan County Audubon Society
- Elkhart Lake Improvement District
- Ice Age Trail Foundation
- Interested Citizens

Ten people with natural resources interests participated in this process. Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission staff and Planning & Resources Department staff broke the group into two smaller groups. The Basin Educator from the University of Wisconsin-Extension also assisted with the process. Each group had five people. Each participant was asked to take 3-5 minutes to write down issues related to natural resources that they see throughout Sheboygan County.

After the participants finished writing they submitted the results to the facilitator who read the issues to the group and wrote them onto a large flip chart. After all of the issues were read, the facilitator asked for further clarification on issues if they were not clear. The group then went through the list and combined issues that were similar. Once the final list was compiled, the group was asked to choose the 3 issues that they viewed to be the most important to Sheboygan County through the next 20 years. Results from this process follow in Table 36 and 37.

Table 36: Sheboygan River Basin Partnership Issues Identification Session, February 23, 2004, Results, Group 1

GROUP #1	<i>PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION</i>		
Total Votes:	20		
# of Votes Received	Item Description		Position on list
TOP FIVE CHOICES	3	Protect/Expand Public Recreational Areas (passive/active)	#14
	3	Encourage Development Around Cities	#27
	2	Preserve Wetlands	#05
	2	Encourage Protection Of Wildlife & Environmental Corridors	#21
	2	Protect Historic Natural Areas	#22
	2	Protect Viewsheds	#25
	1	Control Invasive Species	#03
	1	Preserve Existing Farms	#18
	1	Preserve Open Space	#20
	1	Preserve Woodlots & Woodlands	#26
	1	Protect Kettle Moraine From Development	#28
	1	Rare, Threatened Or Endangered Species & Habitat Should Be Identified & Protected	#29
		Loss Of Wooded Areas (see #26)	#01
		Publicly Owned Wooded Areas Should Be Preserved For Recreation (see #26 & #14)	#02
		Preserve Habitat -- Small Game/Birds	#04
		Inland Shorelands	#06
		Stream Setbacks	#07
		Prevent Large Cattle Operations	#08
		Preserve Corridors For Wildlife (see #21)	#09
		Residential Planning	#10
		Protect Surface Water Sources	#11
		Protect Groundwater, Including Recharge Areas	#12
		Protect Groundwater Recharge Areas (see #12)	#13
		Maintain Transportation Routes To Maintain Manufacturing Jobs	#15
		Protect Great Lakes Water	#16
		Participate In International Treaties	#17
		No Development On Sloping Land	#19
		Encourage Farm Marketing	#23
		Encourage PDR Programs	#24

Table 37: Sheboygan River Basin Partnership Issues Identification Session, February 23, 2004, Results, Group 2

GROUP #2	<i>PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION</i>		
Total Votes:	25		
# of Votes Received	Item Description	Position on list	
TOP SIX CHOICES	3	(Ground Surface) Source Water Protection (Quantity & Quality)	#01
	3	Preservation Of Natural Areas, Habitats, Stream Buffers	#12
	2	Need More Bio-Reserves Connected With Corridors	#06
	2	"Nature First!"	#16
	2	Restoration Of Wetlands & Highly Disturbed Areas Back To Historical Status	#22
	2	Get All Government Authorities To Work Together To Preserve Environmentally Sensitive Areas	#24
	2	"Seattle-Style" Development -- Urban Growth Boundaries	#26
	1	Fragmentation & Degradation of Forests & Natural Habitat	#02
	1	Preserve Viewsheds	#04
	1	Identification & Preservation Of Archeological & Historical Sites	#08
	1	Invasive Species Control Programs	#13
	1	Improve Grade School/High School Education For Natural Resources Programs	#18
	1	Coastal Buffers	#20
	1	Need More County Ownership	#30
	1	"How Many People Are Too Many In Sheboygan County?"	#34
	1	Need Massive PDR For Farmlands	#36
		Water Quality (Rivers & Watersheds)	#03
		Preserve & Maintain Natural Shorelines To Stop Erosion	#05
		Rapid Development Of Historically Agricultural Lands	#07
		Inconsistent Zoning Practices Because Of "Grassroots Gov't" Leading To Development Of Env. Sensitive Areas	#09
		Better Identification Of Unique Landscape Resources (karst, fens, etc.)	#10
		Remove Unwanted Structures That Fragment Habitat	#11
		State Funds Need To Be Designated Towards Natural Resource Preservation/Monitoring	#14
		Pharmaceutical/Chemical Water Pollution (measuring impacts)	#15
		Mandatory Community Park Space	#17
		Public Education To Develop Understanding On Natural Resources & Protection Of Natural Resources	#19
		Take Marginal Farmlands (e.g., cons. reserves) & Put Them Under Public Ownership Or PDR (willing sellers)	#21
		Additional Mult-Use Trails In County With Focus On Natural Resources	#23
		A Better Understanding Of High Capacity Wells	#25
		Point/Nonpoint Pollution Prevention	#27
		Answer First To Natural & Scenic Beauty/Assets Before Dev. \$\$ -- Don't Let Dev. \$\$ Direct Decisions	#28
		Identification Of Airsheds	#29
		Tighten City Boundaries -- Make Cities More Desirable	#31
		Remove Billboards	#32

GROUP #2	<i>PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION</i>	
Total Votes: 25		
# of Votes Received	Item Description	Position on list
	Designate State/County \$\$ For Groundwater Management	#33
	Lake Michigan Coastal Protection	#35
	Need Public Ownership Of Upper Milwaukee River Basin	#37

Cultural Resources Committee

On September 2, 2004 members of the Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Planning Committee participated in an input session to identify issues related to the cultural resources of Sheboygan County.

The Cultural Resources Planning Committee has been meeting since July 2004. The Committee was formed to assist Sheboygan County with the development of the *Natural Areas and Critical Resources Plan*, the County's Comprehensive Plan, and the *Farmland Preservation Plan* update.

Membership on the Committee includes appointees from a variety of communities across the County and include Chip Beckford, Town of Mitchell Board Chairman; Ione Heinen, Village of Oostburg resident; Glen Laubenstein, Village of Random Lake resident; Jennifer Lehrke, LJM Architects; Jeannae Moersch, Village of Elkhart Lake resident; Marge Pearce, Town of Wilson resident; Betty Potter, City of Sheboygan Falls resident; Jim Thiel, Village of Random Lake resident; and Bill Wangemann, City of Sheboygan resident. All of the Committee members were chosen for their previous contributions to historic preservation-related activities in the county and/or a current interest in issues related to historic preservation. The Committee has nine members.

The group participated in an input session where each member was given the opportunity to speak at least once until the group had exhausted their list. Six members of the Committee attended this meeting. Results from this process are below and include both issues *and* opportunities for cultural resources in Sheboygan County:

Opportunities

- Many "historical-minded" people in the County; a lot of interest by individuals throughout the County.
 - Organized Groups
 - Data Rich
- The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center in Sheboygan Falls.
- Should be some kind of language in the State Statutes regarding Historic Preservation.

Issues

- Documentation of existing resources (e.g.- pictures) is lacking.
- Education of private property owners so they do not feel threatened if their property is deemed to have historical value.
- No central source/clearinghouse for historical information of all types; each agency/group has their own information.
- Need more public awareness and outreach.

POLICY & PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

Natural Resources

Goal 1: Promote sound land use in the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Objective 1.1 : Conserve the character of rural areas in the basin including natural areas, prime agricultural lands, and environmental corridors.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Stewardship Program
- Farmland Preservation Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify and classify Environmental Corridors by their ecological value.
- Inventory natural areas in the County.
- Develop a viable conservation subdivision or low-impact development ordinance and identify areas most conducive to this type of development.
- Facilitate community vision sessions to develop important aspects of a community's character.
- Explore the development of a Stewardship Lot Program in Sheboygan County.

Objective 1.2: Protect investments in public lands by encouraging compatible land uses adjacent to public lands.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with local communities to identify land uses compatible with public land and incorporate this information into the Comprehensive Plan.

Objective 1.3: Encourage re-development of brownfields, abandoned and derelict properties in urban areas.

Existing Programs & Policies

- State of Wisconsin Brownfields-Redevelopment Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work to build community identity by revitalizing main streets.
- Develop an informational forum to educate local leaders on the various programs associated with brownfield redevelopment.

Objective 1.4: Support and encourage Comprehensive Land Use Planning in the basin.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Comprehensive Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Process

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Continue to move forward with compliance with Ch. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

Objective 1.5: Promote measures designed to improve air quality (e.g. mass transit, multi-modal transportation, ozone action incentives, higher density development, multi-use and walkable neighborhoods).

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan Metropolitan Planning Organization and the associated planning process.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify neighborhood designs and make land use recommendations, such as conservation subdivisions, redevelopment projects, and traditional neighborhood design that promote alternative transportation choices and allow for the creation of a network of interconnected trails and pathways.
- Develop a comprehensive planning process that considers a full range of transportation alternatives and choices in order to provide safe, convenient and efficient access to land, goods, and services for all community residents and all modes of transportation.
- Identify existing contiguous development that can take advantage of existing transportation options.
- Examine the potential for designating local pedestrian and bicycle routes and identify off-street paths throughout the County.
- Identify networks that link destinations such as residential areas, schools, parks, and commercial areas.

Goal 2: Conserve and restore riparian areas (corridors adjacent to waterways) in the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Objective 2.1: Combine public and private efforts to restore riparian stream buffers for water quality and wildlife.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Voluntary buffer programs in agricultural areas (County & Federal)
- Trout Unlimited 2003 County Stewardship Project
- Sheboygan County Stewardship Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Encourage the Sheboygan River Basin Partnership to work on projects that restore riparian stream buffers.
- Work with the Glacial Lakes Land Conservancy to restore lands that act as a buffer.

Objective 2.2: Conserve and restore wetland functions and values in the basin.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Land & Water Conservation wetland restoration program.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service wetland restoration program.
- US Fish & Wildlife Service wetland restoration program.
- Milwaukee River Basin Wetland Assessment Tool US EPA Pilot program.
- Sheboygan County Land & Water Conservation Department 2004 Coastal Management Program project to evaluate quality of past wetland restoration projects.
- County Shoreland-Floodplain Zoning

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory and classify wetlands based on their quality and function.
- Develop new setback to wetlands requirements in the Shoreland Zone based on wetland quality.

Objectives 2.3: Restore environmental integrity and recreation values in the lower Sheboygan River Basin.

Existing Programs & Policies

- South Pier Development- City of Sheboygan
- City of Sheboygan Falls Lagoon Dredging and Shoreline Restoration/Access Project
- City of Plymouth dam removal and restoration project.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Continue to support redevelopment projects in the Basin.

Objective 2.4: Remove dams and restore free-flowing waterways, where feasible.

Existing Programs & Policies

- City of Plymouth dam removal and restoration project.
- Franklin Dam- Town of Herman- Removal
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Small and Abandoned Dam Removal Grant Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop an inventory of existing dams including their age, quality, and owner to identify potential removal sites *if* the owner is interested.

Goal 3: Acquire sufficient public lands and manage for multiple uses.

Objective 3.1: Promote public land acquisitions that protect natural areas and provide recreational opportunities.

Existing Programs & Policies

- County Stewardship Program
- State Stewardship Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop a County acquisition plan that is consistent with existing County public lands and does not contradict other existing (federal, state, private) acquisition plans.

Goal 4: Improve water quality.

Objective 4.1: Encourage best management practices in agricultural areas.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Priority Watersheds Program
- Farmland Preservation
- Various USDA Programs

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Check with Pat Miles

Objective 4.2: Promote stormwater management measures that prevent non-point pollution in rural and urban areas.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Subdivision Ordinance
- Federal Clean Water Act Phase I Compliance (City Sheboygan, City of Sheboygan Falls, Village of Kohler, Town of Wilson, Town of Sheboygan)
- State of Wisconsin Stormwater Rules

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop and adopt a county stormwater and erosion control ordinance.
- Comply with Federal Clean Water Act Phase II requirements.

Objective 4.3: Support measures that prevent the pollution associated with use of bio-solids.

Existing Programs & Policies

- State of Wisconsin Land Spreading Rules
- State of Wisconsin Manure Storage Rules
- County Manure Storage Rules
- Nutrient management planning for agriculture – Priority Watersheds Program.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Continue to enforce County ordinances.
- Continue involvement with Priority Watersheds Program.

Goal 5: Educate Citizens on the Importance of Natural Resources in the Basin.

Objective 5.1: Improve public outreach for education of land and water issues in the Basin.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan River Basin Partnership informational forums.
- UW-Extension Basin Education program.
- Sheboygan County YMCA Outdoor Skills Center Education Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop information forums and workshops centered on current land use and water quality issues.

Objective 5.2: Provide land development information related to wise-use of resources.

Existing Programs & Policies

- UW-Extension Growth-Management Educator

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop a county conservation subdivision ordinance and workshop to present the ordinance to local officials, residents, and other stakeholders.
- Develop a county low impact development ordinance and workshop to present the ordinance to local officials, residents, and other stakeholders.

Goal 6: Protect the coastal resources of Lake Michigan.

Objective 6.1: Promote wise land use decisions within the “coastal corridor” (between Lake Michigan and Interstate 43).

Existing Programs & Policies

- County Shoreland-Floodplain Zoning
- Local Zoning

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory and identify parcels that meet current minimum standards within the County Shoreland Zone to determine how many new lots could be developed.
- Inventory critical habitat areas that may be deserving of protection.
- Encourage growth and development away from the coastal corridor where possible, and in areas with existing infrastructure and services.
- Develop programs that address agricultural runoff, farming practices, and shoreland development as it relates to water quality impacts to Lake Michigan
- Provide educational opportunities for the public to gain a better understanding of their role in protecting Lake Michigan and measures to mitigate human impacts on the resource.
- Inventory and preserve environmental corridors in the “coastal corridor.”
- Inventory and protect coastal areas at risk.
- Inventory and prioritize environmental corridors in Sheboygan County.
- Identify, protect, and preserve the County’s significant natural scenic and open space areas for enjoyment by its residents and visitors for present and future generations.

Objective 6.2: Work toward eliminating invasive species within the “coastal corridor.”

Existing Programs & Policies

- DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify and inventory areas with invasive species.
- Develop a public-information program on invasive species including prevention of establishment and removal.

Goal 7: Identify, protect, and preserve the County’s significant natural scenic and open space areas for enjoyment by its residents and visitors for present and future generations.

Objective 7.1: Maintain and improve the quality of ground water and surface waters within the Milwaukee and Sheboygan River Basins.

Existing Programs & Policies

- State of Wisconsin Wellhead protection program for municipal water supplies.
- State of Wisconsin Well abandonment program.
- Sheboygan County Sanitary Ordinance
- UW-Extension water testing program.
- Elkhart Lake Improvement Association’s groundwater assessment study.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Promote land use decisions that are cognizant of groundwater resources.
- Identify potential groundwater contamination sites and develop a countywide mitigation strategy.
- Identify potential groundwater recharge areas and develop a model protection district.

Objective 7.2: Identify and preserve high quality wetlands.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Shoreland-Floodplain Ordinance
- Chapter 30, Wisconsin State Statutes
- Wisconsin Wetland Inventory

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory and classify wetlands based on their quality and function.
- Develop new setback to wetlands requirements in the Shoreland Zone based on wetland quality.

Objective 7.3: Maintain the natural beauty and physical integrity of the Lake Michigan shoreline as seen from the land and the water while providing for public use and access.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Shoreland-Floodplain Ordinance
- Chapter 30, Wisconsin State Statutes
- Chapter 236, Wisconsin State Statutes governing land divisions
- Sheboygan County Stewardship Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory existing public access sites such as road-right-of-way to the water and previously dedicate public parks.
- Encourage projects that provide access to Lake Michigan through the County's Stewardship Program.

Objective 7.4: Preserve and protect the unique geological features that exist in the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory and map existing features such as karst geology, glacial features, dunes, etc.
- Education and information program on these features.
- Evaluate the feasibility of developing a program to protect these features.

Objective 7.5: Discourage artificial light pollution, while preserving the safety of the residents of the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Provide education and encourage adoption of light pollution reducing ordinances at the local level.

Objective 7.6: Encourage provision of natural corridors for species exchange between major environmental land holdings.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Conduct an inventory of areas that would support a natural corridor between major land holdings.
- Encourage conservation easements in natural corridors between major land holdings.

Objective 7.7: Provide potential sources of infrastructure materials for future development (e.g.- sand, gravel, stone), within the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance for site reclamation post extraction.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory existing infrastructure resources within the County.

Agricultural Resources

Goal 1: The local units of government in Sheboygan County promote a healthy climate for agriculture.

Objective 1.1 : Identify all regulatory agencies that play a role in local farm operations and land use decisions including federal, state, county, and local to create a more streamlined process.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop a matrix for government agencies to see what programs are currently being implemented at all levels.
- Develop an intergovernmental clearinghouse of information for landowners.

Objective 1.2: Inventory existing regulations and identify overlaps and inconsistencies.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Act as an educational resource to local communities and other agencies on where overlaps and inconsistencies exist with recommendations on how to mitigate these conflicts.

Goal 2: Minimize the potential for conflicts between rural landowners.

Objective 2.1: Develop an inventory and rating system for local roads to identify those most likely to be traveled by farm operators to create a safe environment for travel between fields and conduct everyday operations.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Countywide functional classification of roads
- State of Wisconsin Pavement Rating Program (PASAR)
- State of Wisconsin traffic counts.
- State of Wisconsin/County bridge inventory.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Update countywide functional classification of roads.
- Provide educational opportunities for local units of government on the importance of adequate infrastructure for agriculture and existing infrastructure resources in the County.

Objective 2.2: Develop an educational program for realtors to better inform buyers of the processes involved with building/developing in the country and what to expect from the rural landscape.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Farm Bureau informational piece on rural living.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with local technical college to develop a curriculum for realtors.
- Host workshops for landowners regarding these issues.
- Develop an informational piece that can be handed out with the issuance of a sanitary or assignment of a driveway.

Objective 2.3: Inventory existing agricultural infrastructure and identify areas best suited for agriculture to create agriculture-only land use districts.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Farmland Preservation Plan- Local exclusive agricultural zoning.

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Update countywide functional classification of roads.
- Provide educational opportunities for local units of government on existing infrastructure resources in the County.
- Act as a resource to local units of government interested in developing agriculture-only land use districts.

Goal 3: Streamline the regulatory process.

Objective 3.1: Develop a broad, countywide strategy that promotes interagency cooperation.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify potential opportunities for possible coordination efforts.
- Host annual conferences with all agencies that work with agriculture-related regulation to open dialog between agencies.

Objective 3.2: Work with each Town to develop individual information sheets to be given to landowners at the time of permit issuance that includes the process at the local level so landowners know what to expect.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop a matrix or decision-tree that can be handed out to landowners either by the County or the Town to ensure that landowners know all of the steps with the process.

Goal 4: Develop a better-informed local government that can react to changes in agriculture and land use.

Objective 4.1: Develop specific training for all elected officials on current issues related to agriculture and land use law.

Existing Programs & Policies

- UW-Extension certification for plan commission members and local elected officials.
- UW-Extension Natural Resources and Community Development agent

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Host one annual workshop on emerging land use issues and practices, recent court decisions, and general land use law.

Objective 4.2: Support local “forums” for elected officials to provide education on agriculture and land use issues.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Host one annual workshop on emerging land use issues and practices, recent court decisions, and general land use law.
- Develop specific forums on issues as they arise (example: Wind Forum, Smart Growth Workshops).

Objective 4.3: Develop a “menu” or clearinghouse for educational materials that can be used by local officials.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with UW-Extension to coordinate resources related to education materials and act as a lead agency for material collection, cataloging, and distribution.

Goal 5: Sustain the County’s agricultural heritage and economy.

Objective 5.1: Protect productive and fallow farmland within the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Farmland Preservation Program
- Local Zoning Ordinance

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify productive and fallow agricultural in the County.
- Develop a prioritization process for these lands.
- Communicate this with local units of government through information sessions and local meetings.
- Incorporate this information into the Comprehensive Planning process.

Objective 5.2: Establish standards to protect existing agricultural land uses.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Farmland Preservation Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work toward completing the County’s Land Evaluation-Site Assessment (LESA) tool.

Objective 5.3: Encourage sound agricultural and soil conservation methods to minimize soil erosion and ground water contamination

Existing Programs & Policies

- Federal- Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- State- Farmland Preservation Program, Well-Abandonment Program
- County- Priority Watershed Programs/Best Management Practice Cost-Sharing, UW-Extension Education Programs

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Conduct a groundwater resource evaluation.

Objective 5.4: Encourage sound management and preservation of the County’s forested areas.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Managed Forest Law
- DNR Acquisition Program
- Kettle Moraine State Forest
- Local Zoning Ordinances

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Use environmental corridors mapping to identify wooded areas in the County.
- Identify parcels currently enrolled in the Woodland Tax Credit program.
- Identify additional parcels that may qualify for the program.

Agricultural and Open Space Development/Preservation

Goal 1: To provide an aesthetically pleasing, relaxing, rural atmosphere in the County.

Objective 1.1: Preserve and create environmental corridors that screen developed areas and provide for the integration of natural habitat into the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Shoreland-Floodplain Zoning
- Local Town zoning that incorporates environmental corridors or conservation districts.
- Sheboygan County Stewardship Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify and classify Environmental Corridors by their ecological value.
- Inventory natural areas in the County.
- Develop a viable conservation subdivision or low-impact development ordinance and identify areas most conducive to this type of development.
- Facilitate community vision sessions to develop important aspects of a community's character.

Objective 1.2: Set aside open space in the County to be maintained for the preservation of natural vistas.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Explore the use of overlay districts in the Shoreland Zone with setbacks for lakes, streams, and wetlands requiring additional care and proof that development will not have a negative effect on these resources.

Goal 2: To encourage and protect farming while providing for the orderly development of land that is currently or was historically in productive farm use for non-farm development.

Objective 2.1: Retain agricultural and open lands in the County as key components of the rural area and aesthetic character of the community.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Promote the development of large tracts of farmland in a planned and orderly method as opposed to a piece-by-piece method over a long period of time.
- Explore the option of establishing a buffer strip between businesses and adjacent housing developments to minimize conflicts and to create natural sight shields from construction, lights, and noise that compromise aesthetic goals.

Objective 2.2: Prevent the premature development of fringe lands in the County that could be incompatible with the long-term best use of the land.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Farmland Preservation Plan
- Local Planning Efforts
- County Smart Growth-Stewardship Grant Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Provide resources for local planning efforts.

Objective 2.3: Identify areas recommended for future development.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Identify existing infrastructure and services that would be best suited for future growth and development through the Comprehensive Planning process.

Parks and Recreational Lands

Goal 1: To ensure residents have safe recreational sites within the County that provide a number of activities.

Objective 1.1: Increase the number of good, well maintained recreational sites and trails within the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Chapter 236, Wisconsin State Statutes governing land divisions
- Sheboygan County Stewardship Program
- State Stewardship Program
- County Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory existing public access sites such as road-right-of-way to the water and previously dedicate public parks.
- Encourage projects that provide access to Lake Michigan through the County's Stewardship Program.

Objective 1.2: Acquire, develop and maintain future recreational sites within the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- County Stewardship Program
- State Stewardship Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Develop a County acquisition plan that is consistent with existing County public lands and does not contradict other existing (federal, state, private) acquisition plans.
- Develop access to the waters of Lake Michigan.

Metallic and Non Metallic Resources

Goal 1: To ensure that future mining sites will not negatively impact the County or its residents.

Objective 1: Do not harm views, the natural environment and aesthetics through mining operations

Existing Programs & Policies

- Local Zoning Ordinance- Conditional Use Permitting Process
- County Non-Metallic Mining Program

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory existing infrastructure resources within the County.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Goal 1: Encourage the preservation of historical, cultural, and archaeological resources that are symbolic of the County and its residents, both past and present.

Objective 1.1 : Encourage the continued use of areas of historical and cultural heritage.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with the Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to provide information and education to local communities on the historical and cultural resources within their boundaries.

Objective 1.2: Identify and preserve historic districts and farm structures of historical and archaeological value.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Century Farms Program
- City of Sheboygan Historic Building Survey
- State of Wisconsin Historic Sites Database
- National Register of Historic Places

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with the Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee and local communities to examine the desire/feasibility of local preservation regulations.

Objective 1.3: Identify criteria to be used to inventory buildings and sites with unique historic characteristics of Sheboygan County.

Existing Programs & Policies

- National Register of Historic Places

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to develop criteria for local buildings and sites with unique characteristics.

Goal 2: Promote the local artistic culture.

Objective 2.1: Encourage the integration of local art in public spaces.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with the Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to develop a model ordinance and/or guidelines for integrating local art in public spaces.

Objective 2.2: Identify and promote local artistic resources (e.g.-galleries, sculpture gardens, museums).

Existing Programs & Policies

- John Michael Kohler Arts Center
- Weill Center for Performing Arts
- University Theatre
- Community Theater
- Chambers of Commerce

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Continue to provide support for local programs and policies related to local art in public areas.

Goal 3: Preserve the natural and rural characteristics of the County.

Objective 3.1: Establish standards for characteristics for local cultural resources that are historically significant.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to develop criteria for local cultural resources.

Objective 3.2: Promote local land use decisions that are sensitive to the local culture and history.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to develop a workshop for local communities and historic preservation groups to discuss preservation strategies, techniques, and potential land use conflicts.

Goal 4: Identify, protect, and preserve significant natural, historic, scenic, and open spaces for enjoyment by residents and visitors for present and future generations.

Objective 4.1: Encourage and support interested parties and stakeholders in efforts related to preserving the County’s cultural resources.

Existing Programs & Policies

- Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee
- Local Historic Preservation Groups

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Include interested parties and stakeholders in the cultural resources component of the County’s multijurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Objective 4.2: Preserve and protect the unique geological and natural resources holding significant historic value throughout the County.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Inventory and map existing features such as Karst geology, glacial features, dunes, etc. with significant historic value throughout the County.
- Evaluate the feasibility of developing a program to protect these features.

Objective 4.3: Encourage the preservation of rural character in the County through guidelines for billboards and signs along roadsides.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Encourage local communities to control and reduce the size, frequency, and location of billboards along road corridors.

Goal 5: Educate Citizens on the Importance of Cultural Resources in the County.

Objective 5.1: Improve public outreach for education of historic sites, ethnic settlement patterns, and the overall history of Sheboygan County.

Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

- Work with Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to develop a workshop for the public to discuss preservation strategies, techniques, and potential land use conflicts.

Goal 6: Identify roadways with a historic, scenic, or cultural value to Sheboygan County.

Objective 6.1: Identify local, county, and state roads with unique qualities for designation as “scenic highways,” “historic highways,” and “rustic highways.”

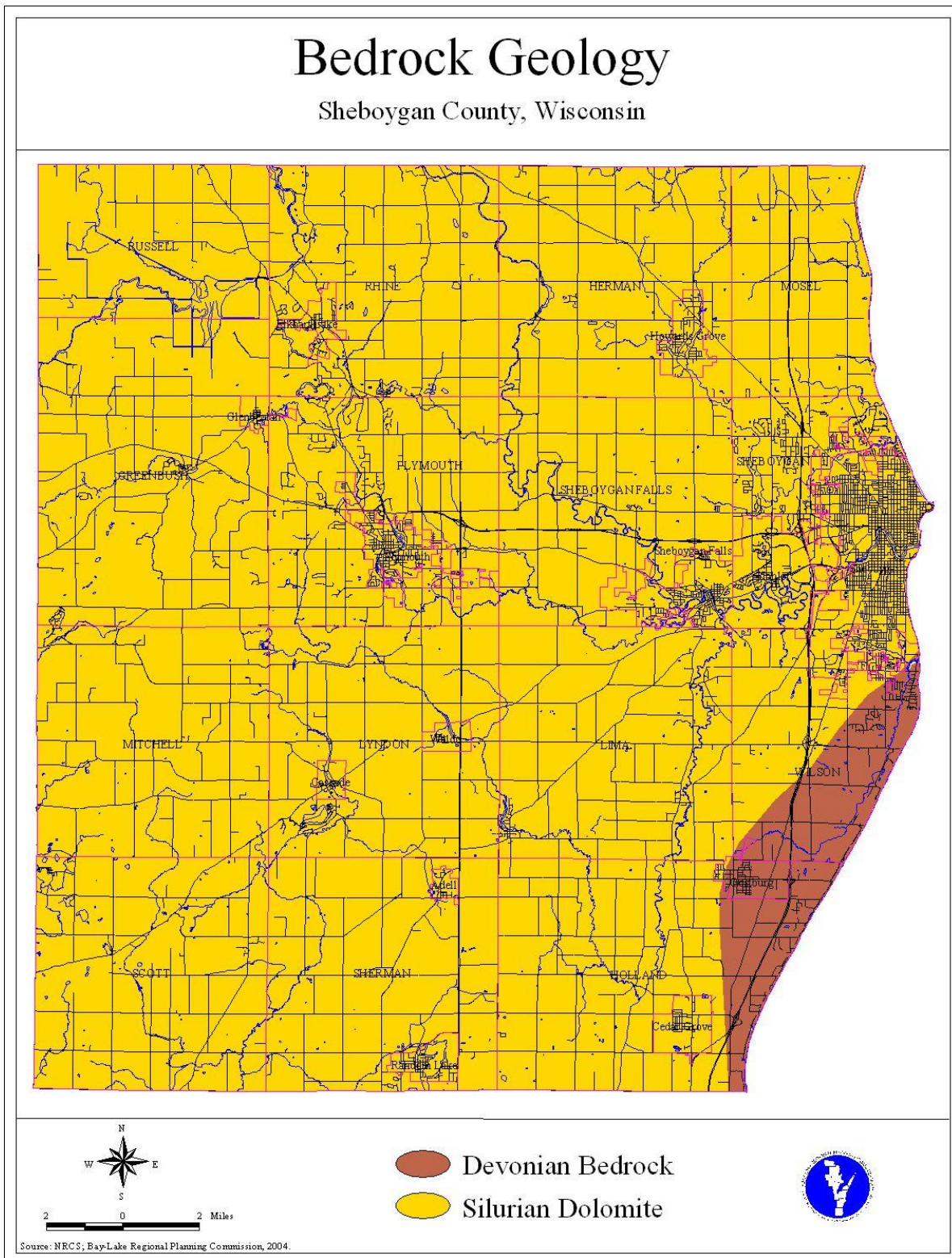
Existing Programs & Policies

Recommendations for Future Programs & Policies

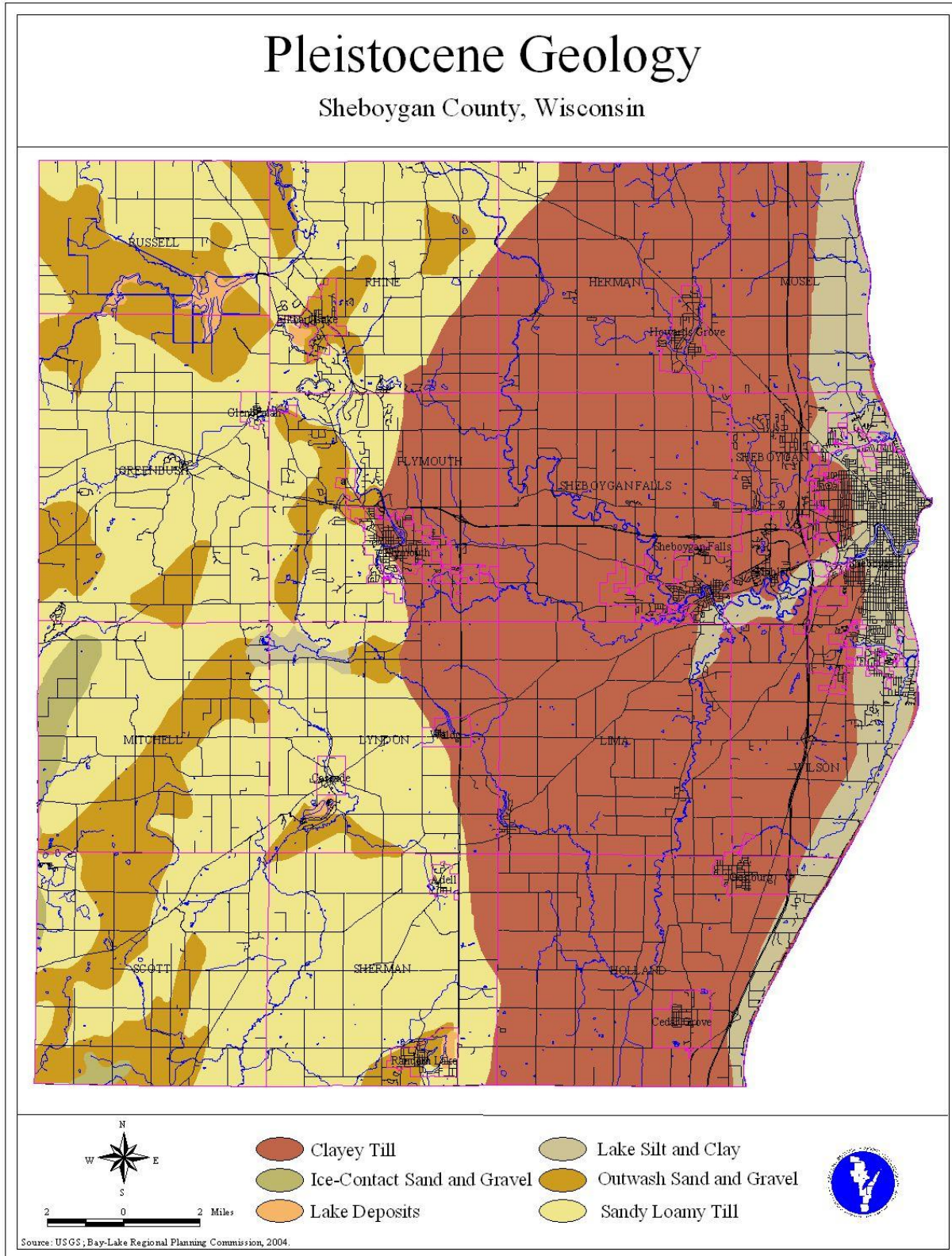
- Federal & State scenic, historic, and rustic roads
- Work with the Sheboygan County Cultural Resources Committee to identify criteria for local/county scenic and historic highways, and rustic roads.

APPENDIX A: MAPS

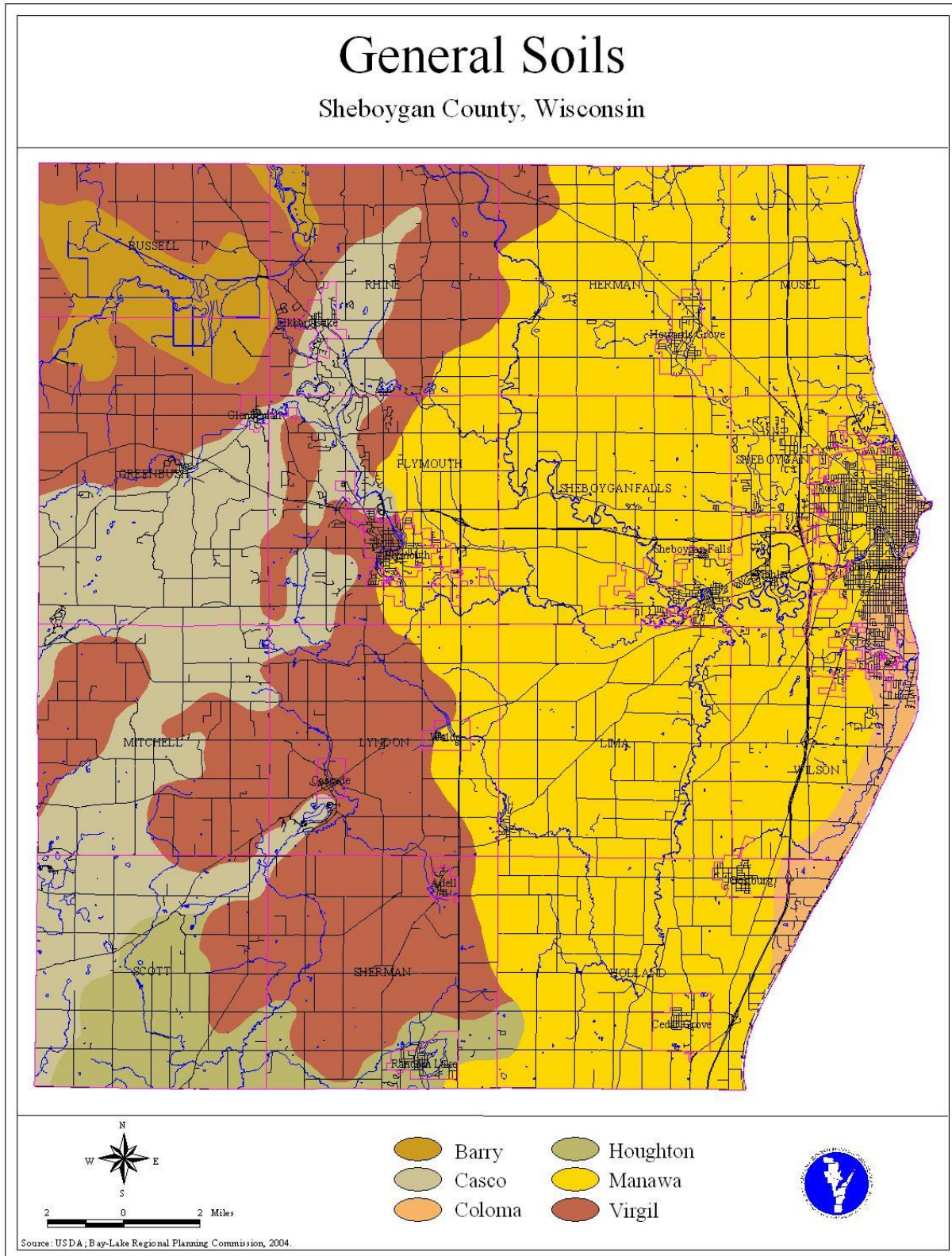
Map 1.1- Bedrock Geology



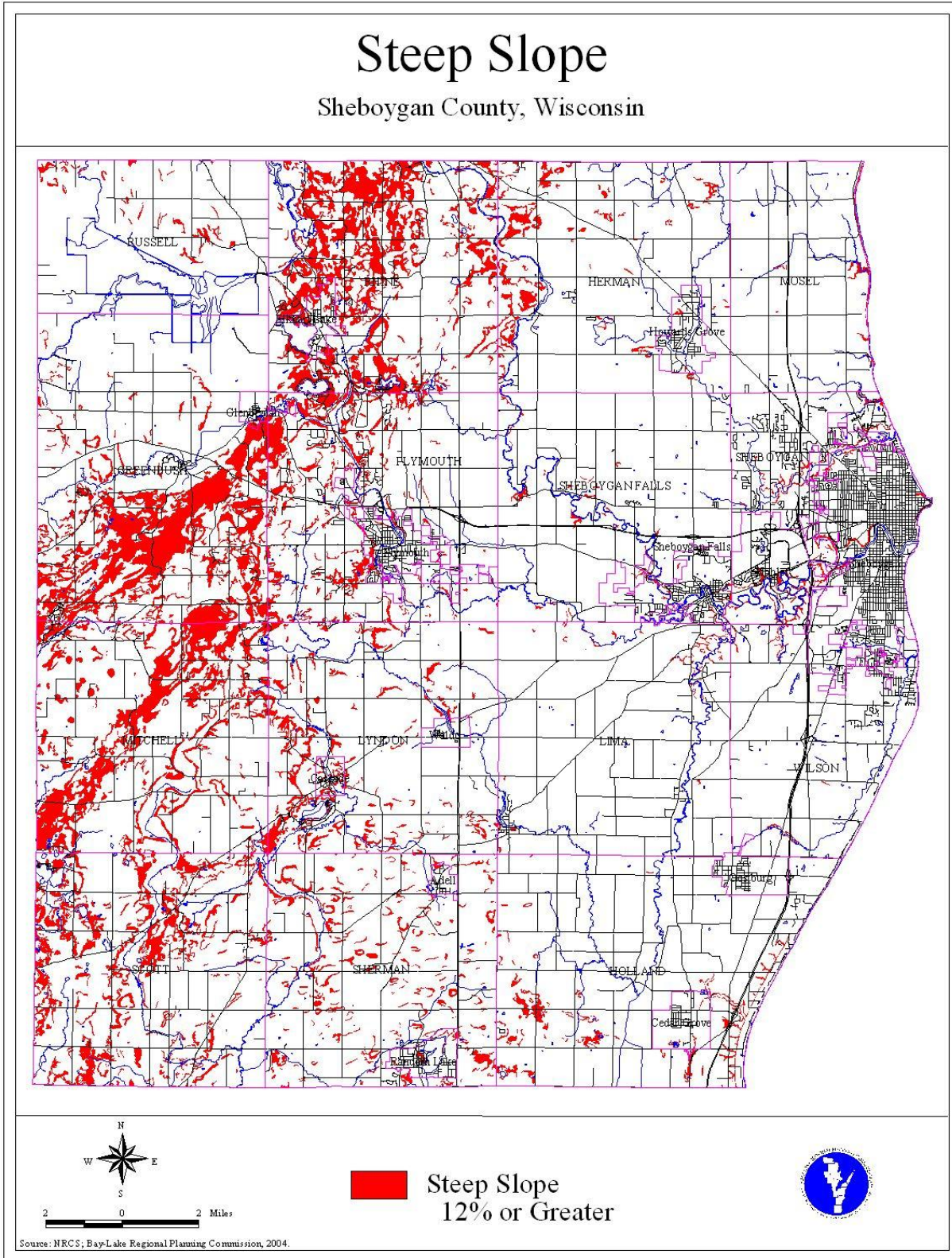
Map 1.2- Pleistocene Geology



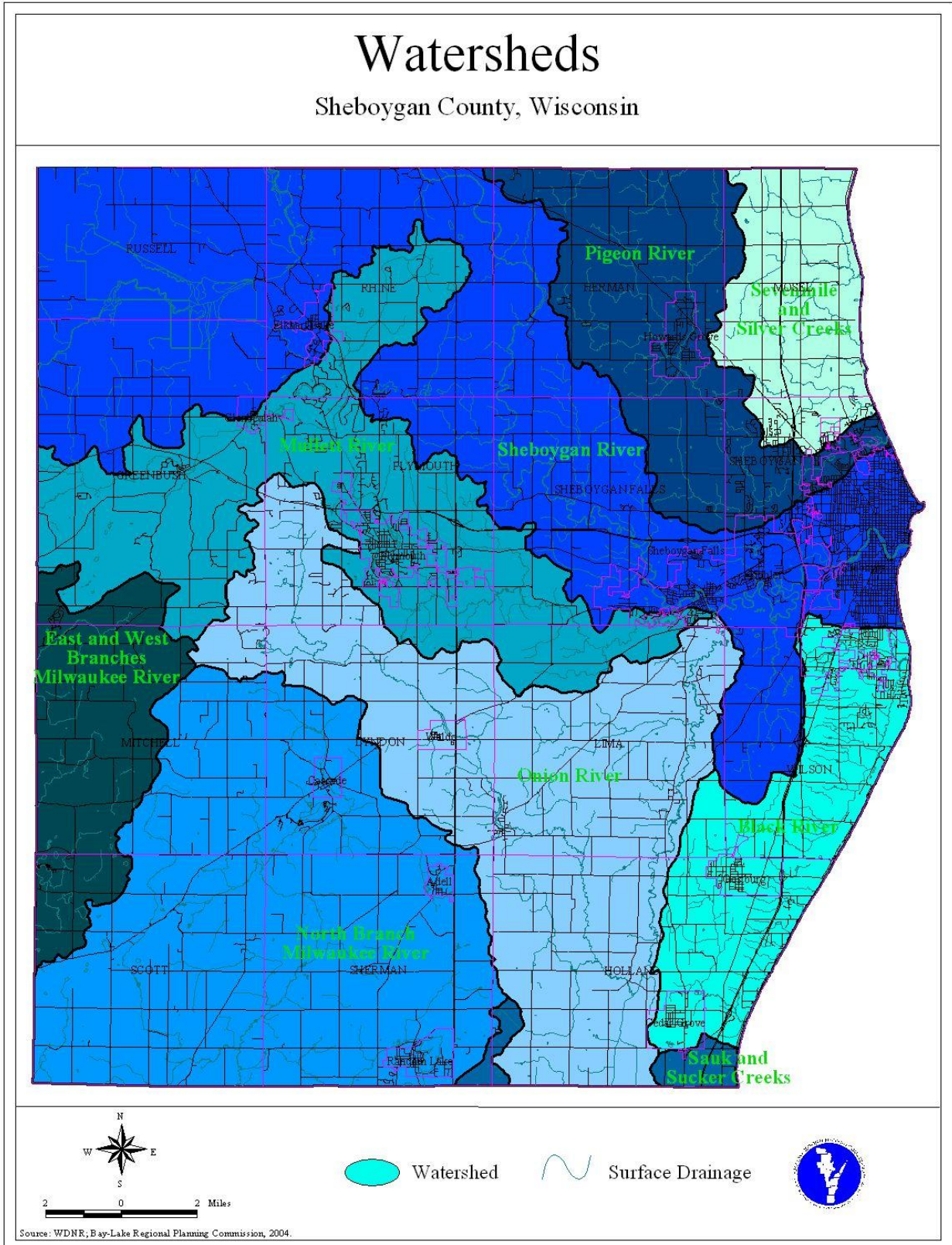
Map 1.3- General Soils



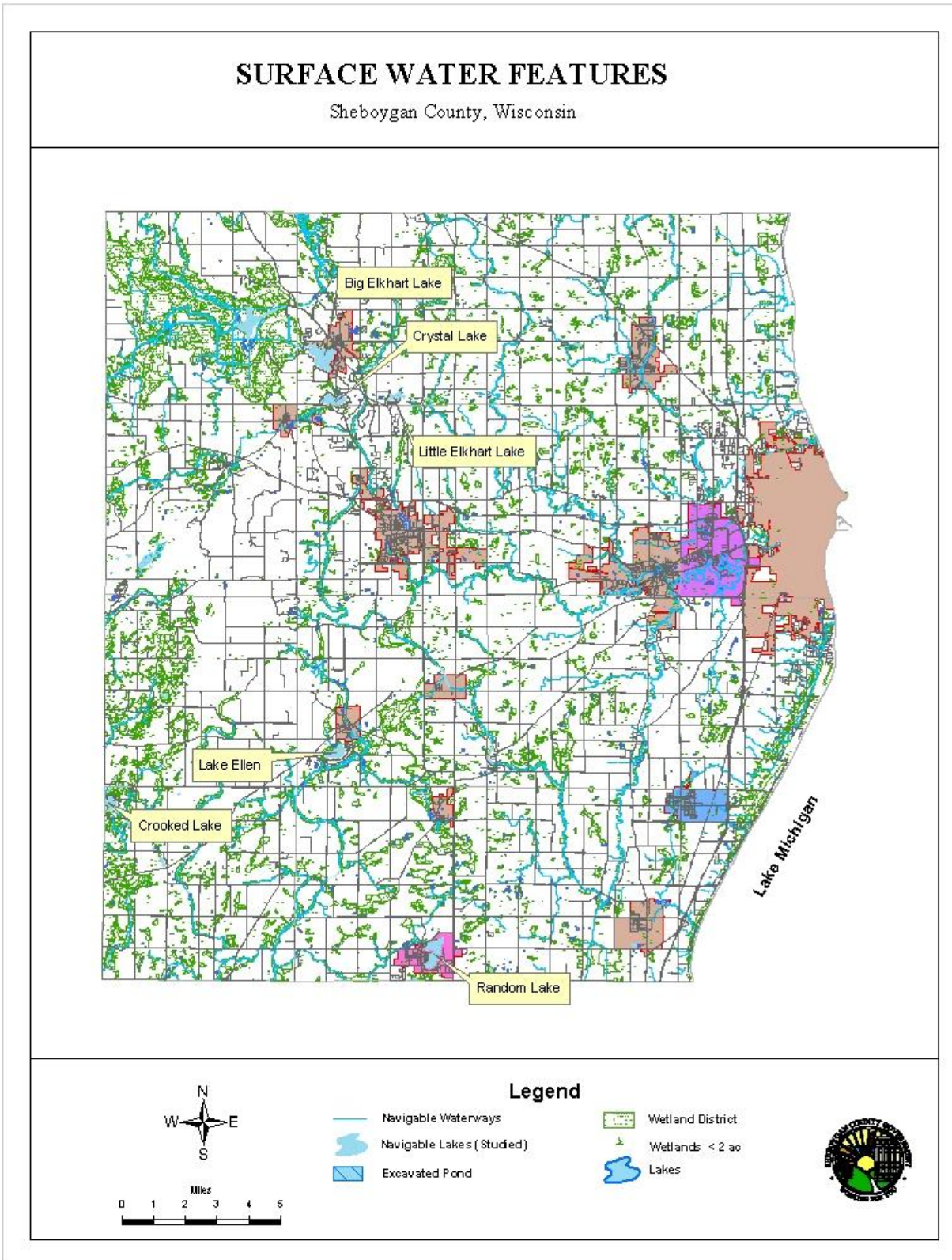
Map 1.4- Steep Slopes



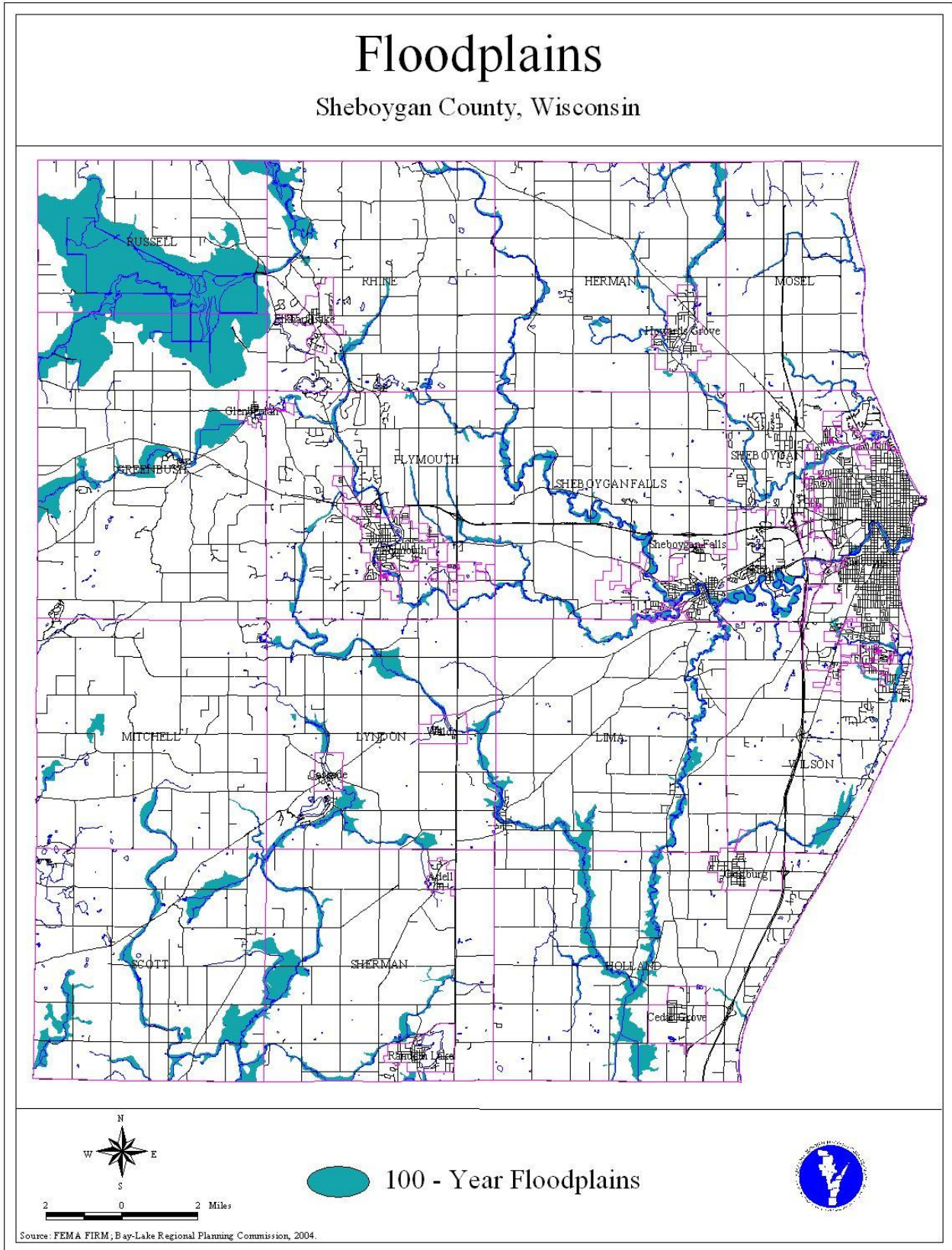
Map 1.5- Watersheds



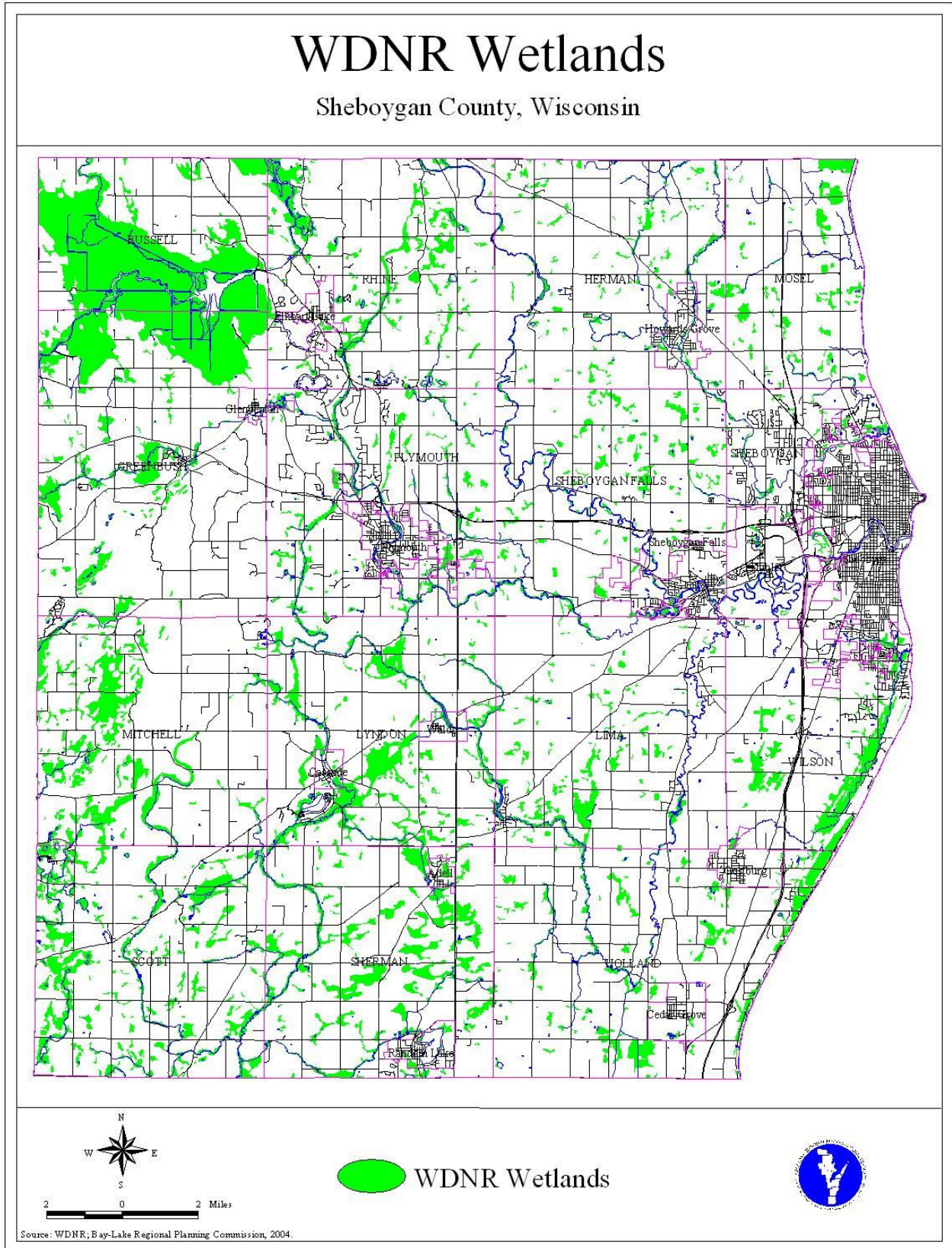
Map 1.6- Surface Waters



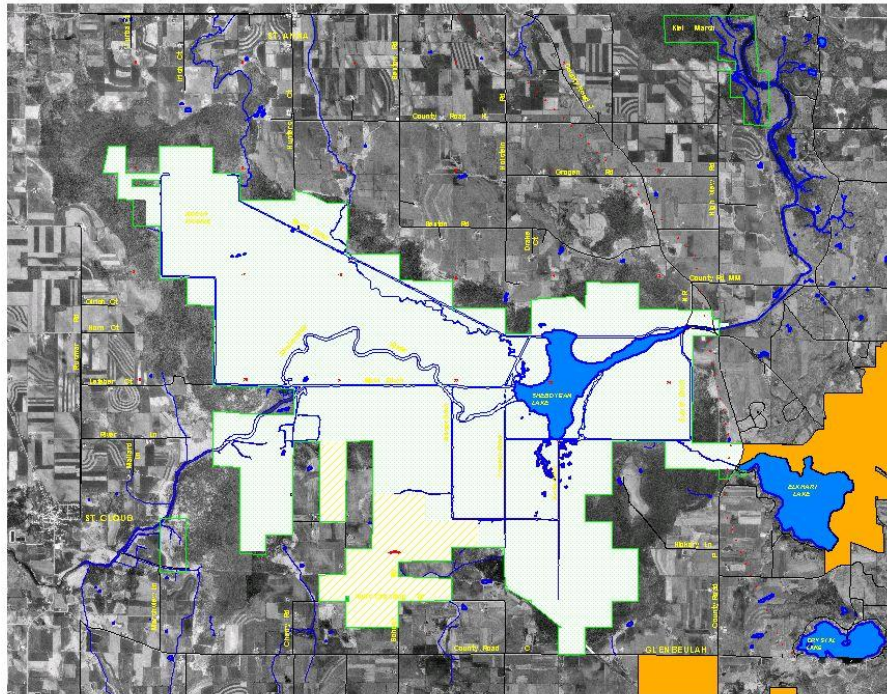
Map 1.7- Floodplains



Map 1.8- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Wetlands



Map 1.9- Sheboygan Marsh



**BROUGHTON SHEBOYGAN
MARSH PARK
& WILDLIFE AREA**

- 1999 -



LEGEND

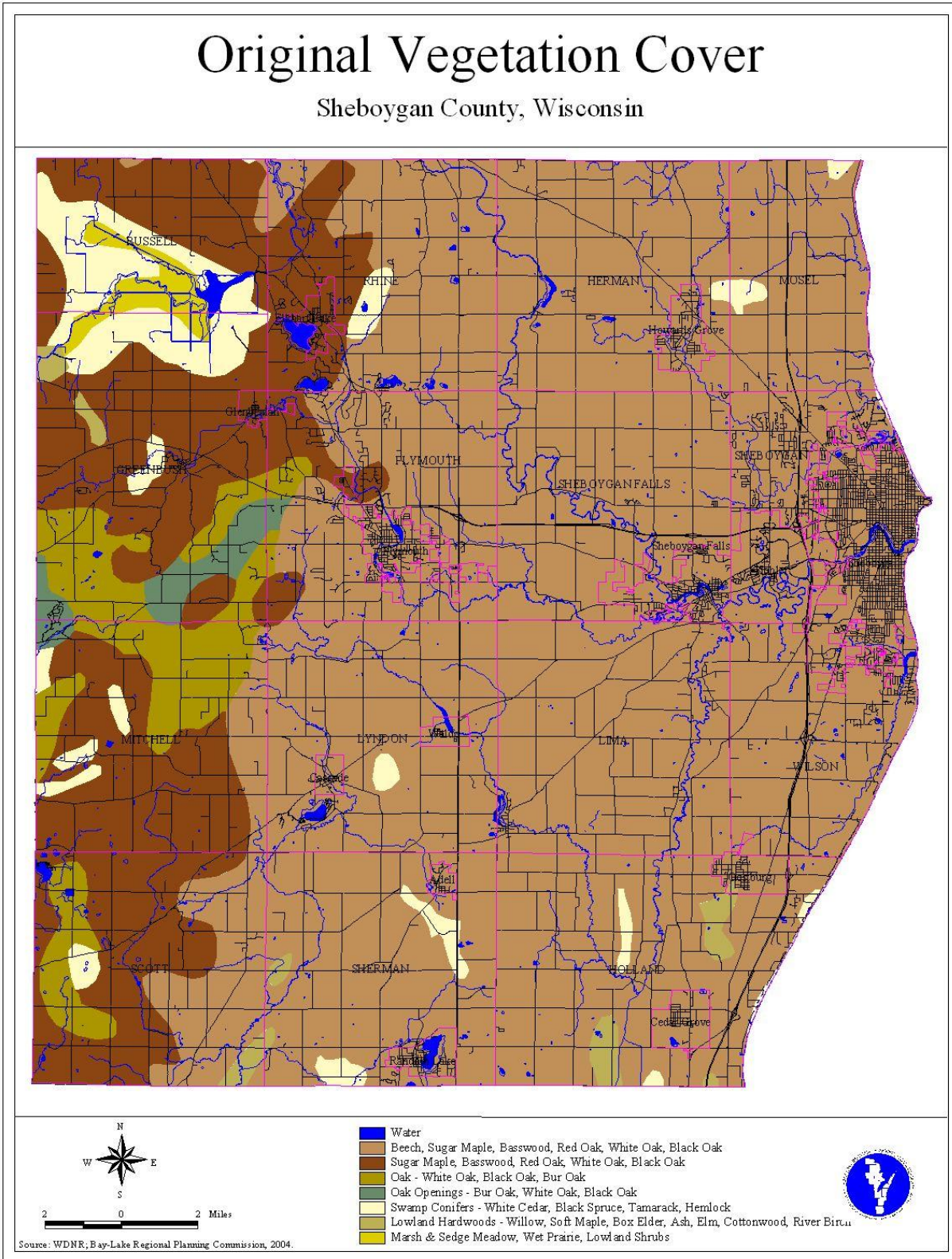
- Parking & Public Access
- Toilet facilities
- Dam
- Transmission tower
- County snowmobile trails
- Sheboygan Marsh Park and Wildlife Area
- Marsh Park Refuge (No entry from Sept 1 - Nov 15)
- 100 Yard Retrieving Zone
- Other public lands
- Villages

Aerial orthophotos were derived from the 1992 NAIP "near-ov" flight. Optimum display scale is 1" = 1000'. Ground resolution is 1 m or 1 ft.

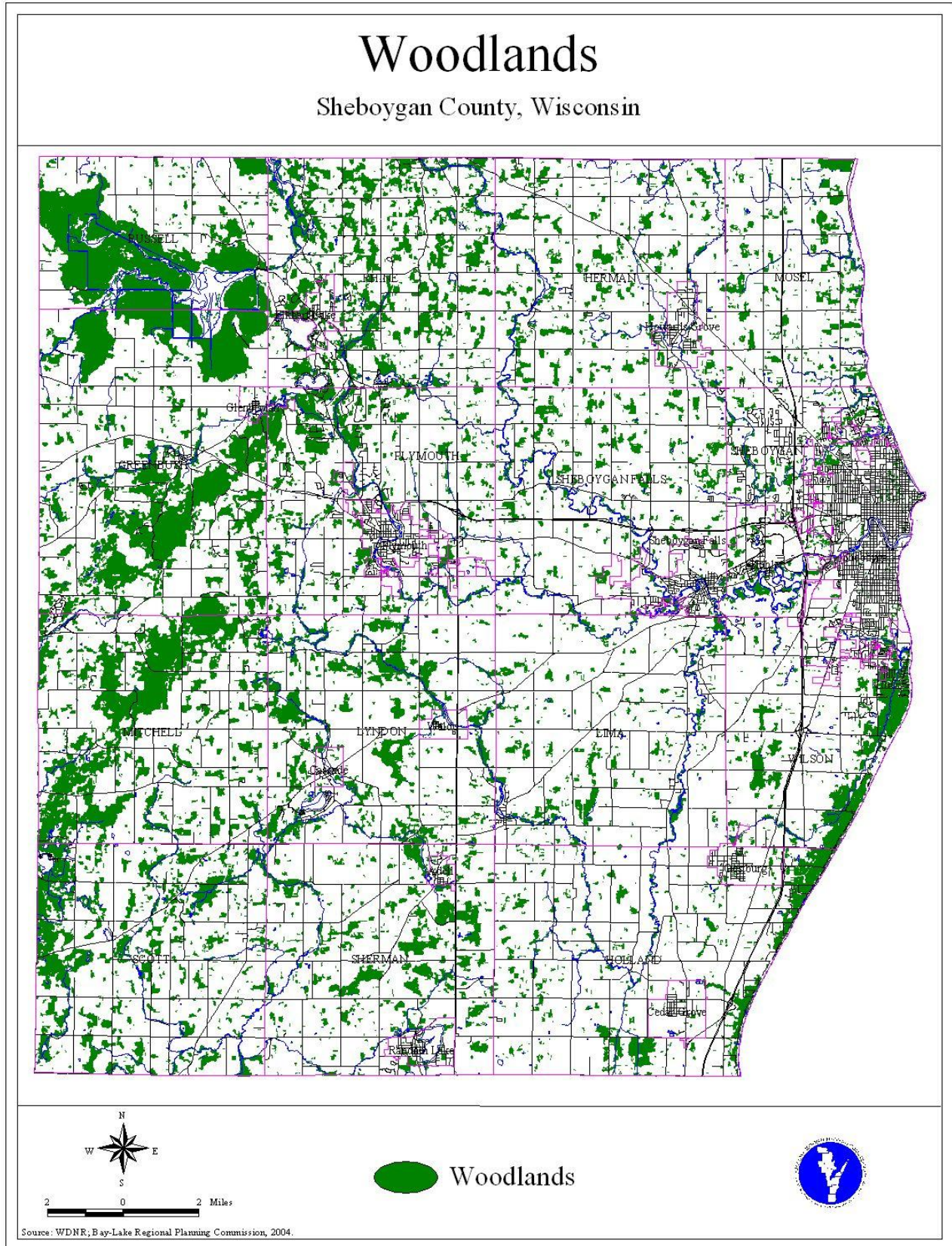
This map details are intended for advisory purposes only. The information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but Sheboygan County disclaims any liability for errors or omissions. NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR A LAND SURVEY.

**This Map Prepared By
Sheboygan County Planning & Resources Dept.**

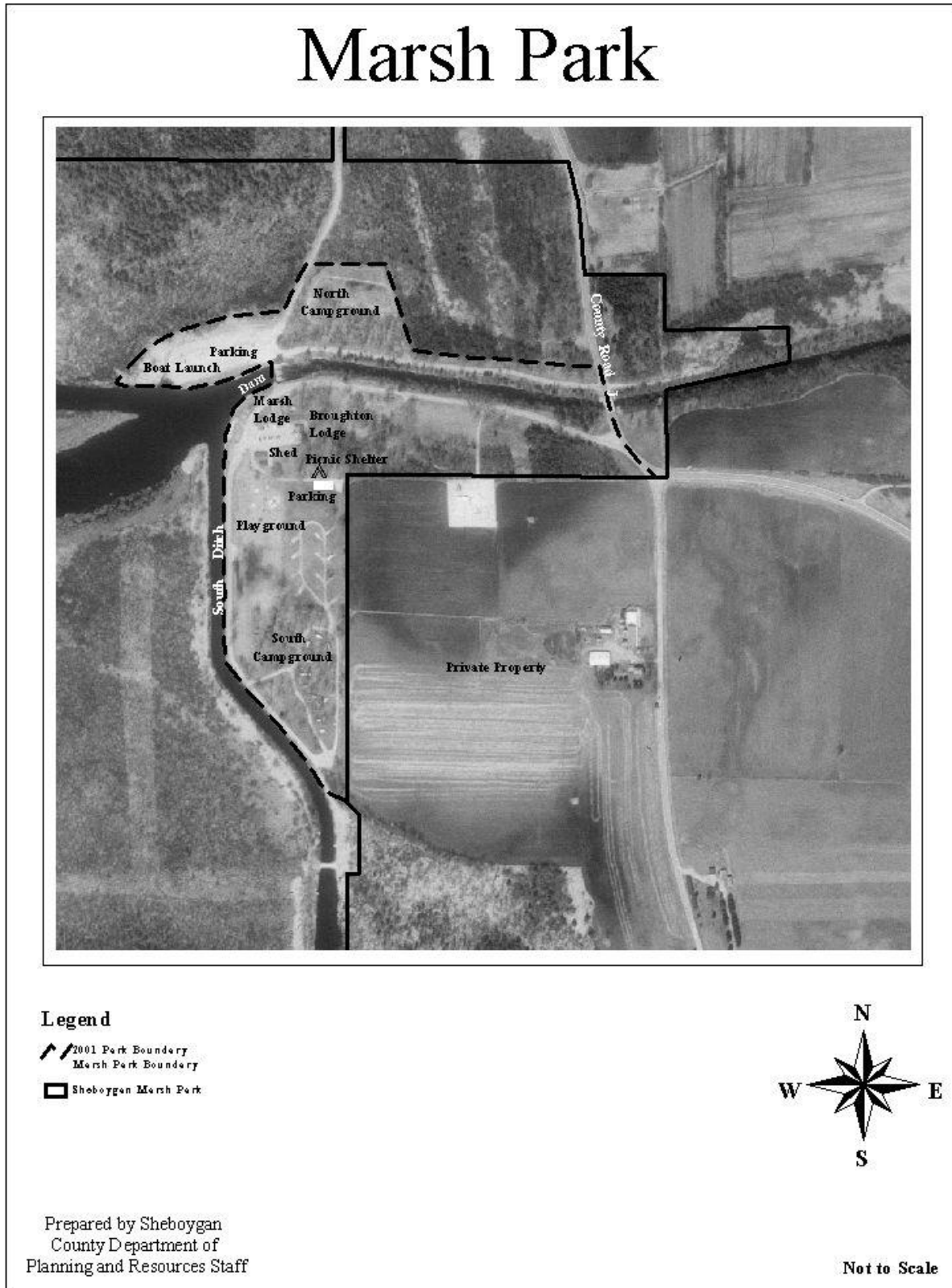
Map 1.10- Original Vegetation Cover



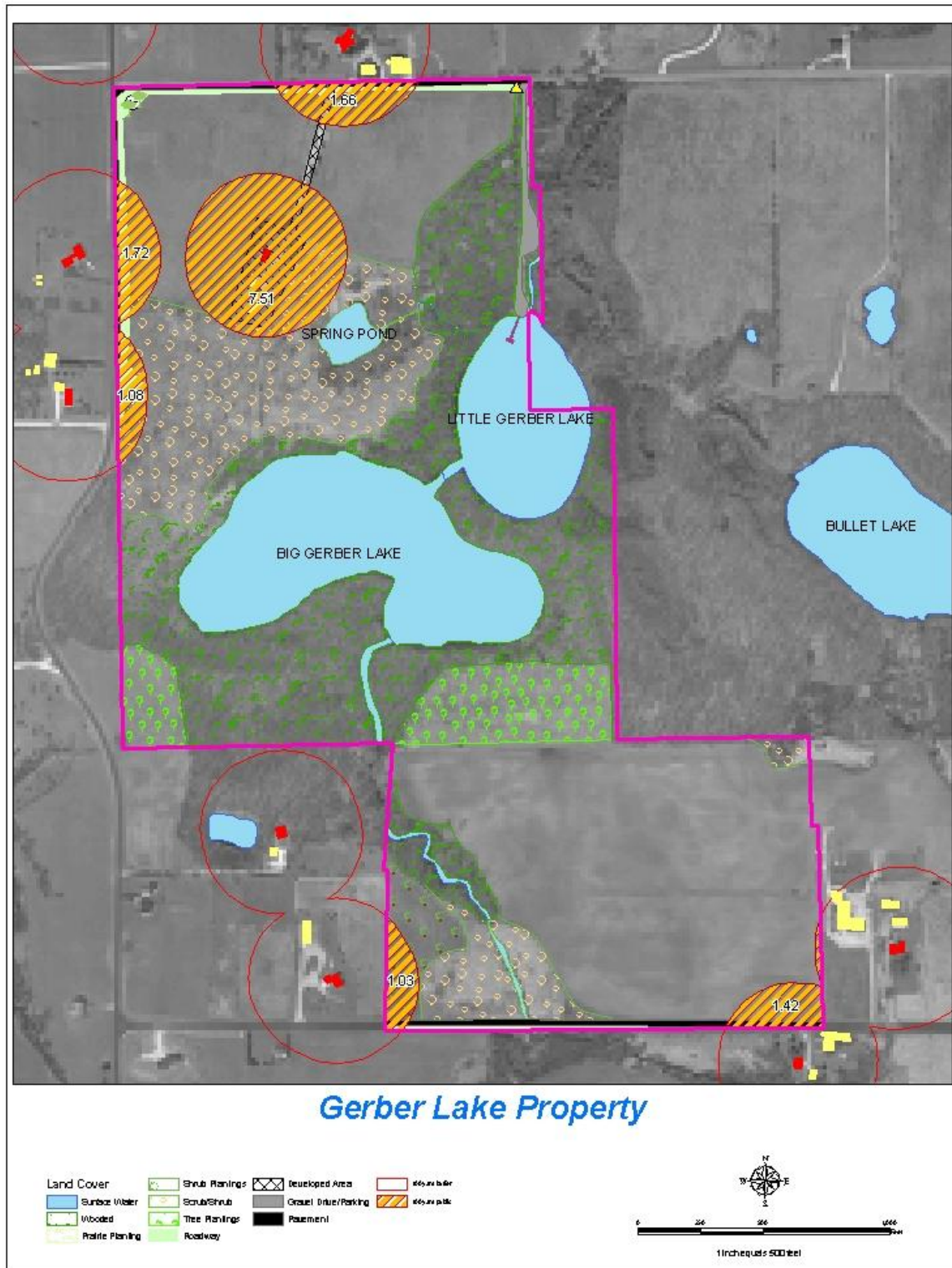
Map 1.11- Woodlands



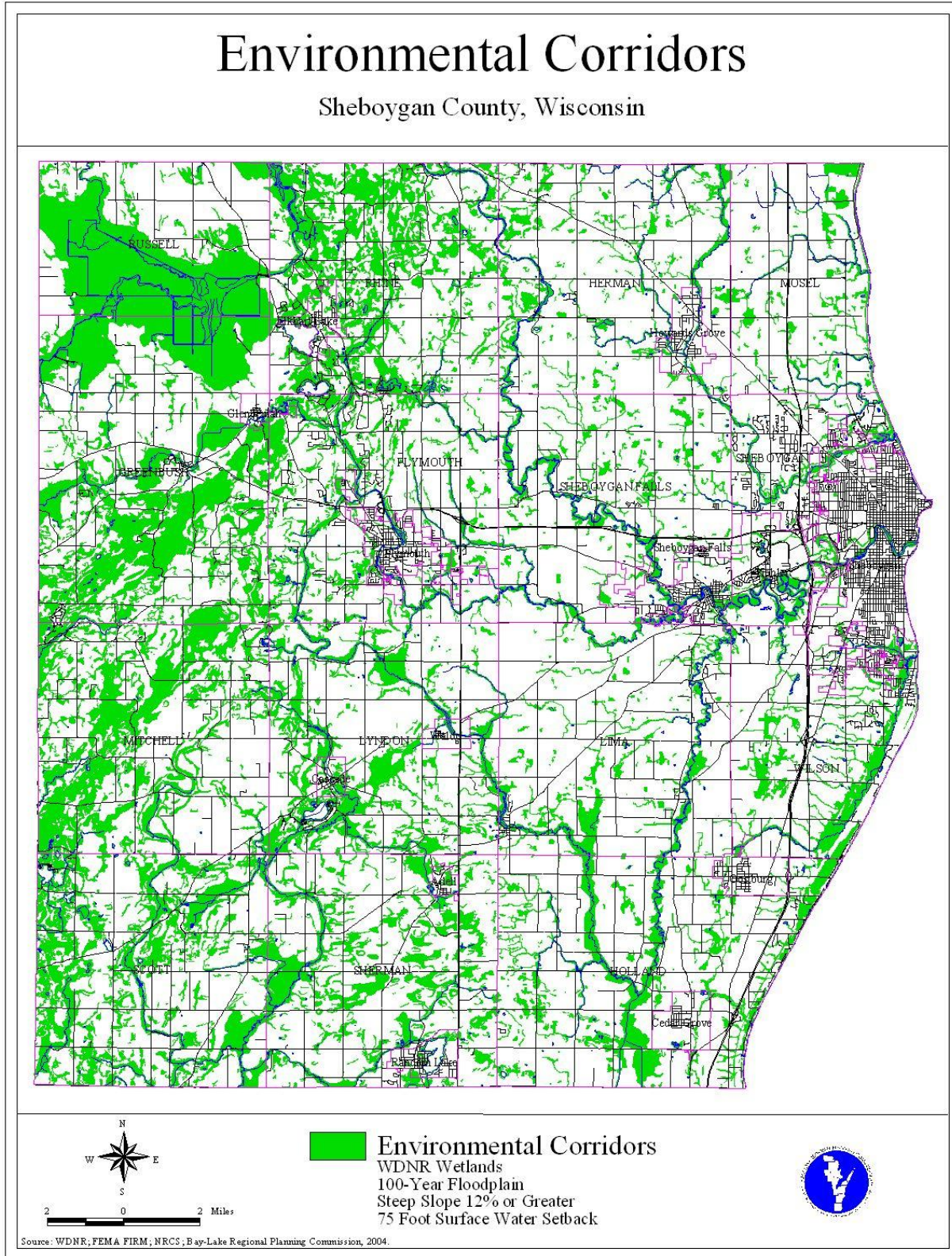
Map 1.12- Marsh Park



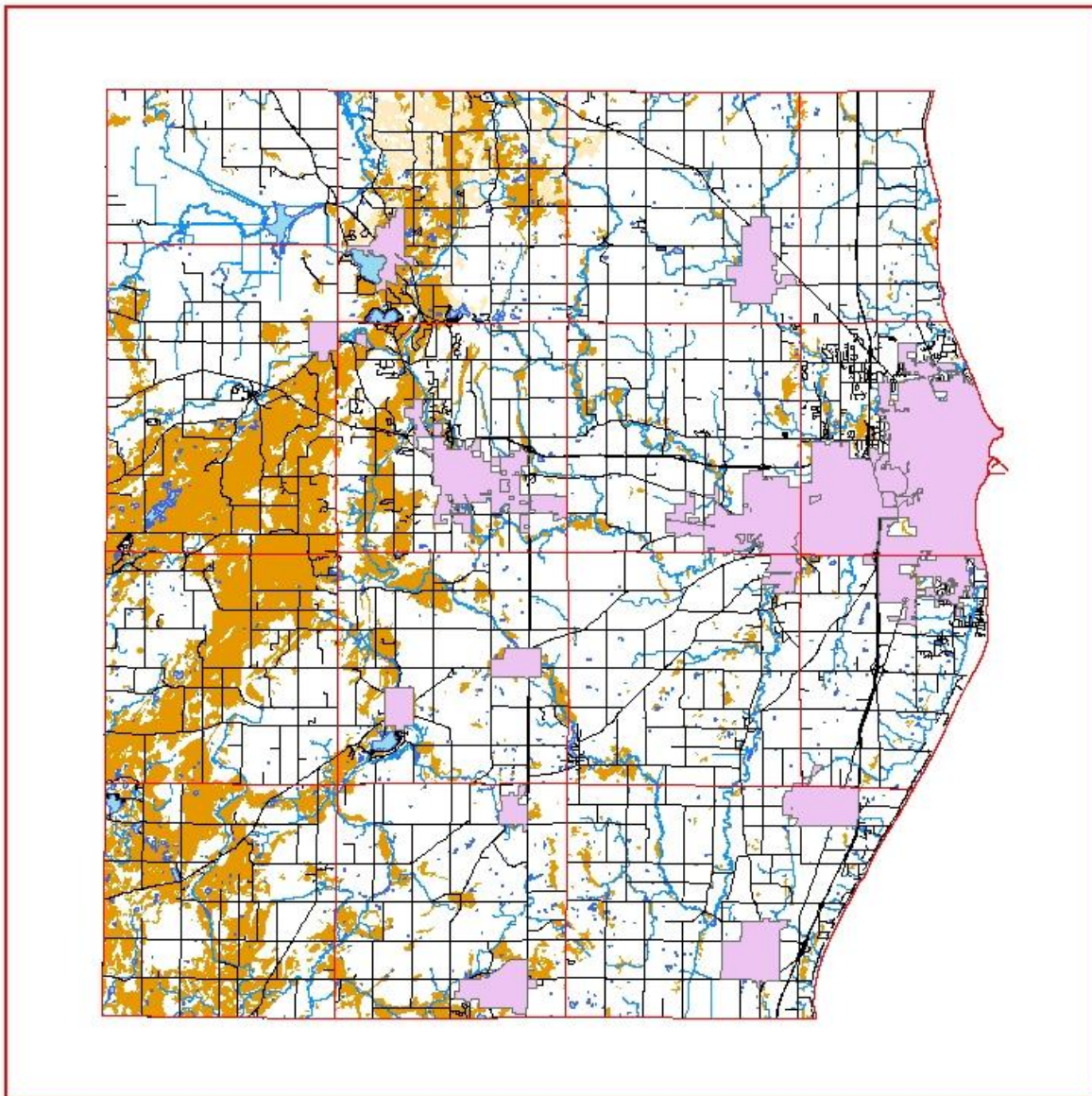
Map 1.13- Gerber Lake Wildlife Area



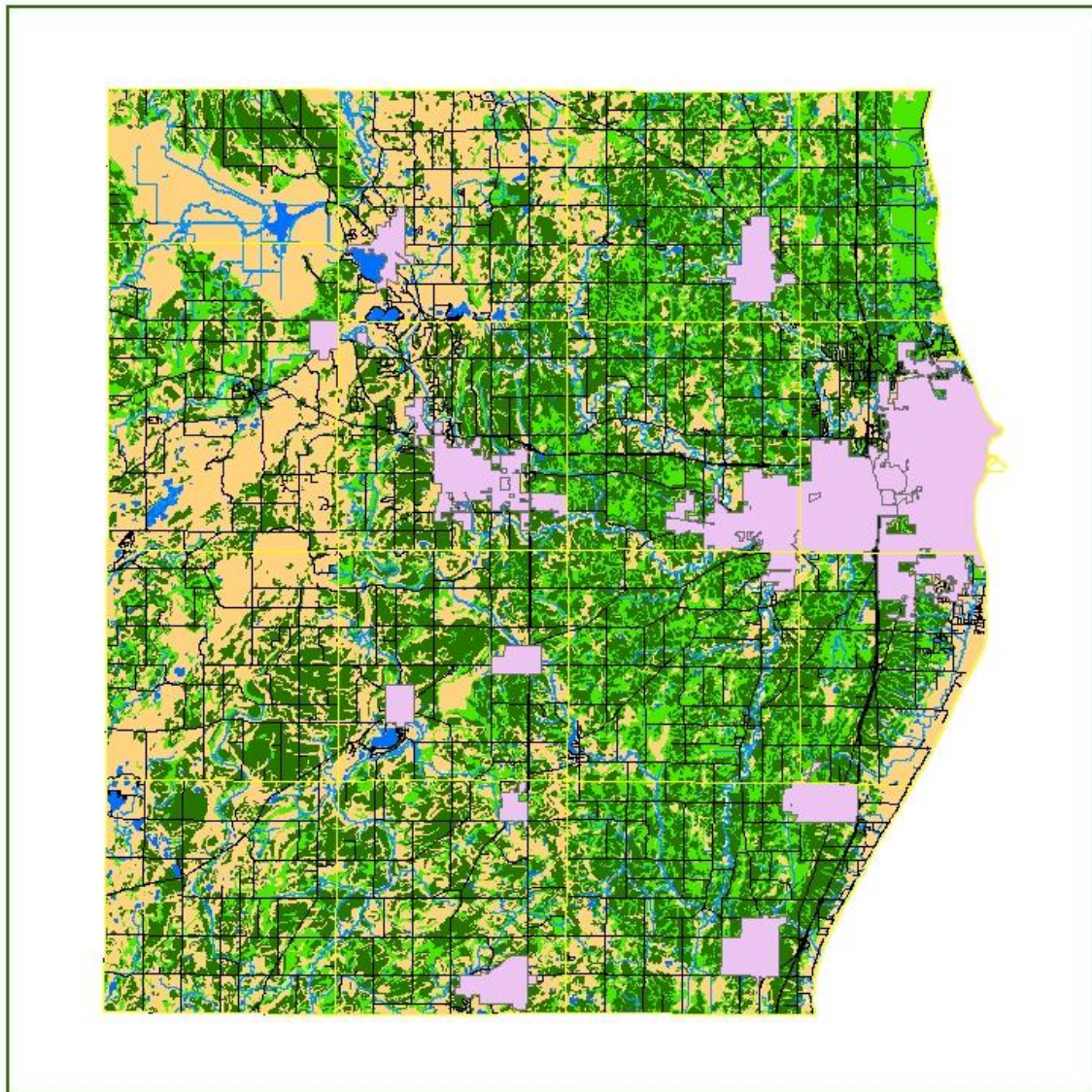
Map 1.14- Environmental Corridors



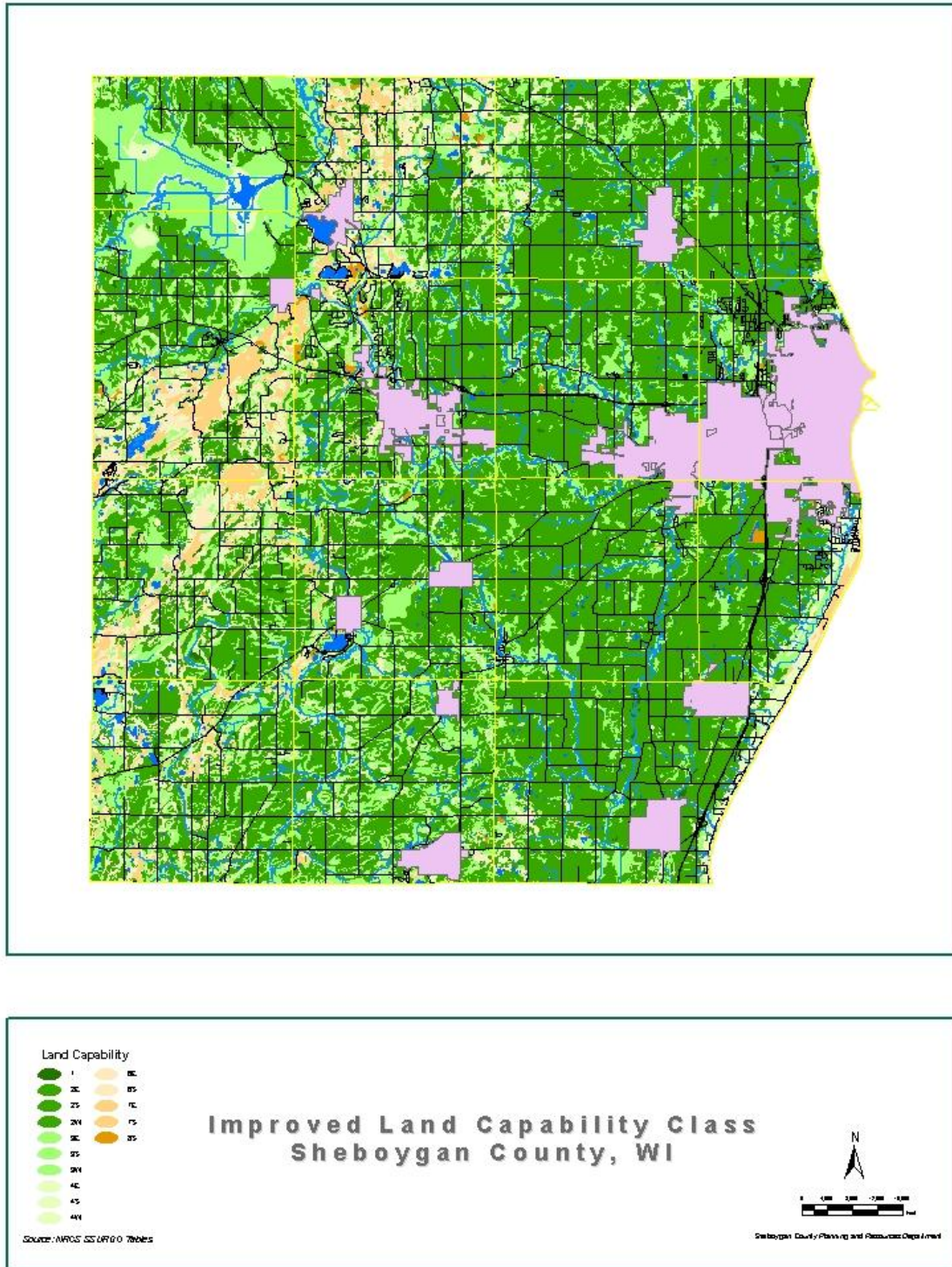
Map 1.15- Potential Gravel Sources



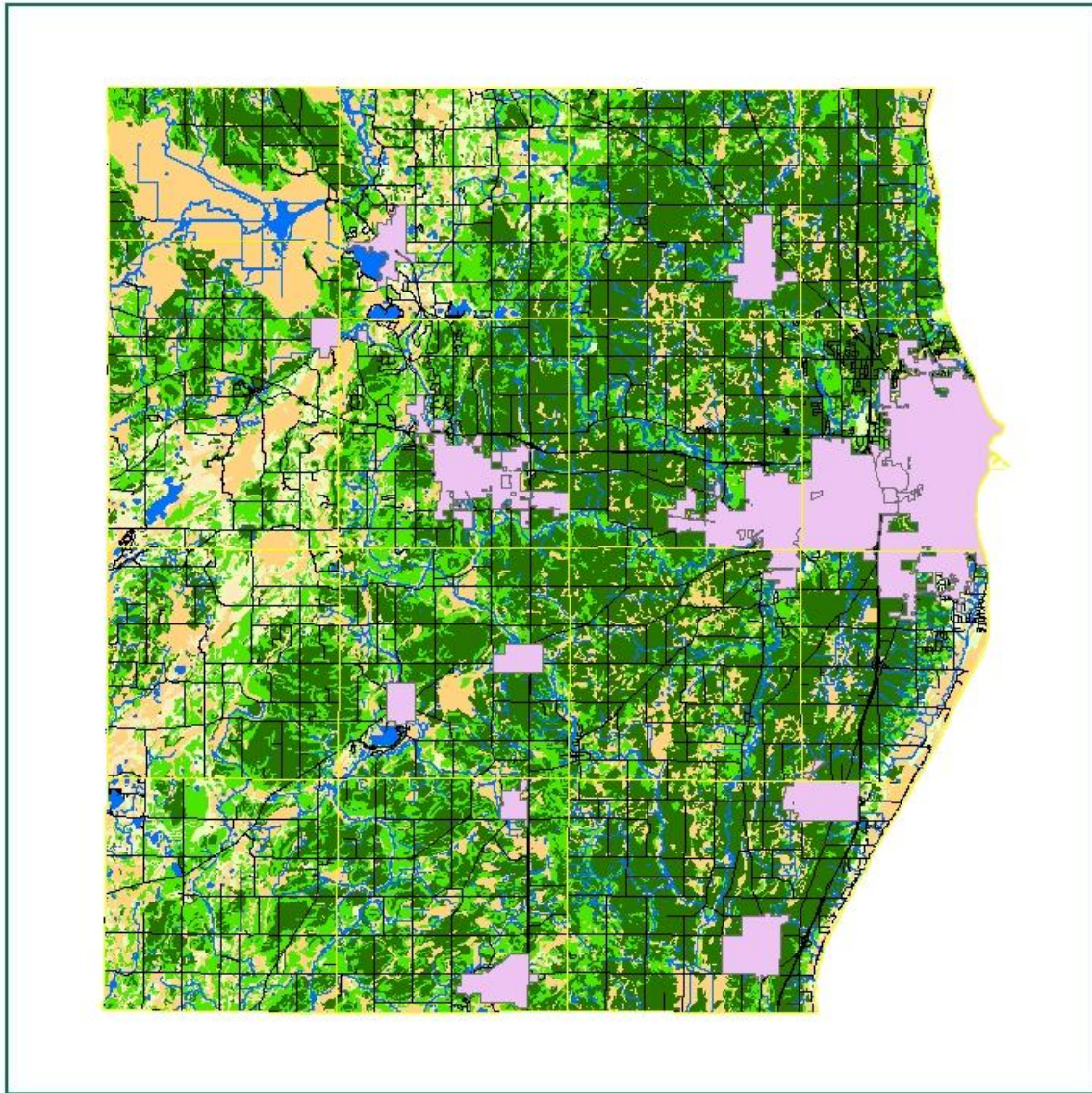
Map 1.16 Farmland Designation



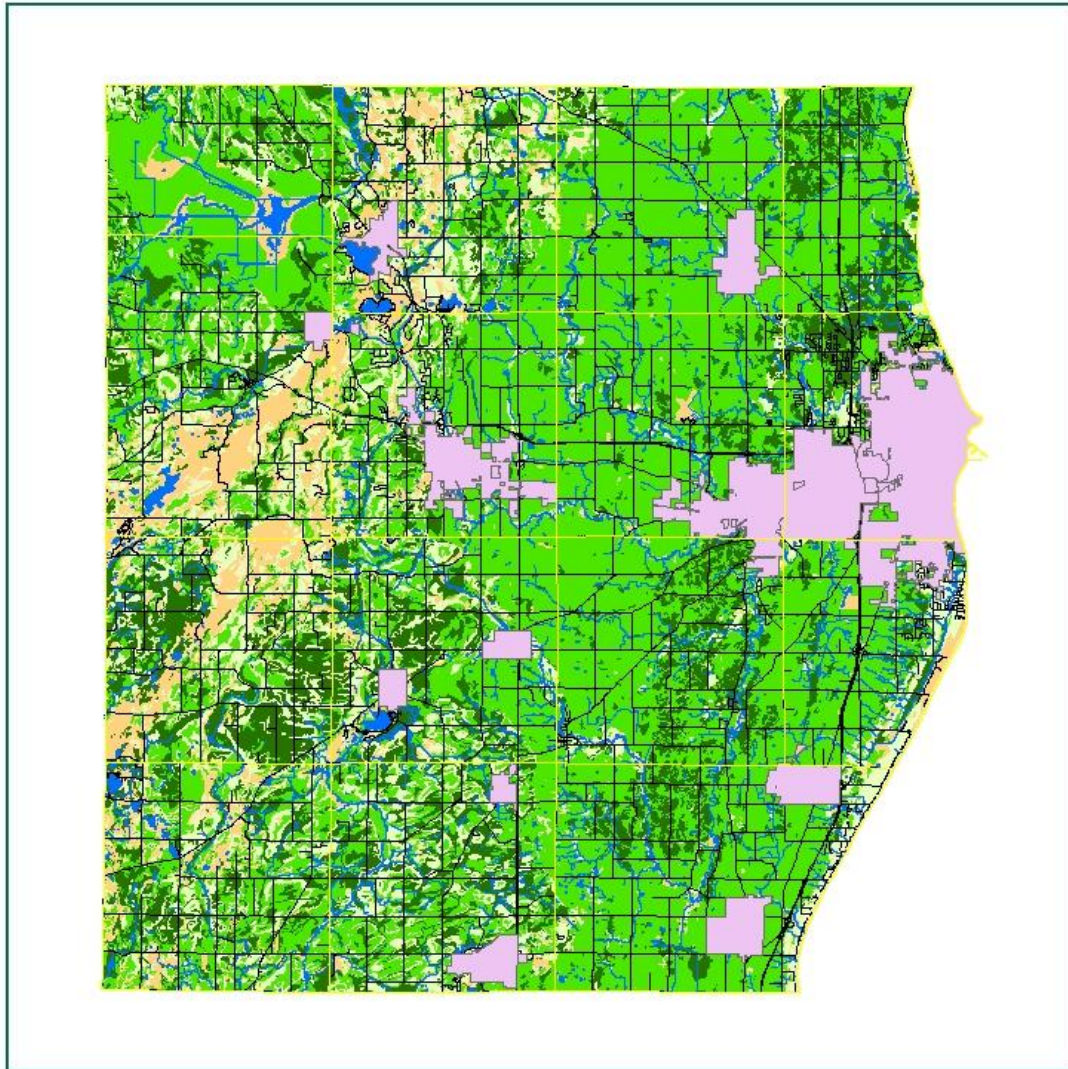
Map 1.17- Improved Capability Class



Map 1.18- Soil Productivity: Alfalfa



Map 1.19- Soil Productivity: Corn



Map 1.20- Soil Productivity: Soybeans

