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Introduction

The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is a twenty-six acre site located largely within Lime Kiln Park in the Village of Grafton, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. Constructed between 1890 and 1893, the property's historic resources represent the lime industry that was once crucial to the economic welfare of Grafton and Ozaukee County. The property has nine contributing resources, consisting of three limestone kilns, the ruins of the dam powerhouse/wheel pit, the ruins of two tramway piers, the ruins of two bridge piers, and a limestone quarry. Overall, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is in good condition and maintains six of the seven aspects of integrity (integrity of setting is diminished as the site is now part of a public recreational park space).

Setting and Landscape Description

Located in an expanse of open space along the western bank of a bend of the Milwaukee River, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company sits at the southern edge of the Village of Grafton. The property is bordered on the northwest by Green Bay Road, on the southwest by a privately-owned wooded property, on the southeast by the Milwaukee River, and on the northeast by a privately-owned residential property. Green Bay Road is a 2-lane, paved road with gravel shoulders. Lime Kiln Park is accessible by paved drives off of Green Bay Road that connect to paved parking lots at the northwestern and southwestern ends of the park. Paved drives and pedestrian paths run roughly along the southwest, southeast, and northeast perimeters; a gravel pedestrian path runs roughly parallel to Green Bay Road along the northwestern edge of the park. The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company's limestone quarry is located in the densely-wooded center of the park and is cordoned off by a chain-link fence. The lime kilns are located east of this at the western edge of the open lawn that runs to the edge of the Milwaukee River where the ruins of the dam power house are located. The ruins of two tramway piers are located northwest and immediately south of the kilns; the ruins of two bridge piers are located on each bank of the river south of the kilns. In addition to the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company structures, the park also contains Grafton's relocated Bridge Street Bridge, a children's playground, two picnic shelters with an indoor pavilion, and a disc golf course. Various trees and other plantings are located throughout the park's cultivated lawn space.

Lime Kilns

The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company lime kilns are located approximately 600 feet west of the Lime Kiln Dam across the Milwaukee River. The three kilns stand in a row along a northwest-southeast alignment. Each kiln measures approximately 18 feet by 20 feet in diameter and is of limestone construction with squared stone quoins along each corner with a firebrick-lined interior shaft. In addition, each of the three kilns has two fireboxes (located at the base of the north and south sides) and one draw pit (located at the base of the west side); all fireboxes and draw pits are fully lined with firebrick and have rounded arch openings with firebrick surrounds.

The northernmost kiln is approximately 36 feet tall and has five wood board braces located at regular intervals on each side, beginning approximately just above the firebox openings. The center kiln is approximately 30 feet tall and has four wood board braces located at regular intervals on each side above the firebox openings. The southernmost kiln is approximately 24 feet tall and has three wood board braces located at regular intervals on each side.

The kilns are built into a slight rise so that the fireboxes on the north and south sides sit at a ground level that is several feet higher than the ground level on the west side where the draw pits are located. Between each kiln, earthen steps with wooden supports provide access from the lower west side to the higher level of the east side. A continuous concrete and limestone base surrounds the western side of each kiln; this was the original flooring of the ironclad kiln shed that provided shelter to the kiln workers during the company's operation (the remainder

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of this building is no longer extant). The ground between and along the east side of the kilns is covered in crushed limestone.

Dam Powerhouse

Constructed in 1893, the Lime Kiln Dam was originally located across the Milwaukee River, approximately 600 feet east of the Milwaukee Falls Company lime kilns. Although the dam was removed in the winter of 2010, still visible are parts of the concrete foundation of the dam powerhouse and the concrete walls of the wheel pit which was located over a 20 foot wide millrace just west of the dam itself.

Limestone Quarry

The original limestone quarry at this site is located approximately 150 feet west of the remaining lime kilns. The quarry is 40 feet at its deepest and is currently surrounded by a length of chain-link and barbed-wire fencing to prevent park visitors from accessing the dangerous drop. The land surrounding the quarry is densely wooded with a small pond located near the southeast edge of the quarry.

Tramway Piers

The ruins of two tramway piers remain at the site as evidence of the tramway system that transported limestone from the quarry to the top of the kilns. The tramway piers are of concrete and masonry (brick and stone) construction. The northern tramway pier is located in the wooded area northwest of the northernmost kiln and just east of the chain-link fence that borders the quarry. This pier is approximately six feet tall with a wide stepped base. It is of brick and stone construction with a concrete overlay that is severely cracked and eroded. The second tramway pier is located immediately south of and in alignment with the southernmost lime kiln. The foundation of this structure is of limestone construction while the remainder is of reinforced concrete construction. The metal rods protruding from the top of this structure reach different heights, indicating the angle at which the rail line rose to meet the top of the kilns.

Bridge Piers

The ruins of two bridge piers are located on each side of the Milwaukee River south of the quarry and kilns. Both piers are of reinforced concrete construction. The northern bridge pier is located on the northern bank of the river, about 315 feet south of the southern tramway pier. Three metal rods protrude from the top of this pier. The southern bridge pier is located in the Milwaukee River near the south bank. The majority of this pier appears to be sunken into the river so that only a portion of it is visible.

Noncontributing Resources

The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company property includes 4 noncontributing resources: 2 picnic shelters/pavilions, 1 steel overhead truss bridge, and 1 playground. Each of these resources was built or relocated to the property after its conversion to Lime Kiln Park; because they are not associated with the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, these resources are considered to be noncontributing. The northernmost picnic shelter, the Robert P. Zaun Pavilion, is comprised of an open-air covered shelter with concrete slab foundation and an adjacent indoor pavilion. This shelter is located at the corner of Green Bay Road and the park's northern entry drive. The second picnic shelter is located immediately east of the southern tramway pier; it is octagonal in shape and is an open-air covered shelter with a concrete slab foundation. Constructed in 1888, the Bridge Street Bridge is a steel overhead Pratt truss bridge; it was relocated from its original location on Grafton's Bridge Street over the Milwaukee River to Lime Kiln Park in September of 1996. The bridge is located north of the northern lime kiln. A children's playground is located just north of the Bridge Street Bridge; the playground contains a variety of play equipment (swing set, play structure, slides, etc.) and has a wood-chip surround.

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Conclusion

Overall, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity, despite the diminished integrity of setting (although the setting has become a public park, the open nature of the site has not changed and the relationship between contributing resources is clear). Over one hundred years after the establishment of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, the property's remaining resources continue to reflect the large-scale lime production operation for which the company was well known.

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Introduction

Established in 1890, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company was a major industry in the Village of Grafton and was well-respected within the Wisconsin lime industry as being a model of efficient production.¹ With six (later five) lime kilns, limestone quarries, a collection of associated outbuildings and tramways, and a dam on the Milwaukee River that provided power to the operation, the company manufactured lime between 1890 and 1926 (the property's period of significance). Because of the local significance of the lime industry in Grafton, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, the village's only remaining evidence of this industry (and the best-preserved example in Ozaukee County), is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Industry*.

History of Lime Production in Wisconsin

Historically, limestone is the commonest quarried stone in Wisconsin. To a limited extent, Wisconsin's limestone was used in building construction, but due to the natural irregularities in the state's limestone deposits, its main use was in the production of lime. Lime was used to make whitewash, plaster, and mortar for buildings, to fertilize soil, and to treat animal hides and leather.² In Wisconsin, the majority of limestone quarried for the production of lime contained varying levels of magnesium carbonate; when fired, this limestone produced a much softer lime that could be prepared into a much more durable building mortar.³ Wisconsin's earliest efforts at lime manufacture consisted of burning heaps of limestone and wood together until lime formed among the ashes. Early settlers often used this process on a small scale to produce lime for mortar and whitewash.

By 1850, in response to increasing settlement, the manufacture of lime had become a prominent industry in Wisconsin and commercial lime kilns had been established in regions of the state where vast limestone deposits were found. Commercial production sites generally used chimney-like vertical-shaft kilns of masonry construction with cast iron fire grates and doors; these kilns were usually fueled by local hardwood. The kilns were generally located adjacent to a supplying quarry and not far from rail or shipping routes.⁴ By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, limestone quarries were utilizing steam-powered and compressed-air drills, channelers, and saws to cut the stone into moveable pieces.⁵ Once reduced in size, the limestone rubble was hauled to the top of the kilns via an inclined tramway or narrow-gauge railway; at sites where several kilns stood in a row, the track often ran across the tops of the entire group. After it was dropped into the top of each kiln, the limestone was converted to lime by the heat from two or more fireboxes located in the walls near the kiln floor; the calcination process (the burning of limestone to form lime) generally took between 4 and 24 hours. The finished lime was removed from the cooling chamber at the bottom of the kiln and would be stored in bags or barrels elsewhere on site or shipped out to its intended destination.⁶ At many of the larger sites, lime kilns operated around the clock as workers loaded the raw limestone and removed the finished lime at prescribed intervals. The kilns were also operated year-round; for this reason, the lower portion of the kilns (where

¹ Ernest Robertson Buckley, *On the Building and Ornamental Stones of Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1898), 329.

² Carl Harms, *History of Lime Kiln Park*, Village of Grafton

<http://www.village.grafton.wi.us/DocumentView.aspx?DID=604> (accessed May 14, 2010).

³ Barbara Wyatt, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-9.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 2-9 – 2-10.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 2-2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 2-9 – 2-10.

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workmen stoked the fires and removed finished lime) was often enclosed in a long shed to provide shelter from inclement weather.⁷

Most commercial lime manufacturers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries operated 4 to 5 kilns per site. Typical kilns measured between 25 and 50 feet in height and 15 to 30 feet per side, often tapering toward the top. Some kilns were set into hillsides with earthen pathways leading to the top of the hill where the limestone would be fed into the kiln. Commercial kiln sites often included a combination of storage sheds, rock crushing machinery, offices, waste piles, rail sheds, company housing, and – at more extensive sites – a hydrating plant that would add water to the crushed lime to make it easier and safer to ship. Around the turn of the century, mechanical kilns were developed, although the older vertical shaft kilns continued to be used into the twentieth century.⁸

Wisconsin's commercial lime manufacturers were located primarily in the eastern parts of the state, with the densest concentration located in Waukesha County. By 1850, ten commercial lime companies operated in Wisconsin; by 1892, forty companies were actively producing lime. At the industry's peak in 1911, Wisconsin boasted 51 lime companies. At the turn of the century, Wisconsin's densest lime production was located in the Racine, Waukesha, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee areas, and later in more northern areas of the state. By 1901, Wisconsin produced the seventh largest amount of lime in the United States; between 1907 and 1914, it ranked as the third largest producer.⁹ By the 1920s, lime production in the state had begun to decline as high quality cement mortars became readily available, and the Great Depression's impact on the construction industry meant that the demand for lime would continue to drop.¹⁰ Although new uses for lime emerged in the 1940s (paper, glass, steel, and various chemical industries began to use large amounts of lime), Wisconsin lime, once prized for its high magnesium content, was not suitable for use in many of these products. By 1940, only 11 lime producers remained in the state.¹¹

Ozaukee County's first commercial lime kiln was constructed in 1846 by Timothy Higgins. Larger-scale operations were established in 1874 by the Ormsby Lime Company (located at the southern edge of the Grafton village limits), in 1885 by the Anschuetz Stone Company (along present-day STH 57), in 1890 by the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, and in 1901 by the Lake Shore Stone Company (located in present-day Harrington Beach State Park). The growth of the county's lime industry meant that by the turn of the century, Ozaukee County boasted a dozen active lime kilns with the largest operations located in the Grafton-Cedarburg area. For these communities, in particular, the lime industry was a vital key to economic development. Lime production remained economically important to the Grafton area from the first commercial operation in 1846 to the disintegration of the industry in the 1920s.¹²

History of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company

The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company was established on September 9, 1890 by Eugene Scranton Turner and Charles F. Mintzlaff. In a series of purchases between 1889 and 1895, Turner acquired the land at the southern

⁷ Ibid., 2-10.

⁸ Ibid., 2-7 – 2-10.

⁹ Ibid., 2-11.

¹⁰ Ralph L. Zaun, "Grafton Lime Kiln Ruins as a Historical Site" (paper presented at Ozaukee County Historical Society meeting, Waubeka Public School, Waubeka, WI, September 16, 1963), np.

¹¹ Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, 2-11.

¹² Zaun, "Grafton Lime Kiln Ruins," np.

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edge of the Village of Grafton that would comprise the company's seat of operations. The property was located near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad on both sides of a sharp bend of the Milwaukee River; one parcel of this land contained the early lime kiln built in 1846 by Timothy Higgins.¹³ Early accounts indicate that in 1890, the company began excavating four quarries in the area around the kilns: three on the west bank of the river and one on the east bank. It wasn't until 1892, however, that five additional kilns were constructed in line with the first. Just two years later, the explosion of an oil tank on site damaged the masonry of the kilns and ignited the wood braces and supports; the kilns were quickly repaired and brought back to top working condition. In 1893, a dam (later known as the Lime Kiln Dam) with a powerhouse was constructed across the Milwaukee River to provide power to an air compressing engine that operated the drills in the quarry. In June of 1894, Turner officially deeded the acreage he had accumulated to the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company which had been established four years earlier and had already been operating for much of this time. In 1895, G.A. Mace was brought into the operation as the manager and stockholder.¹⁴

Along with the lime kilns, quarries, and dam, a series of additional buildings and structures were needed to facilitate the company's operations and to maximize the efficiency of the workers and machines. These included an ironclad kiln shed, a cooperage (located about 135 feet northwest of the kilns for fire safety), a stable, a lime house, and a stone grinder (see Figure 1). Also part of the company's initial operation was a bridge that spanned the Milwaukee River south of the kilns; the bridge allowed the workers, draft animals, and wagons to access the quarry on the far side of the river. Early accounts state that this bridge was built too low as it was washed away by ice floes during a spring flood only a few years after its construction (piers on each river bank indicate the bridge's location).¹⁵ Another early change to the property occurred between 1904 and 1910 when the southernmost kiln (likely the kiln built by Timothy Higgins in 1846) was demolished to make room for a new stone grinder.¹⁶

Each building and structure at the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company site was an essential part of the lime production process. The process began in the quarries where limestone was cut and broken into moveable pieces using air hammers (air lines were run from the dam powerhouse to the quarries). From there, the stone was loaded into carts that were pulled along a narrow-gauge rail by horses and donkeys. This rail line led from the active quarry to the top of the kilns. The kilns were constructed in a stepped fashion (the southernmost kiln was the shortest, the northernmost the tallest) so that the elevated tramline ran at an incline across the top of each kiln. Initially, the tram carts were pulled up the incline by the horses or donkeys. Around the turn of the century, however, a hoist house was constructed over the tramline just south of the southernmost kiln; the hoist house contained an air-engine (also powered by the dam) that rotated a large drum to pull the carts up the incline and across the tops of the kilns where men on elevated walkways waited to dump their contents into the kiln shafts. A large part of the 600 foot wide open space between the dam powerhouse and the lime kilns was filled by tall stacks of cordwood used to fuel the kilns.¹⁷

¹³ Buckley, *On the Building*, 329.

¹⁴ Zaun, "Grafton Lime Kiln Ruins," np.

¹⁵ Alice J. Wendt. "Grafton Lime Kilns." Unpublished compilation of newspaper and courthouse records located at Ozaukee County Historical Society, Cedarburg, WI. Accessed February 8, 2011.

¹⁶ Sanborn Map Company. Village of Grafton, WI: 1894-1929. University of Wisconsin Libraries Map Collection, Milwaukee, WI.

¹⁷ Sanborn Map Company. Village of Grafton, WI: 1894-1929. University of Wisconsin Libraries Map Collection, Milwaukee, WI.

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Once the pieces of limestone were in the kilns, the air coming in through the base of each kiln provided oxygen to burn the cordwood in the kilns' fireboxes. The same air would also cool the lime as it fell to the draw pits at the bottom of the kilns, several feet below the fireboxes. Workers in the kiln shed that covered the west, north, and south sides of the kilns shoveled the solid lime from the draw pits into metal wheel barrows where it was allowed to cool. The finished lime was packed into barrels that had been made at the company's cooperage and was loaded into boxcars that waited on a spur line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad to take the lime to Milwaukee, Chicago, or other destinations. An additional element of the company's operation was a large stone grinder that was used to crush limestone, primarily for use in road beds. Initially, the stone grinder was located in line with and just north of the northernmost lime kiln. Between 1904 and 1910 the stone grinder was relocated when the southernmost kiln was demolished and a new hoist house with a compression-powered stone crusher was erected in its place. The remaining elements of the original stone grinder were removed and the shed that had housed it was used for storage.¹⁸ Between 1901 and 1915, the dam (originally of timber and earthen construction) was rebuilt.¹⁹ The rebuilt dam was of concrete construction with earthen back fill and concrete foundation with a 60 foot spill way and concrete and limestone abutments.

When operating at full capacity, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company shipped as many as five carloads (each carrying 15 to 20 tons of lime) per day.²⁰ A local newspaper account from this time recorded that "the Lime Kilns at the Falls are rushed with more orders than they can fill."²¹ The importance of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company to Grafton and surrounding area is clear as newspaper reports throughout 1901 relate the scarcity of labor in their community as all available laborers were "at work in the Milwaukee Falls Quarries...[where] Mr. Mace has a gang of about 40 men at work there and mostly from this village."²²

Around the turn of the century, the Tews Lime and Cement Company purchased the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, although the name of the company remained the same and operations were not affected. The "quality and quantity" of the company's lime continued to be celebrated throughout Wisconsin's lime industry.²³ During its peak years, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company employed 40 to 50 men and operated day and night for maximum production. In the company's early days, the men were paid \$1.92 for each 12-hour day they worked. By WWI, the pay rate had risen to about 40 cents an hour.

As the country's need for the product dwindled in the first decades of the twentieth century, the lime production at the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company site decreased until 1926 when operations were ceased entirely and the property was sold to Andrew Habich.²⁴ By 1929, the lime house and stable had been razed. The kiln shed collapsed or was demolished between 1929 and 1937.²⁵ The demolition of the dam power house occurred sometime between 1957 and 1980; in 1945, the dam headgate was washed away and the Village of Grafton

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Railroad Commission of Wisconsin: Engineering Department, "Water Power Development Investigation of Lake Michigan Drainage Basin," July 1915.

²⁰ Zaun, "Grafton Lime Kiln Ruins," np.

²¹ Grafton, *Cedarburg News*, September 30, 1894.

²² Grafton, *Cedarburg News*, March 13, 1901.

²³ Grafton, *Cedarburg News*, May 24, 1899.

²⁴ Alice J. Wendt. "Grafton Lime Kilns." Unpublished compilation of newspaper and courthouse records located at Ozaukee County Historical Society, Cedarburg, WI. Accessed February 8, 2011.

²⁵ Sanborn Map Company. Village of Grafton, WI: 1894-1929. University of Wisconsin Libraries Map Collection, Milwaukee, WI.

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filled the opening with broken slabs of concrete.²⁶ The date of demolition (or collapse) of the two northernmost lime kilns is unknown although aerial photographs from 1937 suggest that these kilns may have been partially collapsed by that time.²⁷ Although no evidence of the stable or lime house remains, visible markers of other non-extant structures can clearly be seen. The foundation of the dam powerhouse remains at the west bank of the river; the concrete and stone floor of the kiln shed is still visible along the west side of the remaining kilns; the piers that once supported a bridge across the river just south of the kilns remain on both banks; the base of two of the tramway piers remain north and south of the remaining kilns.

In 1961, the Village of Grafton acquired the site, paying \$6,000 annually over ten years to the Tews Lime and Cement Company. In 1963 repairs were made to the Lime Kiln Dam to prevent further damage. For most of the 1960s and 1970s, the village used the site as a garbage dump. In this way, the northernmost quarry was completely filled in and was later paved over to become an open lawn and a parking area. The only quarry that has not been filled in stands just to the west of the remaining kilns adjacent to a small spring-fed pond. The three remaining kilns stood neglected until 1970 when the village put forward a proposal to demolish them. The proposed demolition spurred the formation of the Lime Kiln Preservation Society who, along with the local Jaycees, organized the kilns' first large-scale restoration. In 1971, the wooden bracing beams were replaced and the crumbling masonry was tuckpointed. The site of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company became a public park in 1972; at that time, a chain link fence was erected around the remaining quarry and limestone cliffs.²⁸ In the 1980s, an archery range was set up in the quarry; this space also served as a target range for the Grafton Police Department. The second major kiln restoration began in 2000 when the wooden braces were replaced again, repairs were made to the masonry around the fireboxes and draw pits, and a drainage system was put in place so that water could be drained away from the masonry structures to prevent further damage. In the winter of 2010, the Lime Kiln Dam was removed.

Comparative Analysis

The parameters of this analysis consist of previously surveyed and inventoried lime kilns and lime production sites in Ozaukee County as recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD).

<u>Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Condition/Integrity</u>	<u>NR Listed</u>
Milwaukee Falls Lime Company (WHPD# 13146)	2020 S. Green Bay Rd. Grafton, Ozaukee Co.	1890 - 1893	Good/High	No
Unnamed lime kiln (WHPD# 13278)	CTH D (S side of E end) Belgium, Ozaukee Co.	Unknown	Unknown/Low	No
Unnamed lime kiln (WHPD# 13791)	STH 84 (N side) Fredonia, Ozaukee Co.	Unknown	Poor/Unknown	No

The Milwaukee Falls Lime Company site is the most complete lime production site currently recorded in Ozaukee County. Although of similar size and construction as the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company kilns, the unnamed lime kiln in Belgium (located within Harrington Beach State Park) has been converted for use as an

²⁶ Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Lime Kiln Dam report, February 20, 1982.

²⁷ Wisconsin Historic Aerial Image Finder, University of Wisconsin, <http://maps.sco.wisc.edu/WHAIFinder/#> (accessed February 8, 2011).

²⁸ Ibid.

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observatory, and the adjacent limestone quarry has been filled to create a recreational lake. Because of these changes in function, the Belgium lime kiln site possesses a low degree of integrity. The unnamed lime kiln in Fredonia is no more than a ruin and has no associated resources on record; as such, the condition of the Fredonia kiln is considered very poor. This comparative analysis of Ozaukee County's extant lime kiln sites reveals that the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is the county's best recorded example of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century lime production site.

Conclusion

Between 1890 and 1926, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company was the leading element of Ozaukee County's lime industry. For the last fifty years, local residents have recognized the site of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company as the "largest and most imposing" remnant of an extinct industry that was once the backbone of Grafton's economy.²⁹ Today, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is the only remaining evidence of Grafton's once thriving and well-respected lime industry. As such, the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company holds local significance under National Register *Criterion A* in the area of *Industry* for its association with the history of lime production in Grafton and Ozaukee County.

²⁹ Zaun, "Grafton Lime Kiln Ruins," np.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

153/506 310/404 COMM C/L MILWAUKEE FALLS RD 950 FT S OF N 1/4 PST TH SW 785 FT SE 861 FT TO WEST BANK OF RIVER TO PT SE OF POB TH NW 429 FT POB 26.75 ACS SEC 25 T 10 R 21 /LIME KILN PARK

The boundary of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company is an irregular polygon. The property is roughly bounded by Green Bay Road to the west, the Milwaukee River to the east, and on the north and south by the existing tax parcel lines of Lime Kiln Park. The historic boundary spans across the Milwaukee River at one point to include the ruin of a bridge pier located on the southeast side of the river, as shown on the attached map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the nominated area are the legal bounds of the tax parcel with an addition across the Milwaukee River to include the southern bridge pier ruin, as described in the Verbal Boundary Description. The boundary encompasses all of the former industrial site including those buildings, structures, and ruins that have historically been part of the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company. Within the boundary are city-owned Lime Kiln Park, a non-contributing relocated metal truss bridge, a playground, a disc golf course, and two recently constructed park shelters and buildings.

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Name of Property: Milwaukee Falls Lime Company
City or Vicinity: Village of Grafton
County: Ozaukee County
State: WI
Name of Photographer: Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs: May 17, 2010 and February 8, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
1408 N. 5th St., Milwaukee, WI 53203

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East and north facades of lime kilns and southern tramway pier, camera facing southeast.

Photo 2 of 11

West and south facades of lime kilns and southern tramway pier, camera facing northeast.

Photo 3 of 11

West facades of lime kilns, camera facing southeast.

Photo 4 of 11

North façade of northern lime kiln, camera facing south.

Photo 5 of 11

Fire pit on northern side of northern lime kiln, camera facing south.

Photo 6 of 11

Northern tramway pier, camera facing west.

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Former site of Lime Kiln Dam, camera facing east.

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Remains of dam powerhouse and wheel pit, camera facing east.

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Quarry, camera facing east.

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Northern tramway pier, camera facing south.

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Southern tramway pier, camera facing south.

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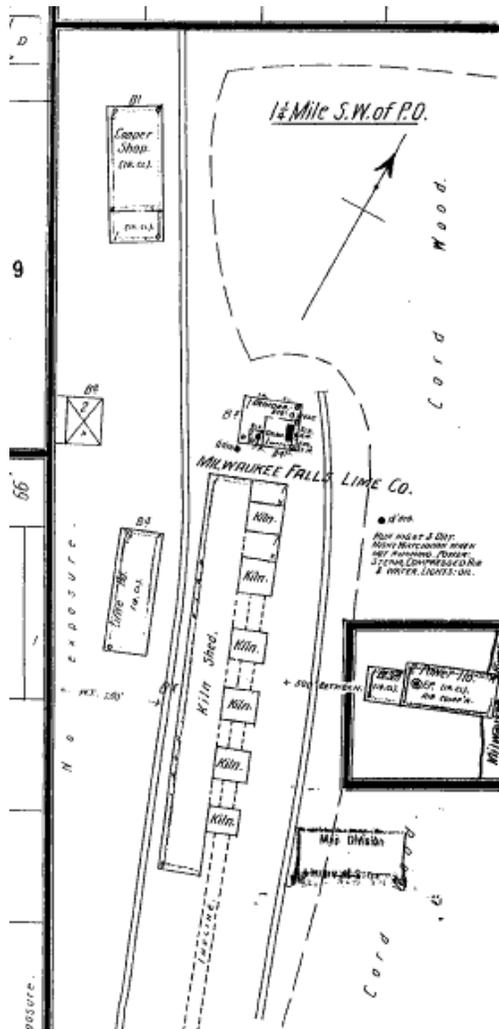
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- Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, March 1904.
- Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, October 1910.
- Figure 3: Sketch map of Milwaukee Falls Lime Company nominated area.
- Figure 4: Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, c.1900. Photographer unknown.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, March 1904.



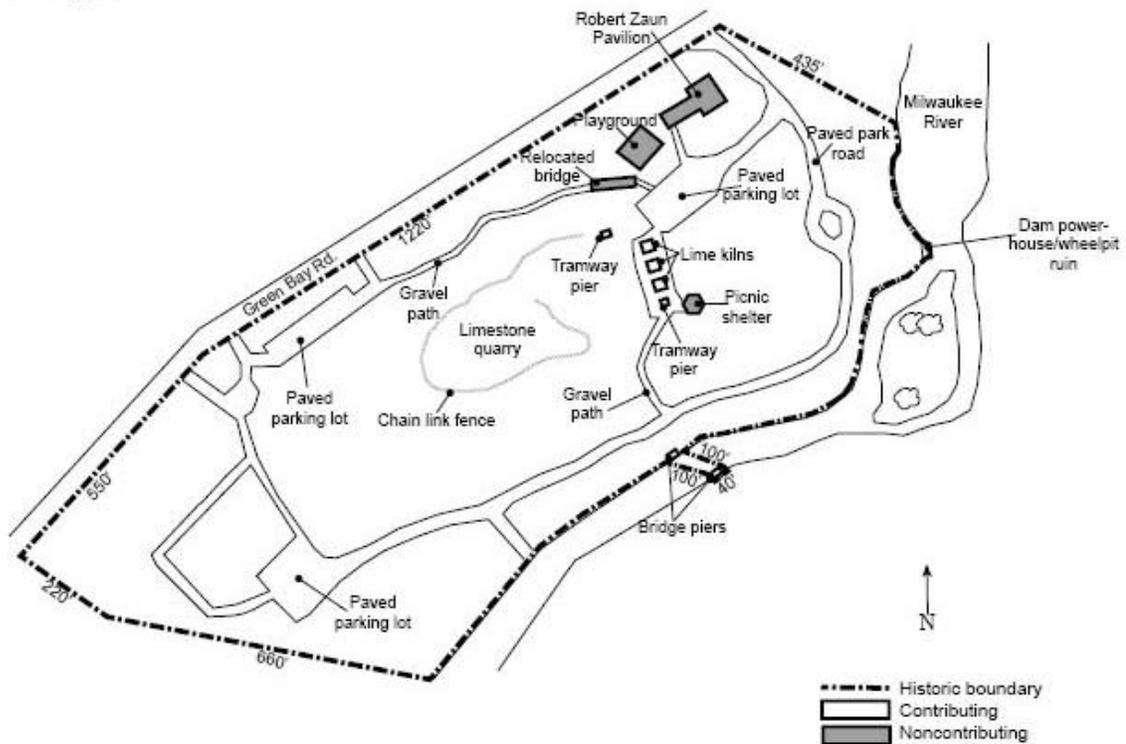
United States Department of the Interior
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Figure 3 of 4
Sketch map of Milwaukee Falls Lime Company nominated area.

Milwaukee Falls Lime Company
2020 S. Green Bay Rd.
Village of Grafton
Ozaukee County, WI



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Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, c.1900. Photographer unknown.

