

NPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hefty-Blum Farmstead
other names/site number Meadowbrook Dairy Farm

2. Location

street & number W6303 Hefty Road n/a not for publication
city or town Town of Washington n/a vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Green code 045 zip code 53570

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia J. Corning 4/26/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Name of Property

Green County, WI
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - Determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - Determined not eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beal Date of Action: 6-2-00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within as the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	6	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site		1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	6	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>
<u>DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING</u>	<u>DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>LATE VICTORIAN</u>	foundation <u>Stone</u>
_____	walls <u>Weatherboard</u>
_____	_____ <u>Vinyl</u>
_____	roof <u>Asphalt</u>
_____	other <u>Stone</u>
	<u>Brick</u>

Narrative Description

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

Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Name of Property

Green County, WI
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

Ethnic Heritage
Agriculture
Architecture

A Property is associated with events
that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive
characteristics of a type, period, or
method of construction or represents
the work of a master, or possesses
high artistic values, or represents a
significant and distinguishable entity
whose components lack individual
distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to
yield, information important in
prehistory or history.

Period of Significance

1859-1940

Significant Dates

1859, 1861, 1880, 1881, 1882
c1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

n/a

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

A owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown; mason: Geigel

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Name of Property

Green County, WI
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>2/8/1/3/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/3/7/8/2/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

___ see continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eiseley
organization _____ date July 24, 1999
street & number 3433 Richard Street telephone 608-249-8818
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53714

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

INTRODUCTION

The Hefty-Blum Farmstead is a complex of buildings typical of the Wisconsin dairy farm as it has evolved from about 1850 to the present. Several of its features give it special historic significance. Two of the buildings, a stone barn built in 1861, and a small cheese factory, are related to the evolution of commercial dairying in Green County. The house is a fine example of the large farmhouses, often incorporating earlier houses, that were built in the 1880s as dairying became more profitable. A large frame dairy barn with a stone basement has a forebay extending along one axial wall, a feature associated with Swiss settlement in Wisconsin. The farm has been handed down by direct ancestors of the present owner since 1848. The Swiss settlement at New Glarus and extending south into Washington township has been noted from its beginnings for consciousness of its Swiss origins. This is evident today in the care that has been taken by the present owner to label each building with its date of construction, the reconstructed porch on the house, which features original and duplicated scroll cut ornamentation, the conservation of the original buildings and the carefully tended grounds of what is still a working farmstead.

SETTING

The Hefty-Blum Farmstead is situated in Section 4 of Washington township, south of New Glarus and west of Monticello, Wisconsin. The landscape is extremely hilly, with wooded slopes, high tablelands and lush, narrow valleys. The farmsteads are isolated from one another, typically situated on sloping land and near flowing water. Swiss settlement began with the arrival of a party from Canton Glarus in 1844. During the following decades the Swiss expanded outward from the village of New Glarus, often acquiring land formerly held by settlers from the eastern U.S. The settlers remained cohesive, marrying within the group or with Swiss who continued to arrive, thus intensifying the ethnic character of the area for many decades. Not only was German spoken until quite recently, but the distinctive Glarner dialect also survived. Washington township was noted for its number of cheese factories, some of which survive as residences. There is one operating cheese factory in the township.

DESCRIPTION

The farmstead consists of eight buildings and a modern silo. Six of the buildings contribute to its historic significance. In addition, the siting of the farmstead, on a southeast-facing slope next to Hefty Creek, adds to its ethnic character. In the paragraphs below, the letters refer to the attached sketch map.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

A. Granary. The granary is at the center of the farmstead, and is the oldest building in the complex. It has been extensively remodelled and expanded, and only a portion of the original fabric survives. Arriving at the farmstead, the visitor approaches from the east; the axial wall of the granary, with an addition on its south end, stands at the end of the driveway, between the house and the large dairy barn. Covered in white vinyl siding on its east and south walls, it is inscribed "Hefty-Blum Homestead Farms--Since 1848" in black lettering. A medallion with the Swiss white cross completes the design.¹ The 1 1/2 story granary is 46' long and 35' wide overall, including shed additions at the rear (west.) Of this, the original granary, believed to date from 1859, occupies approximately 30' by 24' in the northeast corner. (An uneven roof line indicates from the outside the dimensions of the original granary.) The granary was built upon a stone partial basement that

¹ All of the buildings have been dated and labelled by the owner, Fred G. Blum Jr., using dates from oral family tradition. An attempt was made to verify these dates from tax records. Tax records for the farm from 1855 to 1935 are in the Area Research Center. Unfortunately, they are hard to interpret because the parcel size changes from 160 acres, to 140 acres and then to 80 acres, and the assessor seems to have shifted from including the buildings as "personal property" in some years to including them in the value of the parcel in other years. In the early years there are erratic changes in the overall valuation of the farm and neighboring properties. Nonetheless, there appear to be significant increases in valuation between 1853 and 1856 (1854 is missing), which may indicate that a house was constructed, possibly the upright portion of the present house. Between 1857 and 1858 the total of all property on the NW 1/4 jumped from \$739 to \$1120 and again in 1859 there was an increase to \$1500. This appears to confirm the construction of the granary/horse barn by 1859. Personal property increased between 1859 and 1860, from \$700 to \$1383, which may indicate an increasing dairy herd. Records are missing between 1861 and 1866. By the close of the Civil War, the farm had been expanded from 400 acres to 520 acres. Fridolin Sr. and Fridolin Jr. split the assessment of personal property between them that year, each being assessed \$1210. The total of \$2420, even allowing for wartime inflation, indicates that further improvements, probably including completion of the stone barn, had taken place. In 1869 the land is valued at \$1920 for the quarter section, with an equal amount for "value of new structures thereon."

Fridolin Sr. died in 1871. "Mrs. Hefty" is assessed \$2505 in personal property that year, while son Fridolin Jr. was assessed \$554. The following year Thomas Hefty, the son who actually took over the home farm, paid the taxes. Beginning in 1876 the farmstead was designated as the E 1/2 of the NW 1/4, or 80 acres. On this parcel there is a large jump, from \$1200 in 1880, to \$2200 in 1881, to \$2640 in 1882. Valuation then remains the same or actually decreases slightly for the rest of the decade. The increase in valuation in the early 1880s reflects Thomas' expansion of the farmstead, with the construction of the frame dairy barn, the buggy shed, the cheese factory and expansion of the house. By 1886 Thomas Hefty was assessed \$2360 on the 80 acre parcel and \$3136 in personal property, which figure must reflect the growth of the dairy herd and other animals, equipment and feed on hand. On this he paid a total of \$85.46 in state, local and school taxes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

sheltered horses. Only a portion of this basement wall survives, as a concrete retaining wall has been installed and the adjacent area leveled to provide a paved yard next to the large dairy barn. The wood frame wall (north-facing, gable end) above the remnant stone foundation has not been covered with siding but displays the original 1' wide vertical boards. A repair just above the foundation indicates an opening to the basement, now filled in. In the gable of this wall is a half-round window with a curved wooden frame. The interior of the original granary is reached via a small ramp leading up the slope to a modern overhead garage door in the east wall. The ramp consists of limestone rubble capped with a layer of poured concrete. Next to it, two of the stone piers that kept this end of the granary up off the ground, safe from rot and rodents, can be seen. Inside, the original bins are in place on either side of a central aisle. The bins are made of very wide, horizontal boards. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide boards. A small stair leads to a loft.

The south end of the granary, built sometime after the turn of the century as a shop and machine shed, has a poured concrete foundation wall and a dirt floor. It has large sliding doors in its east (front) wall. The south wall, also covered with vinyl siding, has two windows. At the rear of the granary are shed extensions which run the length of the west wall.

B. Stone barn. The stone barn is at the northeast corner of the homestead site, built into a steep slope. Hefty Road separates it from the rest of the farmstead. It was built in 1861; the date is inscribed in a stone tablet on its south wall. The barn is 34' by 44', with gable ends facing north and south. It is two and one-half stories, including the basement which is exposed on the south and east. The upper stories of the barn were used to store hay. The mow is enlarged by transverse gables facing east and west in its gable roof. Tall ventilation openings with round arched tops in three walls of the mow were originally fitted with wooden louvers. Sometime during the 1930s the louvers were replaced with red brick, laid in an open work pattern. There are three of these openings in the south-facing gable wall: a pair on the main floor and one in the gable. On the east axial wall there are three openings on the main floor, which, due to the steep hillside, is a full story above ground level. The center opening has wooden doors; there is a fourth, arched, brick-filled opening in the gable. The south wall of the barn faces Hefty Road as the road climbs the hill to its intersection with Disch Road. In this wall are two square openings on the main floor with wood lintels and vertical board shutters. A large, wood-shuttered opening spans the width of the gable. Above it, the gable is completed in wood clapboard. The north, gable wall of the barn has a large opening in its gable with double

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

wooden shutters. Below them, on the main floor, are two more brick-filled, arched openings. There are small double-paned windows with wood sash in the exposed walls of the basement, and a door in the south, gable wall. Also in the exposed, axial east basement wall, two large openings have been broken out to allow access from a cattle yard. The stone wall above these is supported by heavy beams let into the wall. The basement housed milk cows, today it houses young stock. A peculiarity of the barn is that there is no entrance to the mow except through the basement, although there are large, shuttered openings above the level of the main floor, in the north and west-facing walls. Inside the mow, beams project from the stone wall to form steps leading up to one of these openings. At the southwest corner of the building is the stone base of a silo. It is a cylinder, about 10' in diameter, built into the slope near the road and stands about 12' high on its exposed, downhill side. The stonework on the barn is coursed rubble. The skill of the mason can be seen in the finely formed and set voussoirs that form the tops of the bricked openings. The barn was built by a mason named Giegler, who later moved to Iowa, according to notes left by the owner's mother, Olga Blum. This was confirmed when grandsons of the mason came to see it, an event that indicates that it was remembered as a major accomplishment.

C. Cheese factory. In 1891 there were fourteen cheese factories in Washington township.² The cheese factory on the Hefty-Blum farmstead is believed to have been built in 1881. It was, for a time after cheesemaking ceased, used as a residence³ but was abandoned and is in

² Plat Book of Green County, Wisconsin, 1891. Minneapolis, S.M. Foote and Co.

³ In a telephone interview, Silvan Blum, son of the owner, and a cheesemaker by trade, stated that the cheese factory ceased production, like many others in the area, at the time that the Pet Milk plant in New Glarus began buying fluid milk, i.e. in 1910. The factory had been taking milk not only from the approximately 70 cows being milked on the Hefty-Blum farm, but also from at least two neighboring farms. The last cheesemaker to live there was Mr. Scheisser, who continued to live in the building for a time after cheesemaking ceased. He later moved to New Glarus. He and his family were the last residents of the building. Silvan got his information about the cheese factory from his grandmother, Olga Blum, born in 1895, who lived to be 101. (Olga is seen in the 1907 photo, Appendix A; she is the girl standing at the right, with a pony.) Olga remembered being sent as a child to fetch limburger cheese from the factory. A county directory from the 1890s lists Olga's father, Fred K. Hefty, as a maker of Swiss cheese. It was not unusual for the local factories to make Swiss in the summer and limburger in the winter.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

poor repair. The cheese factory is a one story, gabled, wood frame building above a basement with 18" thick limestone walls. It is 20' wide and 66' long. Attached to the east end of the cheese factory is a modern 44' by 36' addition which serves as a workshop and for storage.

The cheese factory can be entered through a door and stair at the rear of this addition. It is built adjacent to a near-vertical slope, which rises to the shoulder of Hefty Road as it leads along the north boundary of the farmstead. Its west end meets the slope so that there is a grade-level entrance to the wooden upper story in the west gable end. A narrow driveway, now overgrown and partially filled in, separates most of the length of the north wall of the cheese factory from the slope. The basement floor of the cheese factory was about 4' below the original grade of this driveway, as can be seen from a doorway in the north stone wall. Now partially below grade on the outside, on the inside it is seen to have a large stone sill which forms an unloading platform that extends into the basement about 4' above the concrete floor.⁴ The basement consists of four rooms. At the east, exposed, end, is the room with the stone sill. Before construction of the shop addition it had two openings in the southeast corner. There is a chimney flue in the east, gable end wall. Hewn log joists and sills, more than 12" square, support the ceiling. The room is separated by a stone partition wall, containing another flue, from the next room, which has one small window in its north wall. The original stone floor of the cheese factory, covered with cement in the easternmost room, can be seen in this room. A transverse wooden stair rises to the second floor. Beyond the stair, in the west end of the basement, a door centered in a wood partition leads to another room with a single small window in the north wall. Beyond this room, another wood partition encloses a small and very dank space. None of the vats or other equipment for the cheese-making process remain.

Climbing the stairs to the second floor, it can be seen that there is a double floor, with a layer of sand, perhaps mixed with a little cement, between the floors. Probably this was to insulate the wrapping room and cheesemaker's living quarters from the heat of the cooking milk below. The second floor consists of two large rooms separated only by a composition board partition. The walls are finished with vertical boards; there is a floor of 6" wide pine planks. The remains of a metal flue indicate that it was heated with one or more stoves. Windows, fitted with 6/6 double hung sash, line both axial walls. Near the center of the south wall, a door opens to a narrow wooden porch, in

⁴ This was a feature of cheese factories of this era, noted by Jerry Apps in his book Cheese: the Making of a Wisconsin Tradition, Amherst, Wisconsin, Amherst Press, 1998, p.108.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

derelict condition, that covers the center one third, approximately, of the south wall of the building. The porch is constructed of horizontal wooden boards to waist height. Lightweight wooden posts support the roof, which continues the line of the gabled roof of the building. A stone stoop covered with a poured cement stoop indicates that the porch has been remodelled at least once.

The exterior of the cheese factory is vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The roof, in poor repair, is covered in asphalt tile. In the west gable end of the building there is a double door covered with plywood panels, and a single window.

D. House. The house is wood frame, covered with vinyl siding that duplicates the width of the original siding and the frieze below the eaves. The roof is covered with imitation (cement) slate. A stone foundation, partially covered by the front porch, encloses a walkout basement. Attached to the west (rear) of the house is a large modern addition. The addition replaces an older wing, seen in the 1907 photo, (Attachment A) which contained a dining room and a summer kitchen. The historic house is an upright-and-wing, with a full two-story main section facing east and a 1 1/2 story wing extending to the north. The wing is an addition to the original house. It once had two small windows under the eaves in its front axial wall. One of these is covered with siding. The other has been reduced in size but remains. (The windows were altered to allow a greater slope on the reconstructed roof of the porch.) This section of the house has a modern brick with a corbelled top chimney which duplicates an earlier chimney. The overall dimensions of the historic house are approximately 42' north to south, including the wing, and 42' east to west.

A wrap-around porch surrounds the entire east side and one half the south side of the original house. The porch is a modern construction but resembles an earlier porch. In particular, the ornate openwork frieze of the original porch has been carefully reproduced. (The same scroll-cut ornaments once decorated the eaves of the house, giving it a slightly Gothic appearance in the 1907 photo, attachment A.) All of the windows in the historic section of the house have gabled hoods decorated with a scroll-cut design. The sash has been replaced, and the windows are fitted with decorative shutters. There is a large picture window, a modern replacement for one seen in the 1907 photo, facing north onto the porch from the two-story section of the house. Another, original, picture window faces east. The picture windows are said to have been the idea of Regula Hefty, wife of Fred K. Hefty. The couple is seen in the photo.

The finished limestone block foundation has decorative pointing,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

suggesting that at one time the walk-out basement at the front of the house was not covered by a porch, but was exposed to view. This was a common house form in the Swiss area around New Glarus: a three story front facade consisting of a walk-out stone basement and a two-story gabled facade, either stone or frame, above it.

E. Wood frame barn. The large dairy barn was built in 1882. The bank barn is 73' by 54', including an extension of about 20' along its north, axial wall, added in 1917. It is further extended by a 25' by 45' (approximately) shed at the rear (west,) also added in 1917, and a 97' by 35' shed against its south axial wall. A frame milkhouse, 15' by 25', is attached to the east wall. Despite its several adaptations, the original profile of the barn, capped by two large sheet metal ventilators with conical tops, dominates the farmstead. The original siding is seen only on the west-facing gable end wall; the rest of the barn is covered in white steel siding and green steel roofing. By looking inside the shed addition the forebay of the original barn can be seen, running the length of its south wall. Closely spaced, large, round timbers project approximately 4' beyond the limestone rubble foundation of the barn. Above them the original vertical board siding can be seen. The iron poles of a row of stanchions, some of them fitted into the hewn wooden braces of an earlier support system, support the sill of the mow floor where it is extended by the forebay.

At one time the mow of the barn had a north-facing cross-gable centered on the north axial wall. However, it caused an intractable problem with leakage and was removed in the 1950s. When the 1917 addition was made, the basement was dug 20' further into the slope of the hill. Inside the addition were the stone bases of two silos, whose wooden upper sections extended through the roof. Sections of the stone foundations of these silos are still visible inside the barn. The mow, originally reached directly from the slope to the north of the barn, was extended in the 1917 expansion above the basement and is still entered at grade, from Hefty Road. The roof of the extension continues the line of the original barn roof. Inside, the new and old sections of the mow are connected by a wide, transverse aisle. Looking from inside the mow, it can be seen that the vertical boards of the siding on the original barn were spaced slightly apart, allowing for ventilation in the mow. The framing of the barn is sawn timbers, pegged together and supported by nailed braces.

F. Buggy shed. The 20' by 40' buggy shed was also constructed in 1882. It has been modified only by the installation of modern garage doors in both gable end walls. Its walls are vertical, random width boards.

NPS Form 10-900-a
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

It has a dirt floor. Part of the original stone foundation wall can be seen on its north side; the rest of the foundation wall has been replaced with concrete block. The roof is covered in asphalt tile; there is an aluminum soffit.

The non-contributing buildings on the farmstead are a ranch house, G., built in 1996, and a large pole barn, H., built in 1974. There is also a blue Harvestore silo on the hill behind the ranch house. A photo and a painting, in the possession of the owner, indicate that there was at one time a small house near where the silo stands today. Except for this house, the farmstead today consists of the same buildings present at the end of its period of significance, with the addition of the three structures mentioned above.

CONCLUSION

The Hefty-Blum farmstead today represents a century and a half of construction and adaptive reuse. The original forms of the buildings are recognizable in their present use (or disuse, in the case of the cheese factory) making the farmstead as a whole evocative of the history of Swiss settlement and farming in Washington township. Two of the buildings, the stone barn and the cheese factory, are rare examples of Swiss buildings related to the development of commercial dairying. Both are in an almost unaltered state but both are in urgent need of stabilization and repair. The owner intends to restore and preserve these buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

INTRODUCTION

The Hefty-Blum Farmstead has been owned by Fridolin Hefty and his descendants since 1848. Today the farmstead comprises buildings dating from 1859 through 1996. Its primary features of historic significance are a stone barn, built in 1861, and a house, buggy shed, frame dairy barn and cheese factory, all built between 1880 and 1882 and the siting of the farm with a typically Swiss use of a steep slope. The buildings are related to the growth of the dairy industry in Green County and more specifically to Washington Township, which in the 1880s became noted for production of Swiss and Limburger cheese.¹ Today the farmstead is locally significant in Agriculture for its dairy barns and cheese factory and in Ethnic Heritage for its typically Swiss layout on a hillside, and the 1861 barn, which is a fine example of stone construction. The house preserves the ornate scroll-cut decoration of the 1880s, the buggy shed, granary and frame dairy barn, although altered over the years, still show by their location, design, feeling and association their origins in the Swiss culture and agricultural economy of the period 1880-1940. The stone barn and the cheese factory are architecturally significant for their high degree of integrity, preserving unaltered some of the building techniques and architectural forms of the nineteenth century Swiss farms of Wisconsin.

BACKGROUND: WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Washington Township, in Green County, lies immediately south of New Glarus, which is well known for its Swiss heritage.² The first group

¹ Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol 2, "Agriculture," Sections 9-11 tells the story of Wisconsin dairying. CRMP emphasizes the role of immigrants from New York State in the beginnings of Wisconsin dairying. However, it notes (p. 10-1) that "By the end of the Civil War, there were 30 cheese factories in Wisconsin...By the 1880s cheese manufacturing was concentrated in three counties: Sheboygan (87 factories), Green (47), and Jefferson (36)... Five years later, Green replaced Jefferson as the second largest cheese producer..." The growth of commercial dairying in Green County had a good deal to do with the arrival of the railroad, which reached Monticello, the closest town to Washington township, where the Hefty-Blum farm is located, in 1887.

² A basic source for the early history of New Glarus is by John Luchsinger and J.J. Tschudy, "The Planting of the Swiss Colony at New Glarus, Wisconsin," Collections of the State Historical Society, Madison, 12:335-382.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

of settlers arrived there from Canton Glarus in 1845. Odell³ states that, "A second sizable group, 70 at one time, came from the town of Bilten, off in a corner of Canton Glarus in Alpine lowlands. Bilten was more agricultural for it had pasture lands. The new group knew cows and was experienced in their care...Arriving in New Glarus in 1847, they set out at once for the country where they might have land, timber and stone... Land around New Glarus had been taken up and their search took them into Washington township south of New Glarus and north of Monroe. Government land was available at a low price. They established homes as a community group and named it Bilten settlement." Fridolin Hefty, however, came at this same time (1847-48) from Hatzingen, also in Canton Glarus. He entered at the land office on December 2, 1848 two adjacent quarter sections (40 acres each) in Washington township, section 4, on the north branch of Hefty Creek, outside the area later known as Bilten settlement. This is the land which, today, comprises the core of the Hefty-Blum farm and includes the site of the farmstead.⁴ The site is notable for its isolation, surrounded on all sides by farmland, out of sight of any other farmstead and served by a town road that traverses several ridges and valleys before reaching it. This is not unlike other farmsteads in the area, which by their locations give evidence of the Swiss desire for privacy. Also typical is the steep slope of the site, which descends from a ridge to the west and north that rises to 1050 feet, to Hefty Creek, at 860 feet, on the east and south. It seems unlikely that people who prefer this terrain and deliberately chose the most secluded valleys for farmstead sites would maintain close community ties but part of the significance of the farm is, in fact, tied to the development of cooperative dairying in the area.

Brumschweiler⁵ explains this development: "But the establishment of a

³ Emory A. Odell Eighty Years of Swiss Cheese in Green County, 1869-1949, Monroe, Wi, Evening Times, 1949 p 10

⁴ Abstract, in the possession of the owner.

⁵ Dieter Brumschweiler, "Tradition and Environment as Counter Influences in the History of New Glarus," in Leo Schelbert, ed. New Glarus, 1845-1970: The Making of a Swiss-American Town, Glarus, Switzerland, Tschudi & Co., 1970. p. 184. Brumschweiler notes (p 161) that 15 municipalities joined to form the Glarnese Emigration Society, "to purchase a complex of public land in a part of America which in terms of climate and culture would be the most appropriate for our people." In the years that followed, he explains, the Swiss bought out the farms of many of their Yankee neighbors. "With this consolidation of Swiss-owned land the stage was set for the agricultural specialization which not only brought enduring prosperity, but also guaranteed the preservation of the Swiss community feeling which otherwise might have been lost."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

fully commercialized dairy industry, and especially its concentration on the production of what came to be known and marketed throughout the United States as 'Swiss cheese' by the turn of the century, had to wait for the addition of another Swiss element to New Glarus. It occurred with the arrival of several individuals and families of Bernese origin in the 1860s...Of particular significance was the presence of one Niklaus Gerber, a native of the Emmental and cheesemaker by profession." He goes on to state that "...at the center of the Swiss neighborhood feeling -- reborn at this time, if it ever had died during the first twenty hard years -- lay the willingness, or perhaps the necessity, on the part of groups of farmers to participate in the cooperative venture of cheese making...it was only a matter of time until the great majority of the New Glarnese farmers had organized themselves into small cooperatives, rarely involving more than ten members. The small size of these groups was the result of practical considerations, like the initially low capacity of the (cheese) huts due to primitive equipment, or the shortening of distance for milk deliveries."

Miriam B. Theiler⁶ tells the story of how the cheesemakers coming into the area in the 1860s "gradually developed the idea of having farmers in a neighborhood sell their milk to one man who would produce cheese in quantity. This was the awakening of large-scale cheese production. Opposition from the farmers was keen at first. They were very satisfied with the Swiss cheese they made at home from their own milk and thought the peculiar process of making Swiss cheese could not be adapted to large-scale production...But experiments proved that cheese of better quality and uniformity and far greater quantity could be made by this new method. Before long, too, the farmers were persuaded to sell their milk to the cheesemaker, who in turn began to operate not only one, but a string of factories. The top cheesemaker bought the milk from the farmers, hired other cheesemakers to help him and furnished the necessary supplies." By 1879, Theiler reports, there were 14 cheese factories in Washington Township, producing 225,000 pounds of Swiss cheese selling at 12 cents a pound. The farmers began to question whether they were getting a fair share of the profits, and in response, Gerber "began to talk up the idea of cooperative cheese factories. But the farmers were slow to make changes...until they began to realize that cooperatives meant better prices."

Gerber's significance to Washington township is also recounted in the 1946 pamphlet by Emory A. Odell: "This year marks the 80th anniversary of the most significant event in Green county history, the opening of

⁶ New Glarus' First 100 Years, Madison, Campus Publishing Company, 1946, p. 54.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

the first farmer factory for the manufacture of Swiss cheese... Changes have come with the years...but the general geographic locale, with Monticello and Monroe as concentration points, gives promise of holding firm as the greatest centralization for specialized cheese production in dairy history. The steadfast resistance to encroachments is a tribute first to the vision of Nick Gerber, who founded the first Swiss factory in 1869, and to the dairy minded settlers from Switzerland who occupied the area which became known as 'Bilten,' a district without defined limits but settled by people of unlimited capacity for knowing how to put the land to work..." Following a description of Gerber's first cheese factory, near New Glarus, and his third factory, started in 1870 in Washington township, Odell continues: "Entering Washington the traveler comes upon the Fred K. Hefty farm which has been in the family a century. The buildings are landmarks of early dairying, offering some of the best examples of Swiss rural design...Across the road is the quaint stone barn, built in 1862, with overlapping brick ventilators, the work of Swiss stone masons in faithful reproduction of an old world design. It is a prized landmark..." (According to the present owner, the brick ventilators were installed in the 1930s only after Regula Hefty was assured that similar brickwork could be found in Switzerland.)

The competent husbandry of the Swiss enabled them to buy more and more land. Brunschweiler (p.181 ff) points out that wheat was "a means to build up a type of economy with which they had been familiar in the old country," i.e. corn and oats raised to feed cattle. With pasture, the acreage given to these crops began to exceed that given to wheat even in the 1850s. He continues, "at the collapse of the wheat business in the late sixties, we find the Swiss of New Glarus in possession of stately herds of cattle..." It was at this point that the Swiss farmers began to buy out their wheat-growing neighbors, leading to consolidation of the Swiss areas in Green County. "Dairying," he continues, "had been carried on in the colony since the beginning and the production of milk, butter and cheese played an increasingly important role during the unstable wheat period, to the extent that by 1869 almost half of the average income on New Glarnese farms was derived from dairy products. He concludes, "with this consolidation of Swiss-owned land the stage was set for the agricultural specialization which not only brought enduring prosperity but also guaranteed the preservation of the Swiss community feeling which otherwise might have been lost...The organization and eventual establishment of the "cheese empire" in New Glarus and in the adjacent communities to the south with strong Swiss representation, especially Monroe, had a profound influence on the further development of the community, both physically and culturally. In contrast to the individualistic and even competitive nature of cash crop farming, animal husbandry is a type of farming which furthered neighborly

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 5 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

contacts, as did the local processing and use of its products. The herds of Brown Swiss cattle which were seen more and more on the farms must have been cause for communal pride, and the slow, but sure progress in the marketing of a local and truly Swiss product undoubtedly contributed much to bring ethnic consciousness to the fore."

THE HEFTYS OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

The 1860 census of Washington township shows Fridolin Hefty and his wife Rosina in a household with Adam, Rosann (Rosina,) Fridolin, Margaret (Margaretha,) Thomas, all born in Switzerland. According to the census, the farm consisted of 200 acres improved land and 200 acres unimproved, with a total value of \$4800. There were 8 horses, 20 cows, 10 oxen, 35 other cattle, and 13 pigs. The farm produced in the preceding year 800 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 66 bushels of potatoes, 6 tons of hay and 200 pounds of butter.

The following year the stone barn was built. By 1870, the farm had been enlarged to 600 acres of improved land, 40 of unimproved. There were 6 horses, 26 milk cows, 12 other cattle and 17 pigs. The farm produced 900 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of potatoes, 80 tons of hay and 1800 pounds of butter. \$450 had been paid in wages.

A 1998 newspaper article⁷ states, based on an interview with the current owner, Fred G. Blum Jr., and the abstract shows, that 400 acres of Fridolin's farm, shared out to his heirs, was reconsolidated by Thomas Hefty in 1876. It has been handed down intact since that time.

By 1880, on the eve of the transformation of the farmstead by construction of the house, frame barn, buggy shed and cheese factory, the household consisted of Thomas, now aged 34, his wife Barbara, 31, their children Frederick (Fred K.), Elizabeth (Elspeth) and Rosina. (Another son, Thomas R., was yet to be born.) In addition, there were four "servants," a girl of 17 and three hired men, aged 13, 26 and 34, all born in Switzerland.

Wife Barbara, according to an 1884 history, was the daughter of Fridolin Kundert, "...one of the solid men of New Glarus,

⁷ Wetherington, Susan, "Celebrating Family Style," (New Glarus) Post-Messenger, August 12, 1998.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 6 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

financially...He owns the mill property and a fine farm of about 500 acres. He is the son of Rudolph Kundert, who came from Canton Glarus in 1848..."⁸ Thomas' farm consisted in 1880 of 200 acres of workland, 160 meadow and pasture, 120 woodland, and 20 other land, all valued at \$7000. On it he had produced in 1879 \$2500 in agricultural products including 180 tons of hay, 300 bushels of wheat, 1400 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes and 30 cords of wood. Forty-seven milk cows had produced 13,300 gallons of milk. 200 pounds of butter had been made. \$600 in wages had been paid out.

The 1884 history of Green County (p. 1135) says of Thomas Hefty: "He has a large frame house and a frame barn 40 feet by 72 feet, also a stone barn, 34 feet by 44 feet. His farm contains 400 acres and he is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock and also keeps a large dairy."

Unfortunately there are no comparable agricultural census data after 1880. In the 1900 census Fred Hefty (Fred K.), born in 1871 in Wisconsin, his wife Regula, born in 1873 in Switzerland, and their daughter Olga Barbara, born in 1895, are living on the farm. Also listed in the household, presumably servants and hired men, were Elmer and Regula Oswalt, born in Switzerland and Wisconsin, respectively, and Emil Stauffer, born in Russia but with a Swiss father. The head of the next household listed in the census roll is named Schiesser (first name illegible) He is listed as a cheesemaker, born in Switzerland. There are four small children, all born in Wisconsin. Sylvan Blum, son of the owner, confirms that his grandmother told him that the Scheissers lived in the cheese factory on the farmstead, and Scheisser was the cheesemaker.

This summary of the available census data shows the changing composition of the Hefty household and their crops. A gradual shift from wheat growing to dairying, even before the construction of the large dairy barn, is evident from these figures. Also evident from the population censuses is the ongoing infusion of "Swiss-ness" by way of new immigrants and marriages. The construction of the cheese factory about 1880 and the characterization by Odell confirm the claim of the Hefty-Blum farmstead to well represent the ethnic and agricultural history of the area.

THE HEFTY-BLUM FARM AFTER 1880

The generation following Thomas saw the culmination of the Hefty

⁸ History of Green County, Springfield Illinois, Union Publishing Company, 1884, p. 1033.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 7 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

family's progress as economic and social leaders in the Swiss community. Three of his children, Fred K., Elsbeth and Rosina were married in October 1894, in a triple wedding that went on for four days and has been recalled and recounted ever since.⁹ Fred K. (the "K." for his mother's maiden name, Kundert) became the next member of the family to operate the farm. He died in 1926. His obituary states that he was a member of the 1922-23 Wisconsin State Assembly, that he was for 25 years chairman of the Town of Washington, was a member of the Green County Board of Supervisors from 1904 to 1925, and was known as a "Progressive citizen and prominent farmer," while "the beautiful farm and home...are evidence of his prosperity..." The specialty of the farm was blooded Holstein cattle.¹⁰ (Fred's younger brother, Thomas C., was a prominent businessman in New Glarus and Madison, where he was President of First Wisconsin National Bank. The present Governor's mansion was originally the home of Thomas C. Hefty.)¹¹

Monticello Past and Present, published in 1976 by the Monticello Bicentennial Committee, contains a discussion of the dairy history of the area. It points out (p. 6) that the railroad reached Monticello in 1887, and that immediately "cellars for cheese were built along the railroad line." Early in the next century, the newspaper reported a new factory and quipped "A cheese factory on every quarter section seems to be what we are drifting to..." (p. 33) On the same page is a quote: "Butter making in this section will soon be one of the lost arts..." The editor comments, "Most women preferred having the milk go to cheese factories, as women were the main butter makers and they were happy to get rid of the job."

Brumschweiler reports (p.186) a "steady rise of cheese production between 1870 and 1910," while farm income on the average New Glarus farm was the highest in the state. In 1910, cheese production near New Glarus came to a sudden end with the opening of the Helvetia Milk Company condensed milk plant, (known locally as the Pet Milk plant) whereupon "all but three of the twenty-two cheese factories ceased operations from one day to the other." Closures included the cheese factory on the Hefty-Blum farm, and it has never since been used for making cheese. (In Washington township some cheese production seems to have continued, however. Another crisis occurred in 1940, when the big process cheese factories began to force the closing of small cross

⁹ "Celebrating Family-style," (New Glarus) Post-Messenger, August 12, 1998, quotes a first-hand account written in 1941.

¹⁰ Wisconsin Necrology, 23:133-34, 1925.

¹¹ Necrology, 44:52-53, 1937

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

roads factories.¹² There is a functioning cheese factory in the township, the Prima Kase factory, just south of the Hefty-Blum farm. It was established in 1948 in a consolidation of three of the earlier factories, one of which was located immediately across the road from the present site.¹³)

About 1917 the large dairy barn on the Hefty-Blum farm was expanded by construction of a shed-roofed extension along its entire north side. The basement was dug out from the hillside, and two silos with stone bases and wooden superstructures were built inside the extension. (These were removed in the 1950s, when the transverse gable was also removed from the roof.) The expanded hay mow is still entered at grade level from the bank, and a transverse aisle connects it to the mow of the original barn. The 1918 atlas, (p. 65,) contains a picture of "Meadowbrook Dairy Farm," Fred K. Hefty, proprietor. The picture shows the large dairy barn with its forebay, and a milkhouse attached to the east wall in the location of the present milkhouse. The cheese factory and the granary are also visible. It was Regula Hefty who decided that the buildings should be painted white, as they still are.

Fred's wife, Regula Hefty lived until 1958. Regula and Fred's only child, Olga, married Fred G. Blum, whose father owned a major interest in "People's Supply," a general store in Monticello. Fred G. Blum was in the stock and bond business in Madison, and Green County was one of his major territories. He was instrumental in getting many of the Swiss in Green County interested in stock ownership. In 1963 their son, Dr. Fred G. Blum Jr., with his wife Miriam, bought the farm from Olga, and he commuted from it daily to his ophthalmology practice in Madison until his retirement in 1998. The farm was operated by the Blums, first raising horses and then Charolais beef cattle. In the mid-70s, Hefty-Blum Farms, in two consecutive years, had the fastest gaining beef bulls ever produced in official University of Wisconsin test conditions. The Blum farm then reverted to the old farm stand-by, dairy cattle. Miriam and son Silvan milked up to 89 cows at one time. For the past 10 years the farm has been rented out as a dairy farm. A large, two-story shed addition to the south and west has greatly increased the number of cows the barn can house but covers the forebay, a feature typical of Swiss dairy barns.

¹² Theiler, p. 62

¹³ Interview, Mandy Krahenbuhl, Prima Kase Cheese Factory, Washington Township, June 15, 1999.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 9 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

**SIGNIFICANCE IN ARCHITECTURE: BUILDINGS RELATED TO COMMERCIAL
DAIRYING**

The most prominent feature of the farmstead, the one that most distinguishes it from other local farms, is the stone barn, with its prominent arched openings filled with brick openwork. The stone barn represents a very early commitment to a larger scale of dairying. At 34' by 44' it must have seemed enormous in 1861, when it was new. The many openings, originally covered with wooden louvers, are probably a response to the perceived dangers of spontaneous combustion arising from storage of an almost unheard-of quantity of hay in one place. (Note the rise in hay production from 6 tons, two years before the barn was built, to 80 tons in 1870.) The barn has a distinctly Old-World appearance; the stone work, although rubble, is very regular and fine, especially around the many openings, while the siting, making use of the slope to provide a sheltered cow yard accessible from the basement and easy access to the mow from the road is also evidence of traditional design. The barn is the engine that provided the wherewithal for Thomas' building spree of 1880-82, when the large barn, house, buggy shed and cheese factory gave the farmstead the appearance it still has today.

Apps¹⁴ gives a description of the Wisconsin cheese factory (pp. 105-6) which could have been based almost entirely on the Hefty-Blum example: "A common cheese factory style in many parts of Wisconsin was a long, rectangular building, two stories tall with living quarters on the second floor." Apps also mentions as typical characteristics, hand hewn beams, location against the side of a hill, with a good water supply and drainage, shaded by trees and near the road but protected

¹⁴ Jerry Apps, Cheese: the Making of a Wisconsin Tradition, Amherst, Wisconsin, Amherst Press, 1998, quotes (p. 6) an 1884 history on the transition from wheat to dairying: "The old wheat fields were seeded with clover and grass. Cows were put upon them. Cheese factories were built...it only took five or six years until cheese making was the main branch of work for the whole farming population..." The big dairy barns, including the one on the Hefty-Blum farm, were built in the 1880s, and in that decade the University of Wisconsin began to give short courses for cheese and butter makers. Apps reports that the number of cheese factories peaked in 1922, after which better roads and trucking began to bring consolidation. (p. 47)

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 10 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

from dust. Apps mentions the use of a double layer of lathe and plaster to provide insulation. The Hefty-Blum cheese factory is finished with boards on its interior but has an insulating layer of sand between the layers of its double floor.

The 1891 plat book lists Thomas Hefty as "farmer and stock breeder and maker of Swiss cheese," and shows 14 cheese factories in the township. A search in 1999 found six of these standing. Only the Hefty-Blum factory remains in its original form; the others have been converted to housing.

INTEGRITY AND THREATS TO PRESERVATION

Today the farm is operated by renters, although Fred and Miriam Blum and their family continue to live there and grow crops on 74 of its acres. With the exception of the cheese factory and the stone barn, the buildings have been wholly or partially covered with metal siding, and additions have been made to the granary, the cheese factory, the house and the large dairy barn. A second house, a Harvestore silo and a large pole barn have been sited at the periphery of the farmstead and do not detract from its overall historic appearance. The appearance of the farmstead tells the story of its Swiss origins and its evolution as a Wisconsin dairy farm. The determination of owners Fred and Miriam Blum to preserve the historic character of the farm ensure that the buildings will continue to have the forms and details that comprise that character. The stone barn is in need of extensive repair and stabilization and suitable contractors have been found to undertake this work. The cheese factory is in urgent need of repair, especially to its porch, and a suitable use for it needs to be found, one that will preserve the integrity of its materials and workmanship. The single step that would do the most to restore the historic appearance of the farmstead would be to remove the shed addition on the south side of the large barn, as it hides its Swiss forebay feature.

CONCLUSION

The Hefty-Blum Homestead Farms Farmstead has been an important part of the Swiss community in Washington township since 1848. It was recognized in 1998 as one of 236 sesquicentennial farms statewide, and one of nine in Green County.¹⁵ The farm exhibits characteristics of Swiss ethnic siting and construction, including its remote hillside location close to a creek, a stone dairy barn, a frame dairy barn with

¹⁵Clipping. undated, from the Monroe Times, summer, 1998.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 11 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

a forebay on its south axial wall, a cheese factory with a stone basement, and a house and buggy shed typical of the 1880s. The buildings represent the changeover of farm production from wheat to butter and then cheese, which brought prosperity and was a likely cause of the preservation of community and Swiss ethnic consciousness in the area. As the home of the Hefty and Blum families the farm has been the home in five successive generations of prominent members of the local community.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 2 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary definition begins at the northwest corner of the farmstead, at the point where the 920' contour line, (shown on the US Geological and Natural History Survey map, 7.5 minute series, New Glarus quadrangle, dated 1962) meets the south edge of Hefty Road. From this point southeastward the north boundary of the district follows the south edge of Hefty Road to its intersection with Disch Road. From the east edge of Disch Road the boundary is a true east-west line lying 10' north of the northwest corner of the stone barn, running from Disch Road to Hefty Creek. The boundary then follows Hefty Creek southward approximately 300 yards to where it intersects a true east-west line which intersects the southeast corner of the large pole barn at the south end of the farmstead, thus completing the east boundary of the district. The true east west line which intersects the southeast corner of the large pole barn is the south boundary of the property. The south boundary runs from its intersection with the east boundary at Hefty Creek westward to the 920' contour line. The west boundary of the district is defined by the 920' contour line, continuing to the point of beginning.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 2 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

Boundary Justification

The Hefty Blum Farmstead is a complex of buildings oriented to the slope of the land, rather than compass directions, and occupying a rectangular area approximately 300 yards north to south and 200 yards east to west. It lies at the intersection of four quarter sections and at the junction of two roads which do not conform to the section lines, with one building that is across the road from the rest of the farmstead. There are no fencelines or similar features which might be used to define a boundary. The permanent features which are used to define the boundaries of the historic district are :

- 1) Hefty Road in its course north of the farmstead.
- 2) Disch Road, running north from its beginning at Hefty Road.
- 3) Hefty Creek.
- 4) The 920' contour line as shown on the USGNS map, 7.5 minute series, New Glarus Quadrangle, 1962.

In addition, two structures are used as reference points to place compass lines that define part of the north, and the south boundaries. These are:

- 1) The stone barn in the northeast corner of the farmstead.
- 2) The large pole barn at the south end of the farmstead.

The area thus defined contains all the buildings that comprise the farmstead.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photos Page 1 Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

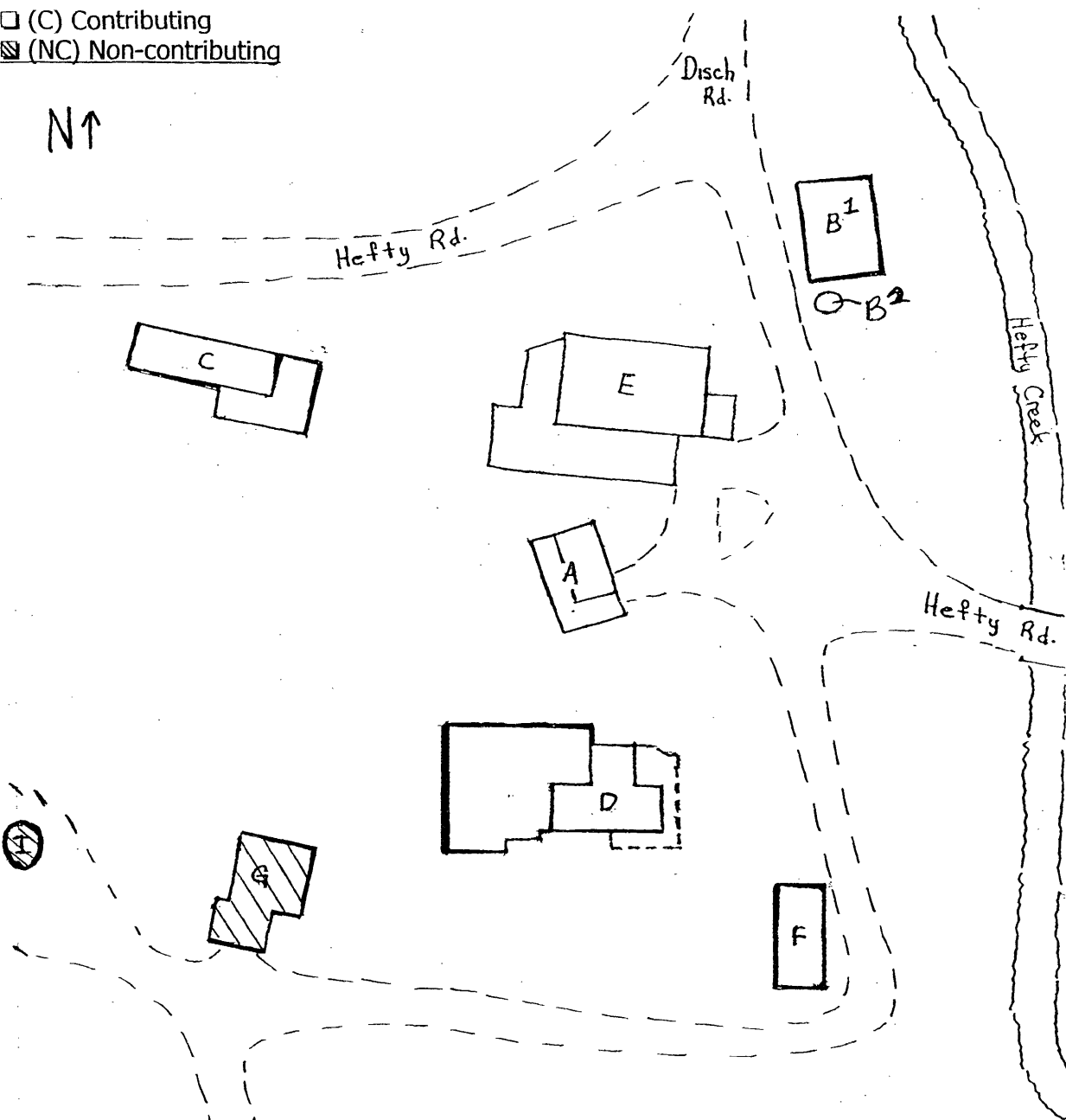
HEFTY-BLUM FARMSTEAD
Monticello, Green County, WI
Photos by Jane Eiseley
June 1998
Negative at State Historical
Society of Wisconsin

Photo 1 of 15 Farmstead from the East	Photo 11 of 15 Large barn (C) and granary (A) from N
Photo 2 of 15 Large barn (E) from SE	Photo 12 of 15 Interior, large barn (E) Detail of forebay
Photo 3 of 15 Corner Hefty and Disch Roads, looking West, cheese factory (C) and large barn (E) in relation to the road	Photo 13 of 15 Granary (A) from SE
Photo 4 of 115 Stone barn (B) from SW	Photo 14 of 15 Pole barn (H) from NW
Photo 5 of 15 Stone barn (B) from SE	Photo 15 of 15 Ranch house (G) from E
Photo 6 of 15 House (D) from NE	
Photo 7 of 15 Buggy shed (F) and house (D) from S	
Photo 8 of 15 House (D) from SW	
Photo 9 of 15 Farmstead from NW	
Photo 10 of 15 Cheese factory (C) and large barn (E) from W	

Hefty Blum Farmstead
 Town of Washington, Green County
 Wisconsin
 Not to scale

□ (C) Contributing
 ▨ (NC) Non-contributing

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- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| A Granary (C) | E Barn (C) |
| B 1 Stone Barn (C) | F Buggy Shed (C) |
| B 2 Silo ruin (of insignificant size and importance to be included in count) | G Ranch house (NC) |
| C Cheese Factory (C) | H Pole barn (NC) |
| D House (C) | I Silo (NC) |

Hefty-Blum Farmstead
Name of Property

Green County
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

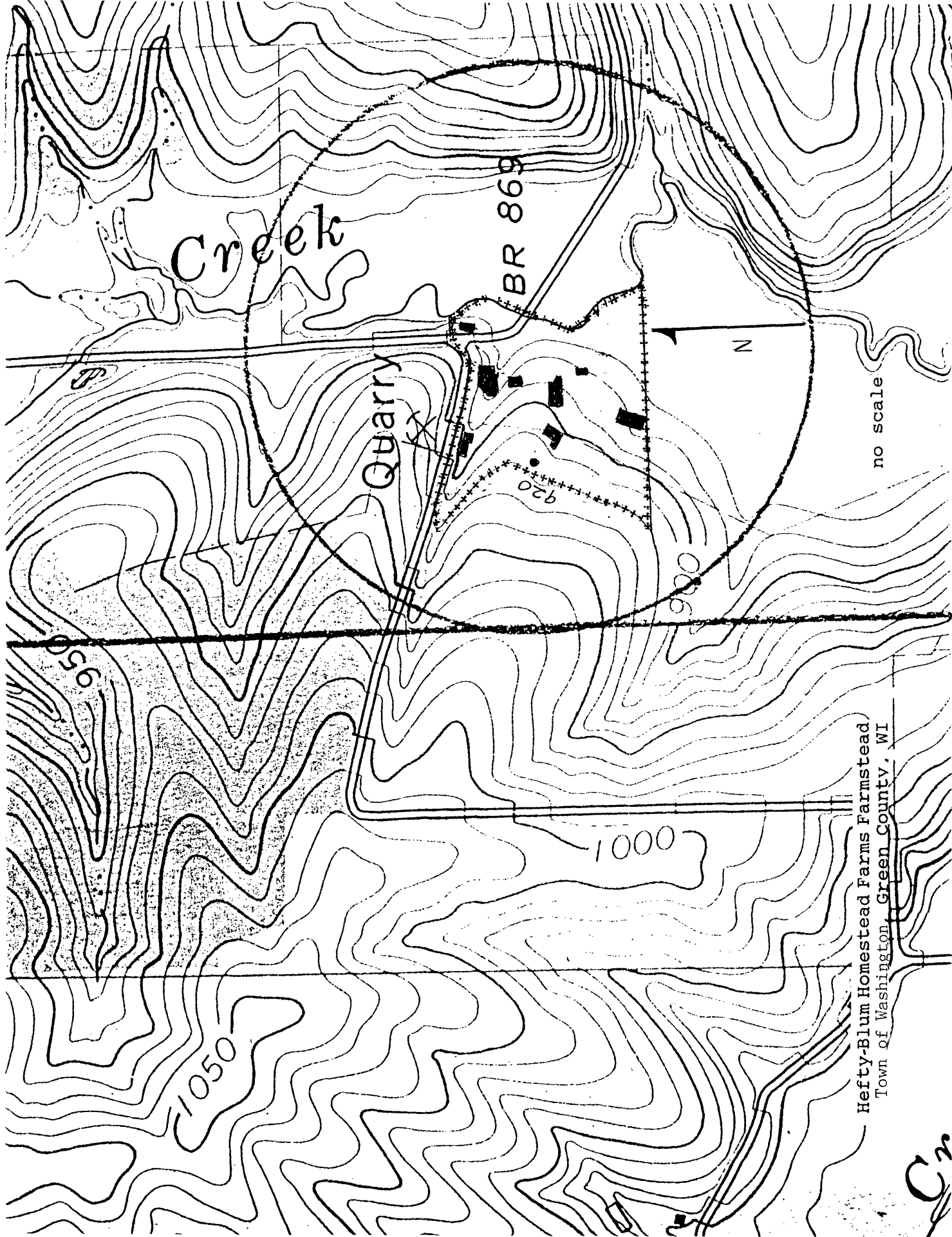
Property Owner

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

name/title	Fred G. Blum Jr. and Miriam Blum		
organization		date	
street&number	W6303 Hefty Road	telephone	608/527-2627
city or town	Monticello	state	WI
		zip code	53570

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

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



Creek

BR 869

Quarry

N

no scale

Hefty-Blum Homestead Farms Farmstead
Town of Washington, Green County, WI

C₂



Hefty Blum Homestead Farms Farmstead
Town of Washington Green County, WI