

William Zachow Farmstead
Name of Property

Door County, Wisconsin
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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.
 — See continuation sheet.
 other, (explain:)

Edson H. Ball 1.9.97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within as many the count)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> objects | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing/Noncontributing

<u>3</u>	<u>3 Buildings</u>
	<u>Sites</u>
	<u>Structures</u>
	<u>Objects</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>3 Total</u>

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural
 outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural
 outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century
Revivals

foundation Concrete
walls Log
Shingle
roof Asphalt
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The William Zachow Farm is located in a rural area about four miles south of Sister Bay in Door County, Wisconsin. It comprises about five acres on the west side of Highway 57. The farmstead sits in an open field studded with young trees. The previously cultivated fields and pastures surrounding the farmhouse are now being allowed to revert to a wild meadow. A rambling, dry laid, field stone wall about four-feet-high extends along the front of the property paralleling Highway 57.

The farm complex consists of six structures. These include a farmhouse with a nearby pump house and a large hay barn, with a modern utility building and two open sheds clustered at its west end. The two most notable buildings in the complex are the farmhouse and the hay barn.

The William Zachow House is a 1-1/2-story, L-plan log house partially clad in weathered wood shingles. The entire house was underpinned with a one-course-high foundation of gray concrete block in the 1970s. The front-

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gabled log construction main portion of the house was built about 1896. Attached to its southwest corner is a one-story, gable-roofed, wood shingle-clad, half-timbered stovewood kitchen addition built in 1910.

The log main portion of the house measures about 21 by 31 feet. This was originally a front-gabled building and this portion has an asphalt-shingled gable roof whose ridgeline runs east to west perpendicular to the road. The first story of the gabled east-facing main elevation is fronted by a shed-roofed porch supported by three, modern, Queen Anne style turned posts. The modern railing has wide, shaped, slat balusters. The Zachow house originally had six-over-six wooden double hung windows, all of which were replaced in the 1970s. The first story of the facade is now fenestrated with two, one-over-one modern windows and a modern, half-glazed, six-light, Colonial style wooden door with a cross buck design on the lower panel. The door is fitted with a Colonial style, half-glazed, aluminum storm door of similar design. A single, modern, one-over-one window fitted with removable six-light muntin grids in the upper and lower sash is centered in the gable above the porch. The stud-framed gable end is clad in weathered cedar shingles while the lower portion under the porch roof has been left unclad to expose the horizontal log walls.

The other elevations of the main block are utilitarian in character. The south elevation is fenestrated with two, modern, one-over-one wooden windows. The wall has been stripped of its cedar shingles to expose the log construction. The north elevation is a plain shingled wall with only one modern, one-over-one, wooden window located just west of center. The gabled west elevation is shingled and fenestrated with an assortment of four, modern, wooden windows of different sizes and shapes asymmetrically arranged. The only other feature of the main log block is a modern, round, metal fireplace flue that pierces the roof at the mid-point of the ridgeline at approximately the same spot where the original small brick flue for the heating stove was located.

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The 1910 half-timber and stovewood, shingle clad, kitchen addition is a gabled block measuring about 17 by 21 feet. It is attached to the southwest corner of the original log house and is offset to the west about 8-1/2 feet. The ridgeline of the kitchen's low roof runs perpendicular to the higher roof of the main block which it intersects about halfway down the roof plane where it bears upon the west wall of 1896 log house. A small, square, brick chimney rises through the ridge at the south end of the roof.

The main or east elevation of the kitchen addition is fenestrated with two small, modern, one-over-one, wooden windows placed high on the wall and a modern wooden door with an aluminum storm door that are identical to those on the front of the house. The kitchen door is sheltered by a small, shed-roofed, entrance porch built in the 1980s that is supported by two, plain, 4 x 4 posts. The porch railing reflects the design of the front porch railing.

The other three elevations of the kitchen addition are utilitarian in design. The gabled south wall has a single, modern, one-over-one, wooden window near its west end. The west wall has a single, centered, modern window of identical design as the one on the south wall, while the north wall has an unused door on the first story and a small square vent in the attic gable.

The present appearance of the interior reflects the late 1960s and early 1970s approach to rehabilitation which often sought to celebrate structural features that were never intended to be seen. In this case, the log walls were exposed by stripping off finish materials, such as the original lath and plaster, and modern natural materials, such as stained wood casings, were used to create an artificially rustic look that never historically existed.

The interior of the house originally consisted basically of three, large, plastered rooms on the first floor, two in the log house and one in the stovewood addition, with a steep staircase to three small bedrooms on the upper story of the main log block. In the mid-1970s it was modified to its present configuration by removing some partitions and inserting a bathroom, a fireplace, closets, and modern kitchen on the first floor and reconfiguring

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the second story entirely to accommodate a new loft overlooking the living room. A few original doors, old plank flooring, and the exposed log walls survive in the log portion of the house, as do the stovewood walls, the matchboard wainscoting, and a built-in cupboard in the kitchen addition.

The original front room on the first floor of the log house has now been subdivided into a small foyer, a coat closet, a staircase, a bathroom, and a small sitting room. The original interior finish treatments that survive may include the wide plank floors, and the two four-panel doors with white porcelain door knobs. The strongest visual features are the mellow log walls with plaster chinking that have now been stripped of their original plaster finish. The sitting room has a flush boarded ceiling.

An original log partition separates the front room from the rear room. The rear room also has wide plank floors and exposed log walls. A modern prefabricated fireplace with a plastered mantel and chimney breast has been constructed adjacent to the log partition wall. The main alteration to this room appears to have been the removal of some partitions that may have once separated the northwest corner into a small storage room and the removal of the ceiling finish and half of the second story floor to make a portion of the living room a story and a half high, with a loft overlooking it from the portion of the second story floor that was left intact. In making this latter alteration, the hand hewn second story floor joists, which run from north to south, were exposed and left in place, adding a rustic beamed ceiling effect to this, the principal living room of the house.

The one-story kitchen addition has largely retained its original configuration and many of its original features, except for the plaster which originally covered the stovewood walls and the ceiling. The lath and plaster were removed from the ceiling to expose the joists and new plaster was then recessed between the joists to create a beamed ceiling effect. Original features include the painted matchboard wainscoting, the vertical board cupboard with glass doors and the flush board stove flue enclosure and chimney cupboard on the south wall. Modern natural wood base cabinets and an "island"

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with a built-in cook top and oven were installed in 1979. There are no modern wall hung cupboards to conceal the handsome exposed stovewood walls. The floor is covered with dark red quarry tile that was installed about 1980.

The second story of the main log block is reached by a steep staircase opposite the front door. It is divided into a large master bedroom over the front portion of the house and a loft at the rear overlooking the downstairs living room. Throughout the second story, the sloping ceilings have been stripped of their original lath and plaster to expose the widely-spaced roof rafters. Drywall is recessed between them to create a beamed effect similar to the ceiling in the kitchen. The side walls, which extend up into the second story about four feet before the sloping ceiling begins, have been stripped of plaster to expose the logs. Wide board floors and flat board window and door casings complete the finish.

The stairs rise in an open well directly into the master bedroom. A simple timber railing surrounds the well. A modern closet unit built of naturally finished vertical pine boards protrudes into the room from the partition that separates the bedroom from the loft.

The loft is reached through a four-panel door from the master bedroom. Unlike the master bedroom, whose ceiling is open to the peak of the roof, the loft area has a flat ceiling about eight feet above the floor. A simple timber railing borders the end of the loft overlooking the living room.

The largest of the outbuildings is the haybarn, which may have been built in two phases beginning in 1896 and enlarged to its present size probably between 1903 and 1910. It is a two-story, gable-roofed, rubble-stone and board-and batten structure measuring about 28 x 72 feet. Its present appearance is the result of an extensive remodeling in the 1970s to accommodate its intended use as a crafts studio and workshop. At that time, most of the numerous windows were installed giving the originally largely windowless structure a somewhat residential appearance. The west end of the lower story of the barn has whitewashed rubble stone walls that retain their

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original window openings and diagonal board doors. This portion of the barn originally housed livestock. The rest of the structure was a haybarn. Other than the weathered board-and-batten siding, the only other feature of note is the exposed timber framing on the interior and a stovewood partition separating the cattle barn portion from the hay barn. The concrete floor was installed in the 1970s.

The pumphouse is the only other historic structure in the farm group. It measures about 8 feet x 8 feet and is located about eight feet south of the kitchen. It is a simple, one-story, gable-roofed building with vertical board siding. The only fenestration is a two-light barn sash in the west gable end. It is a contributing building.

To the north and west of the hay barn are two open timber-framed sheds, whose original purpose and origins are unknown. The largest, measuring about 21-feet square, has the remains of a stone foundation. Today only an open frame of old timbers supporting a roof remains. It may have originally been the used as a granary, a barn for small animals, or was possibly the haybarn before the present large barn was built. The present structure may also be a modern structure utilizing old barn timbers that was built on the foundations of an old farm building in the 1970s when the farm was used as a craft education center. Today it is used as a carport. Because the history of this structure is uncertain and because its integrity is believed to have been seriously compromised, it is considered to be a non-contributing resources.

The smaller shed measures about 11 x 14. It is an open pavilion with six log posts supporting a log king post trussed gable roof. It thought that this structure probably dates from the 1970s, although its exact origins and original use are unknown. This later date would be consistent with its design and method of construction, both of which are more picturesque than functional. For these reasons, this structure is also considered to be non-contributing to the farmstead.

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Also on the property and close to the large shed is a modern, one-story, gambrel-roofed, frame, utility shed, covered in textured plywood siding. It measures about 12 x 12 feet. Its late date of construction and modern design make it a non-contributing resource to the farmstead.

Although the Zachow Farmstead's farmhouse and large hay barn have both been altered, both buildings are still in good condition today and the alterations that have taken place have not affected the log construction that characterizes the farmhouse and, to a lesser extent, the hay barn. Since the farmstead's architectural significance is principally derived from the existence of this log construction it is believed that the alterations that have transformed much of the interior of the farmhouse have had no significant effect on its overall significance and the same holds true for the alterations that have been made to the hay barn.

INVENTORY

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Farmhouse	Contributing
Haybarn	Contributing
Pumphouse	Contributing
Large Open Shed	Non-contributing
Small Open Shed	Non-contributing
Modern Utility Building	Non-contributing

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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)

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.

Period of Significance

1896-1913¹

Significant Dates

1896; 1910²

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

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.

Cultural Affiliation

B removed from its original location.

N/A

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

Architect/Builder

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

Dorn, August/Builder

Zachow, William/Builder

F a commemorative property.

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheets

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Significance (continued)

SIGNIFICANCE

The William Zachow Farm is of local architectural significance under Criterion C primarily because the house is an example of traditional solid wood construction demonstrating two distinctive folk building traditions: horizontal log construction and half-timbered stovewood construction. These important vernacular building methods exemplify both the continuance in Wisconsin of traditional central European horizontal log construction techniques and the adaptation of European medieval half-timbered construction to North American conditions through the innovative use of "stovewood" as noggging. The Wisconsin Cultural Resource Plan has identified folk architecture as worthy of further study and the documentation of log and stovewood buildings as a priority. The William Zachow House is a rare surviving example of a single building illustrating both of these important construction methods. The farmstead, as a whole, with its attendant outbuildings constitutes a good example of a turn-of-the-century, German immigrant, subsistence level, agricultural complex.

Origins of Stovewood Construction

Stovewood is a type of solid wood construction characterized by the use of short log sections laid in mortar perpendicular to the length of the wall. The resulting construction is similar in appearance to a pile of stacked firewood, with the cut ends of the logs facing the interior and the exterior of the building. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, pieces of firewood cut into short lengths of about 14 inches or less for use in the cast iron stoves of the period were called stovewood, hence the name of this construction technique which utilizes short logs.

The origins of this unique type of folk architecture are obscure. The earliest known examples date only to the mid-nineteenth century, although

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Significance (continued)

earlier structures may have once existed in the eastern United States, Canada or northern Europe. The vast majority of the known examples in Wisconsin were built between 1890 and 1915.

No one knows for sure when or where stovewood construction originated. It is believed by many scholars to be of North American origin. It is found in Canada, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, where it was occasionally used until the mid-twentieth century for the construction of rural buildings. Most of the surviving examples in the United States are found in the old north central states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, all areas, like Quebec and Ontario, that were at one time heavily forested. Stovewood construction is also found in certain rural areas of Sweden and Norway where houses and farm buildings of this type were apparently built between 1850 and 1920, approximately the same time period that stovewood was most prevalent in the United States and Canada.

The construction of stovewood buildings does not appear to be confined to any one particular ethnic group. Swiss, German, Polish and Scandinavian settlers all built stovewood structures, as did some mid-nineteenth century Anglo-American pioneers from New York state. Rather than ethnicity, the common characteristics of all stovewood builders in Wisconsin appear to have been limited economic resources and location in a rural area with abundant supplies of cheap timber, but relatively limited access to skilled construction workers. The William Zachow House was a product of these factors.

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Prevalence of Stovewood Buildings

There is no accurate count of the number of stovewood structures still extant in Wisconsin. One of the difficulties in compiling an inventory is that most stovewood buildings were originally immediately covered with clapboard siding or wood shingles, as was the Zachow House, so that their method of construction is not readily apparent from the exterior. There may, in fact, be more of these structures extant than we think. Regardless of how many stood at one time, it is likely that relatively few stovewood buildings have survived. This is not because they were intended to be temporary structures, however. Unlike most of the numerous log houses built in frontier areas, which were usually thought of even when they were built as temporary dwellings with five to twenty year life spans, stovewood houses appear to have been built to last. The fact that so many have disappeared can be attributed largely to a general decline in rural population and the trend since the 1930s to consolidate farms. The decline in the number of small family farms has resulted in the abandonment and subsequent decay of many farmsteads. Many other non-residential farm buildings, stovewood or otherwise, have simply succumbed to changing agricultural practices which have reduced the need for the various types of barns, granaries, sheds, and smokehouses that once characterized most farm complexes in Wisconsin. Farmers are often notoriously unsentimental about their farm buildings and have been quick to let unneeded buildings fall into ruin or to replace obsolete structures with new ones that more efficiently fulfill modern agricultural needs. In addition, the generally low standards of maintenance traditionally afforded even productive farm buildings has hastened the decay and demolition of otherwise serviceable accessory structures. As a result, many of the most interesting examples of stovewood construction identified in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s have disappeared.

The inventory of known stovewood structures in Wisconsin probably numbers about forty buildings. Of these, two are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are the Mecikalski Saloon in Oneida County

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and Jischke's Meat Market in Door County. As a log farmhouse with a stovewood kitchen addition, the William Zachow House represents a building type not currently represented in the National Register listings in Wisconsin.

Types of Stovewood Construction

Stovewood construction was executed in two distinct forms. The first type is the timber framed building where the stovewood is simply used for nogging or infill between the framing posts. With this type of construction, the stovewood is not structural, but merely filler. The stovewood logs are cut into very short lengths, often seven or eight inches, to match the width of the vertical framing timbers they fit flush between. Usually, if the structure was a house, the stovewood was plastered on the interior and covered with wood shingles or clapboard siding on the exterior. Sometimes the stovewood was left exposed on the interior if the building was a barn or other agricultural accessory structure. The Zachow House kitchen wing is of the half-timbered type of construction.

A later version of the framed stovewood wall is the balloon-framed house built with conventional 2 x 6 studs spaced 16 to 26 inches apart. Stovewood logs approximately 6 inches long, cut to match the width of the studs, are stacked between the studs. In this type of construction, the stovewood was probably intended to serve as a form of insulation and as a base for the interior plaster finish, since it served no structural purpose. This type of building is represented in the National Register by Jischke's Meat Market built about 1902 in Sister Bay, Door County, Wisconsin.

The other type of stovewood construction utilized longer logs, sometimes as much as 20 inches in length, to construct solid log walls with no timber frame. The loadbearing stovewood walls were reinforced at the corners with square timber blocks laid at right angles to form a quoining effect. The

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National Register-listed Mecikalski Saloon at Lennox in Oneida County, built about 1899 is of this solid log, load-bearing wall type of construction.

Horizontal Log Construction

The Zachow House is also a good example of the continuing tradition of horizontal log construction in the U.S. The practice of building solid timber-walled buildings using squared logs laid horizontally with mud or mortar chinking has been prevalent in forested parts of America since the seventeenth century. This type of construction was practiced by a wide array of ethnic groups, some of whom favored unique building methods that became associated with that particular nationality. Often log buildings were constructed as first generation temporary structures in frontier areas and were replaced by masonry or framed buildings as soon as circumstances would allow. Certain rural European immigrant groups, however, had a higher regard for log construction, as a result of the building traditions in their homelands, and constructed log buildings that were intended to be more or less permanent. The main part of the Zachow House, built by an immigrant farmer from Pomerania, where there is a rich tradition of log construction, is of this permanent type. It is of plain log construction with lime plaster chinking and simple notched corners. Apparently the exterior log walls were always intended to be covered with wood shingles, as they still are today. The Zachow House demonstrates the continuing tradition of log house construction in Wisconsin into the late nineteenth century by rural immigrants of European ancestry. Although largely abandoned for the construction of farm dwellings by 1900, horizontal log construction poor eastern and northern European immigrant farmers in Wisconsin continued to used it to build agricultural accessory buildings into the twentieth century.

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History

William Zachow was born on December 14, 1866 on a farm in Ellington Township five miles west of Appleton, Wisconsin. He was the son of John and Augusta Zachow, who were immigrants from the Pomerania region that overlaps Germany and Poland. When William was a small boy the family moved to another farm closer to Appleton where he spent his childhood. As an adult, William pursued farming as an occupation. He married Amelia Dorn of Door County, Wisconsin on April 16, 1896. At the time of their marriage, his father-in-law, August F. Dorn, who had been born in Pomerania in 1840, constructed the horizontal log portion of the present house. This would date it around 1895 or 1896.³

The log house Dorn built for his daughter and her husband was very similar to his own log house, which he had allegedly built about 1860 shortly after arriving in Door County from Pomerania. That house still stands across the road from the Zachow House. It is also a 1 1/2-story, end-gabled log dwelling covered with wood shingles. In 1898, a few years after building the Zachow House, Dorn added a large kitchen wing to his house of half-timber and stovewood construction. This is the same type of construction Zachow used more than a decade later to build a similar kitchen addition on his own house.

Several buildings were constructed on the Zachow farm about the same time as the house or within a decade, including a stovewood granary that has now disappeared, as well as the pump house and some livestock coops for chickens, pigs and goats, which have also been razed. The large hay and stock barn, which incorporates some stovewood partitions on the interior, was enlarged to its present size between 1903 and 1913, most likely about 1910.

August Dorn's farm across the road was also improved by the construction of stovewood outbuildings near the turn of the century including a smokehouse and a large stovewood barn, the latter of which was destroyed about 1968. William Zachow may again have followed his father-in-law's example in

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Significance (continued)

constructing his outbuildings, utilizing the novel and economical stovewood technique.

William and Amelia had eight children between September of 1897 and October of 1909, all of whom survived to adulthood. The crowding in the tiny log farmhouse prompted William to finish the second story into three small bedrooms and then to add the stovewood kitchen wing in 1910. Two more children were subsequently born in the house in 1911 and 1913, bringing the household size to twelve.⁴

The Zachow farm itself was small, and the quality of the soil poor. As a result, the Zachows engaged primarily in subsistence agriculture, consuming much of what was raised on the farm themselves. The family spun their own yarn from the sheep they raised, sewed their own clothes, and conserved what little cash that came their way to pay for the few necessities that the farm could not provide.⁵ The farm buildings reflect this frugal economy in their use of construction materials gathered on the farm and erected by the Zachows with the help of their relatives and neighbors. Lime for making plaster, window sash, doors, nails, and milled lumber for floors, casings and wainscoting were among the few storebought building supplies utilized in building the farmstead. The conservative building techniques were consistent with the culturally conservative lifestyle of the Zachows, who spoke German at home, socialized primarily with their German immigrant neighbors and the German parishioners of the nearby Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church and rarely, if ever, left Door County.

By 1913, with ten children living at home, the Zachows decided to move to another farm with a larger house. They bought a farm near Fish Creek in Door County. William and his wife, Amelia, lived on the new farm until 1943, when they retired to a house in the town of Fish Creek. William died in 1952 and Amelia in 1954.⁶

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After the Zachows left, the old farm near Ephraim had various occupants over the years. It was rented to tenants and finally used to house migrant farm workers. Eventually it was abandoned entirely. In 1968, just as the property approached irretrievable ruin, it was purchased by Kenneth Delwiche of Green Bay, Wisconsin, who began to restore it. After his premature death, the vacant house again continued to deteriorate until 1975 when John Kahlert bought it and finished the rehabilitation by repairing structural damage, rebuilding the front porch, adding new windows, stripping the plaster from the interior log and stovewood walls and removing a portion of the ceiling from the log house to create a story-and-a-half high living room and loft. Later it was owned by Richard and Claire Bierman, two artists, who apparently concentrated their efforts primarily on remodeling the crumbling barn into a studio by repairing structural damage, adding the concrete floor, and inserting new windows. In 1978, Norma Jean Ek bought the property. She installed the present kitchen and bathroom in the house and made other interior alterations, in addition to doing further work to convert the barn into a studio/workshop space. The farm is now used as a summer residence by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Hilgers of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

The William Zachow Farmstead is thus believed to be eligible under Criterion C because it contains buildings that exhibit an unusual mix of log construction techniques, these techniques being registration priorities in Wisconsin. Of special note is the use of stovewood for wall construction, stovewood being a very rare method of construction in Wisconsin and one whose use in residential construction is still poorly understood. Because surviving examples of buildings that display these methods of construction are quite rare it is believed that the alterations that have been made to the farmstead's contributing resources have not affected the architectural significance of the property.

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(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 1/92)

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Significance (continued)

ENDNOTES

¹ The period of significance includes the years between 1896 when the farmhouse was built and 1913, the year the Zachows left the property. By 1913 all of the contributing buildings on the farmstead had been constructed.

² 1896 is the date the first log part of the farmhouse was completed by August Dorn. 1910 is the date the stovewood kitchen wing was built.

³ Door County Advocate 8/26/1979.

⁴ Zachow Family papers and photographs; Door County Advocate 8/26/1979.

⁵ Door County Advocate 8/26/1979; 9/2/1987.

⁶ Door County Advocate 8/26/1979.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

X See Continuation Sheets

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
<u> </u> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	<u>X</u> State Historic Preservation Office
<u> </u> previously listed in the National Register	<u> </u> Other State Agency
<u> </u> previously determined eligible by the National Register	<u> </u> Federal Agency
<u> </u> designated a National Historic Landmark	<u> </u> Local government
<u> </u> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____	<u> </u> University
<u> </u> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____	<u> </u> Other
	Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>4/8/9/5/8/0</u>	<u>4/9/9/7/5/8/0</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing						
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing						
				<u> </u>	See Continuation Sheet						

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

X See Continuation Sheet

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

X See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name Leslie J. Vollmert
title Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date August 11, 1995
street & number 2840 N. Stowell Ave. telephone 414/286-5705
city or town Milwaukee state WI zip code 53211

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

William Zachow Farm
Bailey's Harbor, Door County, WI

References (continued)

REFERENCES

Books

- Holand, H. R. History of Door County Wisconsin, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., (1917).
- Kahlert, John & Albert Quinlan, Early Door County Buildings and the People Who Built Them 1849-1910. Bailey's Harbor, WI: Meadowlane Publishers (1978)
- Perrin, Richard W. E., The Architecture of Wisconsin. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin (1967)
- Perrin, Richard, W. E., Historic Wisconsin Buildings: A Survey of Pioneer Architecture 1835-1870. (second edition) Milwaukee Public Museum (1962).
- Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Cultural Resources Management Plan, Madison, WI: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Government Records

- Deeds & Mortgages, Door County Register of Deeds.
- U.S. Government Census of Wisconsin 1870, 1900.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

William Zachow Farm
Bailey's Harbor, Door County, WI

References (continued)

Maps and Atlases

Nelson, Otto, Atlas of Door County, WI. Sturgeon Bay, WI: Otto Nelson (1914).

Newspapers and Periodicals

Door County Advocate, Sturgeon Bay, WI. 8/26/79; 9/4/79; 9/2/87; 10/2/87.

Green Bay Press-Gazette. 9/23/79; 10/4/79; 10/11/87.

Landscape, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1979.

Wisconsin Academy Review, Vol. 20, No. 3, Summer 1974.

Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol VII, No. 2, Dec., 1923; Vol. XLVI, No. 3,
Spring 1963.

Miscellaneous

Family photographs in the possession of William Zachow's descendants.

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Section 10 Page 1

William Zachow Farm
Bailey's Harbor, Door County, WI

Geographical Data (continued)

LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

That portion of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 30, T31N, R28E, Town of Liberty Grove, Door County, Wisconsin, described as follows: Beginning at the E 1/4 corner of said Section 30 marked by a Door County aluminum monument, thence S00°33'16"E along the easterly line of said Section 30 664.83 feet, thence S89°28'11"W 33.00 feet to a 1" iron pipe on the westerly R/W of State Trunk Highway 57, thence continue S89°28'11"W 297.90 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe, thence N00°34'55"W 631.99 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe on the southerly R/W of Lime Kiln Road, thence continue N00°34'55"W 33.00 feet to the E-W 1/4 line of said Section 30, thence N89°29'54"E along said E-W 1/4 line 331.22 feet to the place of beginning containing 5.0534 acres. The easterly 33.00 feet of this tract and the northerly 33.00 feet of this tract are subject to rights of the public for highway purposes.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property encompass all the surviving built resources associated with the original Zachow Farmstead, including its farmhouse, hay barn, and pumphouse. The remainder of the original farmstead acreage has not been included because it is owned by others and because it is extraneous to the significance of the property.

William Zachow Farmstead
Name of Property

Door County, WI
County and State

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.

Ephraim Quadrant U.S.G.S. map 7.5 minute series.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

20 black and white glossy (5 x 7) photographs labeled:

1. Name of property
2. Location
3. Photographer
4. Date photographed
5. Repository for survey negatives
6. View
7. Photo number

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

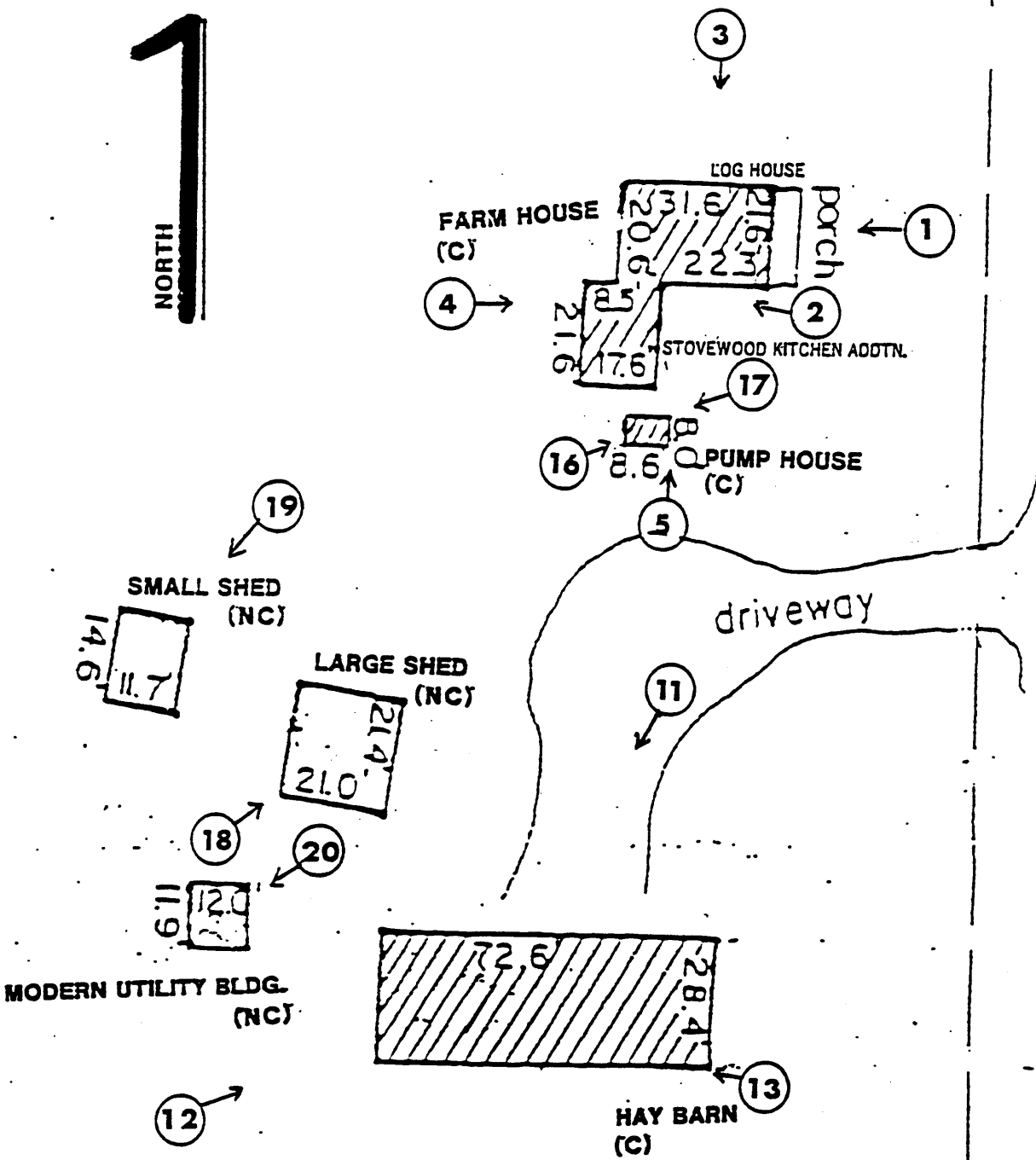
Property Owner

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

name Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence C. Hilgers
street & number 2425 N. 60th Street telephone (414) 444-1703
city or town Wauwatosa state WI
zip code 53210-2222

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.



9533 STATE HIGHWAY 57

**WILLIAM ZACHOW FARMSTEAD
BAILEY'S HARBOR, DOOR CO., WI.**

NOT TO SCALE

(2) → **KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

 **CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**