

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1357
RECEIVED
OCT 09 1997
NATL

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries on a letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Blumer, Dr. Samuel, House
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 112 Sixth Avenue N/A not for publication
city/town New Glarus N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Green code 045 zip code 53574

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
State historic Preservation Officer-WI

2/21/92
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

~~Entered in the
National Register~~

- entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Alvons Byan 11/15/92

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade/Professional
Commerce/Trade/Business

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade/Business
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation limestone
walls limestone
weatherboard
roof shingle
other stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance

INTRODUCTION

The Dr. Samuel Blumer house is a rectangular two-storey, 23' by 41' gable-front building situated within the original plat of the Village of New Glarus, Wisconsin. The village was founded in 1845 by a group of settlers from the Canton of Glarus, Switzerland. 1 The original portion of the house is an excellent example of rubblestone construction with a smooth plaster finish, a technique that is typical of the Canton of Glarus. The Blumer house is pictured in an 1859 bird's-eye view of the village, obtained in Switzerland by local historian Millard Tschudy. 2 Seen in the context of the 1859 sketch it is a rare example of methods of design and construction brought from the Old World to a settlement that was for many years exclusively populated by the early settlers and their descendants. Today, this expertly restored house is a landmark within the village, and is the least altered building surviving from among those in the 1859 sketch.

DESCRIPTION

The stone 23' by 25; front (south) portion of the house is covered with buff-colored plaster. It stands close to Sixth Avenue, faces south and is separated from the street by a narrow terrace and sidewalk. Placed across the front of the building is a low, one-storey porch. An outside stair along the west wall gives access to the roof of this porch, and to a centered second floor entrance. On the first floor the porch creates an intimate space that shelters the front door. This is a 5 1/2 foot central doorway with narrow side-lights, flanked by single windows with six-over-six double-hung sash. This pattern is repeated on the second floor, which also has a central entrance and two windows. The attic storey has a glazed lunette window with three spoked muntins centered under the low-pitched gable. The gable end has cornice returns and wide fascia boards. On the east and west side elevations of this original portion are six-over-six windows on each floor.

At the back of the stone portion of the building is a 23' by 16' two-storey wooden addition that continues the roofline of the original structure. Constructed about 1877, it also has single windows on both storeys of the east and west elevations. The rear (north) elevation has a central door flanked by two windows on the first floor and two symmetrically placed

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___nationally ___statewide _x_locally

Applicable National Register Criteria _x_A ___B _x_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

<u>Architecture</u>	<u>ca. 1858-77</u>	<u>ca.1858</u>
<u>Ethnic Heritage/European</u>	<u>ca. 1858-1881</u>	<u>ca. 1877</u>
_____	Cultural Affiliation	
_____	N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
N/A	unknown	

State significance of property, and justify criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

INTRODUCTION

The Dr. Samuel Blumer house is locally significant under Criteria A and C as a very early and extremely fine example of a building that embodies distinctive characteristics of Swiss ethnic stone construction. These building techniques were utilized in the construction of many of the first permanent buildings built by the original Swiss settlers of the village of New Glarus, Wisconsin. The restoration of the Blumer house has made it the finest surviving example of these buildings. The house is also of significance as an excellent example of the way this ethnic group adapted the existing Greek Revival style to its needs. In addition, the house was the home of the first physician to practice in the village and it later housed a hardware and tinsmithing business that served the community and environs for many years.

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol I "Settlement" 1-2 observes that the "political, social and economic conditions in Europe was a motivating factor" leading to a 5-fold increase in foreign-born population in Wisconsin between 1850 and 1890. Under "Guidelines for Evaluation of Significance" ("Settlement," 1-4) CRMP includes "the distinctive characteristics of a type or method of construction associated with a particular ethnic group." Thematic surveys to identify Swiss-associated resources are among the survey priorities listed. The Swiss, however, are not separately discussed in the following sections on ethnic settlement.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 #

x See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
x State Historic preservation office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A 1/6 2/8/4/6/0/0 4/7/4/3/4/0/0 B / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / D / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 8, and the south 1/2 of Lot 7, Block 4, Village of New Glarus.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The above consists of the original lot that has been historically associated with the Blumer house plus the additional 1/2 lot purchased by Abraham Kundert in 1877. The two have since that time been transferred as one parcel.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eiseley, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization n/a date September 5 1991
street & number 122 E Gilman St #206 telephone 608 257-1940
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 7 Page 1

windows on the second floor. The addition is covered in white clapboards, emphasizing the distinction between the stone and wooden sections of the building. The building has a new wood-shingle roof.

The stone section of the building has only a small cellar near its northeast corner. The cellar is stone-lined, with a dirt floor. It is reached through a floor hatch, and has no exterior access. A small air vent through the east wall indicates that it was used for food storage. The wooden addition constructed about 1877 had no cellar, but sat on a low stone foundation. A concrete-block cellar, faced with limestone, has been constructed under the rear addition.

Today there is a chimney inside the rear (north) wall of the stone building, flanked at the attic storey by two fanlight windows. This suggests that the 1859 sketch may have been inaccurate, or that there were modifications to the rear wall between 1859 and 1877.

SETTING

The setting of the house is a 66' by 93' lot at the south edge of the original 1851 plat of the village, on what was then Deissbach Street. **3** The wooden addition takes all the space between the house and the north line of Lot 8. The south half (33') of Lot 7 was added to the parcel in 1877, and this together with an increase in the assessment appears to date the addition to 1877. **4**

The lot slopes steeply to the east. A stone retaining wall has been constructed near the west (uphill) side of the house, creating an attractive planting area between the rear of the house and the steps leading to the porch at the front of the building. At the northwest corner of the present parcel is a non-contributing modern, two-car garage that does not detract from the setting.

To the east of the house is the New Glarus hotel, a rambling building at the corner of Sixth Avenue and First Street, (formerly Rueti Street) today the main business street of the village. The core of the hotel dates to 1853 and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 7 Page 2

was probably similar in style to the Blumer house. Today it has been given an "Alpine" decor and is a popular restaurant. To the west of the Blumer house is a small clapboard residence, part of which may also appear in the 1859 view. The sketch shows a large barn with a stone foundation, belonging to Dr. Blumer, located across Sixth Avenue from the house. Today this location is occupied by a two-storey brick commercial building, which appears to date from the late 19th century, and a modern home.

INTEGRITY

When the house was acquired by the present owner, in 1988, the plaster finish of the exterior walls had been repeatedly patched with materials that failed to bond with the underlying wall. A section of the second storey front wall was crumbling. Therefore, the entire plaster finish was removed from the south, east and west walls, using an air hammer as necessary, to reveal the original rubblestone. The front wall was patched with an inset of concrete block, a non-original door in the east wall was filled with concrete block, and a new coat of lime plaster was applied, replicating the original finish. The plaster was tinted a light buff to replicate the effect of weathering exposing the reddish-gold local sand used in early mortars. Evidence from the building confirms that there was a cantilevered structure across the front and on the east wall. Oak joists running axially the length of the building and through the front wall apparently rotted and were repaired at an early date. Every third joist was replaced by a pine beam. Since pine was not available in the area until the 1870s, this would appear to date a conversion from balcony to porch to that time or later. The pine beams would not have supported the cantilevered balcony: posts supporting what then became a porch were added at this time. By 1989 these posts were in poor condition. Inside the building, two chamfered posts support the second floor joists. These posts were used as models for new posts to support the porch. Most of the early joists and stringers were retained. Also, inside the building, a wooden ceiling with shaped battens-- a refinement that would not have been available before about 1875-- confirmed the probable date of the remodelling. (The ceiling was in poor condition and has been replaced with plaster-board.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 7 Page 3

Since the site was expanded in 1877 by the addition of 1/2 of the lot to the north, it appears that this may be the date of both the repairs to the balcony/porch and the two-storey addition in the rear. A second storey porch, and a shed attached to the east end of the house were also present in 1988. These were clearly later additions constructed sometime after the conversion of the balcony to a porch. This is confirmed by the 1919 Sanborn map which shows a one-storey porch, and no shed. These additions have now been removed.

The rear two-storey addition was unfinished inside and was apparently used to provide storage and work area for a hardware business. A rough wooden interior stair connected the two floors. Handwritten inscriptions on the walls indicated the variety and price of various hardware items. The addition has been converted for residential use. Most of the exterior woodwork throughout the building has been retained, with the exception of the downstairs east window in the stone section, which was rotted. Inside the stone section, the interior panelling, frame and sash in the revealed windows is intact, as is the jamb, lintel and sidelights of the front entrance and the posts supporting the second floor. The interior walls are plastered stone. The entire building has been recently re-roofed with wood shingles.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section 7 Endnotes

1. Luchsinger, in Collections Vol. 8 and 12
2. Tschudy, Interview. The map is on view at the Swiss Historical Village Museum, New Glarus.
3. Map, 1861
4. Tax Assessment Rolls, Green County (UW-Whitewater Area Research Center)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 8 Page 1

SWISS ETHNIC HERITAGE

The Dr. Samuel Blumer House is significant under Criterion A as an excellent and highly intact example of a building that embodies typical building practices employed in Swiss ethnic stone construction. More specifically, the design and construction of the building is representative of buildings that are also found in Canton Glarus in Switzerland, the home of all of the original settlers of the village of New Glarus.

Nineteenth century migration brought many Swiss to Wisconsin. By 1890 Green County had 1,866 Swiss-born residents, one-fourth of this state's total. 1 Swiss in Wisconsin, a booklet published by the State Historical Society, explains the origins of the village of New Glarus in a cantonal emigration society, and tells the story of the emigrants' search for a site reminiscent of Helvetia. Throughout the 19th century virtually every resident of New Glarus was an emigrant or descendant of emigrants from Glarus. Today many residents still trace their ancestry to the first group who arrived in 1845. An 1859 view of the village 2 shows the Blumer house, together with 37 other structures which were labelled by the artist. Prominent in the sketch is a stone Kirche (church) which was built in 1858 "at a cost of \$1950 in money and 550 day's work by members of the congregation." 3 The 1859 view does not reveal building materials, except for a few stone foundations, which imply a wooden structure above. The Reverend William Streissgarth, writing in 1850, observed that the town at that time had only log houses. 4 These were no doubt an improvement on the board shantys that sheltered the party through the first desperate winter. The hardships of the beginning are described by John Luchsinger and J.J. Tschudy. After some indecision the settlers arrived in Green County in July, 1845. They first built a single shelter of poles and boards, "covered with boughs and wild hay." By 1846 they had 20 log houses, 13 of them grouped in the section selected for the village. The five years that followed were a struggle, with reports so unfavorable that further immigration was deterred. 5 After 1850, however, conditions improved, due partly to new immigration after the Crimean War, which cut off markets for Swiss goods, according to a settler interviewed in 1925. 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 8 Page 2

The first store opened in 1851. In the same year the first framed house was built. The village was platted in 1851. The grist mill was built in 1852, the hotel in 1853, the stone church in 1858. **7** Thus the 37 buildings pictured in 1859, including houses, barns, the village well, the church and the schoolhouse, represent a triumph over more than a decade of adversity.

Dr. Blumer first arrived in New Glarus from Switzerland in 1848. He soon left to try his luck in California, returning in 1855. **8** In 1858 he acquired Lot 8 of Block 4 from Melchior Baumgartner, the hotel keeper. Probably the house was already standing, since in February Rudolph and Melchior Baumgartner had given a \$300 mortgage on it to Oswald Baumgartner. Melchior sold the property to Blumer in November, and the mortgage was recorded as satisfied in January, 1859. **9** An 1884 history of Green County records that "The doctor is well remembered as a conservative, old school practitioner." In 1867 he built a brewery, which continued "for decades." Nonetheless, he left abruptly in 1868, lived for a time in Monroe and then Galena, and died at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1871. **10** Blumer sold the house to Abraham Kundert in 1868, a year before his son, J.J. Blumer, arrived from Switzerland to take over his practice. **11** Kundert is listed in a business directory as early as 1861 as a merchant and tinsmith, placing him within the period when New Glarus was entirely populated by emigrants from Canton Glarus. **12** In 1877 he bought the adjoining 33' of Lot 7. In December, 1881, the entire parcel was sold to Oswald, Samuel and John Freitag, who sold it in 1883 to Henry Schmid. It was sold to Jost Marty in 1914, who had it until 1944, when it was sold to Ernest and Mary Ruesegger. In 1963 it was acquired by Raymond Steussy, and in 1988 by its present owner. **13**

A conflicting history has been offered by Helen Kundert Walsh. In a letter written in 1990, Mrs. Walsh provides a picture of her uncle, a son of Abraham Kundert, standing in front of the building. She relates that Abraham Kundert, tinsmith and hardware merchant, acquired the property through marriage to Louise Hohn, daughter of H.H. Hohn who built the house in the 1840s as a combination home and shoe shop. Mrs. Walsh says that Abraham Kundert was a civil war veteran and that he and his wife continued to live with the Hohns, in the house during the 1870s. (Bingham **14** lists an Abraham Kundert, musician, among Green County soldiers mustered out in 1863.) The Walsh

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 8 Page 3

story is not confirmed by the tax rolls or the abstract for the building, however. Neither of these sources mentions a Hohn. Kundert is listed in the directories accompanying the New Glarus maps of 1861 and 1873 as a tinsmith and hardware merchant. While evidence was found in the rear part of the building that it was indeed a hardware store, it seems likely that the Hohn-Kundert family had their business at another location, at least until 1868, when Abraham Kundert acquired the Blumer house. Further doubt is cast on the Walsh history by the observation of Streissgarth that in 1850 the village consisted entirely of log buildings.

The Village of New Glarus has successfully capitalized on its Swiss heritage. The business district is lined with chalet fronts and window boxes and signs advertising Swiss specialties. There is also a small outdoor museum that preserves several log buildings. This "Swissification" has been humourously described by Calvin Trillin. ¹⁶ But despite its latter-day re-invention of Swissness, the village has had a continuous awareness of its heritage dating from settlement days, and many if not most inhabitants can claim a settler ancestry. The village and surrounding countryside show their genuine Swiss origins in stone houses and outbuildings, hillside siting, and large dairy barns with louvered vents, stone basements and axial pent roofs in a distinctive style. The Blumer house is among the earliest buildings in the settlement, and retains an unusual degree of integrity of design. Original workmanship and materials are evident in the gabled roof and the woodwork, while the restored plaster finish replicates the original material. The setting of the house preserves its association from the period when it served as the doctor's office, and later, a tinsmithy and hardware store.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Blumer house is also significant under Criterion C as a fine example of a construction technique brought to Wisconsin from Canton Glarus, in Switzerland. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol II, Section 4-6 "Stone" notes instances of ethnic stone construction using quarried limestone and sandstone found at various locations in the state. An article in the Wisconsin State Journal (August 6, 1883) described New Glarus as a remarkable ethnic enclave, self-sufficient in most building materials and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 8 Page 4

necessities of daily life. Noting that the walls of the church were nearly three feet thick, the article also points out that "A stone quarry crops out of a height above the village in layers just thick enough to suit a mason." The Blumer house is constructed of small pieces of limestone rubble, assembled into walls 18" thick and finished with a coating of lime mortar, or plaster. This type of construction is typical of the Canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where examples can be found dating from the 11th century and continuing through the 19th and early 20th centuries. The plaster coating is periodically renewed on these European buildings, giving them a fresh, uniform white or pastel surface. The exterior of the Blumer house was plastered when it was built; the plaster finish has been recently restored. The finish of the older, stone portion of the Blumer house was originally a soft lime and sand mortar, smoothed to the appearance of a plastered interior wall. The mortar is applied over rough rubblestone, laid up with generous amounts of a similar mortar. A similar finish is seen in photos of the stone church, constructed by the villagers in 1855 and demolished in 1905, on two extant houses in the village, and on some old farmhouses in the area. **16** In the US Census of 1860, three stonemasons are listed in New Glarus, all born in Switzerland, thus confirming the link to Old World building techniques. In the surrounding Township of New Glarus, the Wisconsin Inventory shows five stone farmhouses finished in the same way. In the village, houses at 300 Fifth Avenue and the west end of Fourth Avenue are also stone with a plaster finish. A photograph taken in the 1870s shows the stone village church, and a stone house with plaster finish, half-round attic window and wide frieze, similar to those seen on the Blumer house. **17**

While the principal architectural significance of the Blumer house derives from the distinctive stucco-coated rubblestone construction of the main block, the frame construction of the ca. 1877 rear ell is considered to be a contributing element in the overall design as well. This addition is representative of a frequently seen trend in vernacular architecture wherein early stone or brick buildings were later enlarged by constructing less costly frame additions. The Blumer house addition is an excellent example of this trend and it is especially notable for its harmonious, architecturally sympathetic design. As a consequence, the period of significance for the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co., WI

Section 8 Page 5

Blumer house is considered to span the years between the construction of the original block ca. 1858 and the construction of the contributing ell ca. 1877.

"Architecture," section 3-1 of Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin offers a typology of vernacular form. The Blumer House falls in the Front-Gabled category of this typology. CRMP states that "early versions of the form should be classified as Greek Revival if they exhibit returned eaves, a wide frieze, a low sloping roof and other characteristics of the style." The house displays the symmetrical front facade and low roof pitch that are associated with the American Greek Revival style. It also has the half-round attic window and gable returns that are hallmarks of this style. However, a low roof pitch is also found on most homes in Glarus, and late Roman architecture as well as the Renaissance influenced Swiss vernacular styles as well. The half-round window, in particular, is frequently found in stone buildings there. Thus the style of the house can be assumed to be an amalgam of the Greek Revival and vernacular styles brought from Europe.

CONCLUSION

The Blumer house acquired its significance between the time it was constructed in 1858 and 1881 when it was sold by Abraham Kundert. From 1858 to 1868 the original stone building served the physician Samuel Blumer, probably as both home and office. About 1877 Abraham Kundert added the two-storey clapboard addition as a storage area and workroom, and the building continued to serve the village as a hardware store and tin smithy until 1881. After that date it was, apparently, solely a residence. The building is one of the earliest in New Glarus, exemplifying the style, scale and construction techniques that were achieved by the community as it emerged from its settlement period. Standing near the center of the village, it continues to uniquely represent and recall its early history, styles popular in the surrounding region, and the vernacular style of the builders' homeland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Endnotes Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

1. Hale, Swiss in America, p.9.
2. The view is on display at the Swiss Historical Village Museum in New Glarus.
3. Luchsinger, in Collections 8:427. The church was demolished in 1905.
4. Streissgarth, "Letters" p. 334.
5. Luchsinger, in Collections 8:435.
6. Theiler, New Glarus, p. 80
7. History of Green Co., p. 639; Tschudy, Collections 8:440
8. History of Green Co. p. 1031; Luchsinger, 12:376, adds that Blumer, "A good physician from Switzerland," arrived in 1853 and remained until 1866.
9. Abstract, possession of Dana Duppler, Paoli, WI.
10. History of Green Co., p. 1031, 426; Theiler, p. 25, Tschudy p.20.
11. History of Green Co. p. 430.
12. Map, 1861.
13. Abstract.
15. Bingham, History of Green County, p. 268.
16. Tschudy, Interview; and the Wisconsin Inventory, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
17. Photo by Andrew Dahl, reproduced in Hale, p. 18.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Atlas of Green County, Wisconsin, Harrison & Warner, Madison, WI, 1873.

Bingham, Helen Maria, History of Green County, Wisconsin, Milwaukee,
Burdick and Armitage, 1877.

Duppler, Dana, Interview, 10/30/90 New Glarus, WI

----- Abstract, 112 Sixth Ave., New Glarus, WI

Hale, Frederick, Swiss in Wisconsin, Madison, State Historical Society of
Wisconsin, 1984.

History of Green County, Springfield, IL, Union Publishing Co, 1884

Luchsinger, John, and J.J. Tschudy, "The Planting of the Swiss Colony at
New Glarus, Wisconsin," in Collections of the State Historical
Society of Wisconsin, 12:335-382

-----"The Swiss Colony at New Glarus, Collections, 8:431-45, 1879,
(reprinted 1908.)

Map of Green County, Wisconsin, J.T. Dodge, Monroe, WI 1861.

New Glarus, Wisconsin, Sanborn-Perry Map Co. 1919.

Schelbert, Leo (ed.) New Glarus 1845-1970: The Making of a Swiss-American
Town, Glarus, Kommissionverlag, Tschudi & Co. 1970.

Streissgarth, Rev. William, "Letters" (trans. Joseph Shafer), Wisconsin
Magazine of History 18,3 March 1935 pp 328-45.

Theiler, Miriam B., New Glarus, The First 100 Years, Madison, Campus
Publishing Co. n.d.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section 9 Page 2

Trillin, Calvin, "US Journal: New Glarus, Wisconsin, Swissness," New Yorker,
Jan 20, 1975, p 48 ff.

Tschudy, Millard, New Glarus, Mirror of Switzerland, Monroe, WI, Monroe
Evening Times, 1965.

----- . Interview 10/30/90, New Glarus, WI

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Madison,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section Photos Page 1

Photo 1 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View from South

Photo 2 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Interior, revealed window and post

Photo 3 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of North wall, stoop and foundation

Photo 4 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of South facade, from East

Photo 5 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

View from Northeast

NPS Form 10-900

(Rev. 8/86)

Wisconsin Word Processing Format

(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section Photos Page 2

Photo 6 of 11

BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE

New Glarus, Green County, WI

Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991

Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Detail of South facade from Southwest

Photo 7 of 11

BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE

New Glarus, Green County, WI

Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991

Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

View of garage from Southwest

Photo 8 of 11

BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE

New Glarus, Green County, WI

Photo by Jane Eiseley, August, 1991

Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Interior, revealed window

Photo 9 of 11

BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE

New Glarus, Green County, WI

Historic view (building #32, seen from Northeast)

Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Photo 10 of 11

BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE

New Glarus, Green County, WI

Historic view of New Glarus, church and school

Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 3

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Photo 11 of 11
BLUMER, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
New Glarus, Green County, WI
Photo by James Sewell, October 1990
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View from South during restoration

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. Samuel Blumer House
New Glarus, Green Co. WI

Section Owner _____

The owner of the Dr. Samuel Blumer House is:

Dana Duppler
6904 Canal Street (Paoli)
Belleville, WI 53508

Dr Samuel Blumer House

New Glarus, Green County, WI

