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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)

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MAY 08 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

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. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District
other names/site number Schweizerthal (part)

2. Location

street & number See Inventory of sites (7-21) N/A not for publication
city, town Prairie du Sac X vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Sauk code 111 zip code 53578; 53583

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>183</u>	<u>257</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>26</u>	<u>84</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>213</u>	<u>347</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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

2/10/89
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer- WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion the property 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. Beth Boland 4/6/90
 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/animal facility
Landscape/natural feature
Religion/religious structure

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/animal facility
Landscape/natural feature
Religion/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Side Gabled

Other: Continental House

Other: Cross-gabled

foundation stone

walls stone

roof asphalt

other vinyl

weatherboard

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

INTRODUCTION

The Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District, located in south-central Sauk County, Wisconsin, encompasses an area settled in the 1840s and 50s by Swiss immigrants. The district presents a diverse panorama of cultivated fields bounded by wooded hills and by wetlands along the branches of Honey Creek. Comprising approximately 12 square miles, the district includes 46 original farms of an average size of around 175 acres. On the farmsteads configurations of buildings, structures and vegetation typical of early twentieth century agricultural practice are seen in combination with elements from preceding decades which have ethnic characteristics. Log and stone houses built between 1842 and 1868 are indicative of the region of Graubunden from which nearly all of the settlers came. The near uniformity of plan seen in a group of houses built by the second generation of Swiss may be due to the increasing homogeneity of the community. Lending a unique character to the district is a group of eight nearly identical stone houses constructed between 1857 and 1884. Six of these and a stone church built in 1875, previously listed in the National Register, display a masonry pattern attributed to three masons prominent in the history of the district. Landscape features which contribute to the historic significance of the district include a pattern of farmstead and roadway siting reminiscent of Graubunden, and a distinctive pattern of plantings found near housesites, a school, a church and two cemeteries. The district has a physical identity derived from the fact that it is bounded by wooded hills and is centered on the flood plain of Honey Creek. The agricultural buildings in the district include small barns and granaries from the wheat farming period and a large number of specialized buildings and structures from the period of diversified farming and dairying which began around 1880. Agricultural buildings include barns, sheds and granaries which are timber-framed as well as balloon-frame, wood stave, and masonry buildings and structures. The district provides an exceptionally intact example of the agricultural landscape of central and southern Wisconsin at the culmination of the changeover to a farm economy based on dairying. Several farm complexes offer relatively intact arrays of buildings free from modern intrusions.

x see continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Ethnic Heritage/European</u>	<u>1842-1919</u>	
<u>Exploration and settlement</u>		<u>n/a</u>
<u>Architecture</u>		
<u>Agriculture</u>		
	Cultural Affiliation	
	<u>n/a</u>	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>n/a</u>	<u>Kindschi, Peter; Steuber, Caspar;</u>	
	<u>Felix, John Peter</u>	

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

INTRODUCTION

The Honey Creek Rural Historic District is nationally significant under Criterion A as an extraordinarily compact and homogeneous ethnic settlement, being an area of approximately 12 square miles comprising 46 farmsteads and 12 other sites where German-speaking Swiss from the Walser area of Canton Graubunden have had a 145-year history of continuous adaptation and development. The district is found to exemplify in one location characteristics seen to various degrees in other Swiss settlements and to possess a high degree of integrity. It includes houses and farm buildings of several different periods. The landscape provides an exceptional background for the built resources and includes several features which contribute to the significance of the district.

The district is also significant at the local level for farmsteads, buildings and other features that exemplify the mix of diversified agriculture and dairying typical of south-central Wisconsin at the end of World War I. Because the original farmsteads were sited on high ground or on knolls near Honey Creek, the oldest buildings tend to remain visible even where there are adjacent metal structures. The topography of marshland and wooded hills contributes to the relatively small size and irregular shape of the fields. The persistence of tenure by descendants of the original settlers has contributed to the preservation of older buildings and structures. While the district is within easy driving distance of Madison it is relatively free of ex-urban development. The district is a valuable remnant of landscape features once

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 8380 acres

UTM References

A	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eiseley, Research Assistant / William Tishler, Professor,
 organization University of Wisconsin, date December 1, 1987
 street & number 25 Agriculture Hall telephone (608) 263-7300
 city or town Madison state WI zip code 53706

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vic. Prairie du Sac, Sauk County, WI

METHODOLOGY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY COUNT

The following methodology has been used to arrive at a property count in conformance with the "Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Noncontributing Resources" on pages 43 through 46 of National Register Bulletin 16. Because of the historical importance of the farmstead units in this district, all resources shown on the individual site maps are included in the property count including smaller resources such as sheds, icehouses, privys and pumphouses. In many instances, buildings and structures, although functionally separate, are physically attached such as a barn with attached silos and sheds. In these cases, the most historically important element is used to classify the resource. Attached clusters of elements, such as a group of connected silos, is classified as a single resource.

The following types of resources are classified as Buildings: Houses, Barns, Garages, Sheds, Corn cribs, Chicken houses, Granaries, Summer kitchens, Milk houses, Hog houses, Ice houses, Wood sheds, Privys, and Pump houses.

Structures: Wells, Windmill towers, Freestanding silos, Bins, Bridges, Water tanks, and Horse troughs.

Sites: Foundation ruins, Collapsed buildings, Mill site and race.

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METHODOLOGY

The method used to designate resources as contributing or non-contributing is logically linked to the method used in drawing the boundaries of the district. (The justification of boundaries is more fully described in Section 10.) The district encompasses farms which were first settled by Swiss who were related prior to coming to America, in some cases by family ties, and by their acquaintance with the first settler, Bartholomew Ragatz, who chose the location and encouraged others to follow him. The maintenance of a contiguous area of Swiss farms was the main criterion used to identify boundaries; all elements within the boundaries and within the period of significance are therefore directly related to the ethnic identity and settlement history of the district. Overlays of maps of Swiss ownership showed persistence of the core area of farms settled in the 1840s in 1861, 1877, and 1893.

The method used to define the end of the period of significance determines which of the later elements are contributing resources. In ascribing significance to the built environment and landscape features, these were evaluated first for characteristics indicative of a Swiss origin and secondly in relation to the social history of the Swiss community following settlement. Finally, resources were considered in relation to the development of agriculture in south-central Wisconsin up to 1919. Dates of individual buildings were determined from datestones in some cases, and from interviews with descendents and present occupants wherever possible. The archive, published histories and personal recollections of local historians Erhart Mueller and Isadore Raschein were invaluable in this respect. Where specific information was unavailable, approximate dates were assigned through comparison with dated resources.

After about 1900 the Swiss began to move into surrounding areas while other nationalities began to move into the original settlement area. The end of World War I was therefore chosen as the end of the period of significance because it represents a point when the Swiss no longer functioned as a closed community, and because by that date the conversion from wheat farming to dairying and diversified farming was complete. During the 1920s a depression in agriculture retarded building; at the same time building technology was changing. Thus elements from the period up to 1919 are fairly easily distinguished from later construction, and represent a distinct agricultural group of buildings. The landscape (which retains unusual integrity in the district) is the result of 75 years in which it was shaped by the Swiss settlers and their descendents. It displays, in addition to its ethnic and settlement characteristics, the visual elements of a Wisconsin farm economy which had its culmination in the first two decades of this century.

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NATURAL AND SOCIAL SETTING

The Historic District is 35 miles northwest of the State Capitol, at Madison, and six miles west of Sauk City, on the Wisconsin River. US highway 12 lies two miles to the east of the district. To the northwest is a scenic glacial moraine, including Devil's Lake State Park and Baxter's Hollow Nature Conservancy area. To the west are Natural Bridge State Park, and the Dells of the Wisconsin River. On the river terraces to the east of the district are several prairie tracts preserved by the Nature Conservancy. At the confluence of Honey Creek and the Wisconsin River, the University of Wisconsin arboretum and the Nature Conservancy have preserved large areas along the river bluffs. The river itself has been the subject of a lengthy state and federal planning process which is intended to preserve it as a wild and scenic river.

Honey Creek drains parts of six townships in south central Sauk County, flowing from the ridges in the western part of the county, into an area where the eroded dolomite/sandstone hills are partially submerged in glacial outwash, resulting in numerous flat valley floors between steep hillsides. The two main branches of the creek meet at the center of a plain 2 to 3 miles wide, north to south, and 5 miles long, west to east. Much of this plain is marshy, with a variety of soils ranging from peat to sandy loam. Some of the swamp, once wooded with tamarack, has been drained and now is tilled. At the eastern end of the plain is a series of low sand ridges, ancient terraces of the Wisconsin River. The hills surrounding the district contain a variety of building stone, with a richly colored yellow dolomite being the one utilized for house construction. Layered above the dolomite are sandstones of varying color and hardness. In some places the hills are capped by a layer of very hard dolomite which was burned to give lime for mortar and plaster. (See Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol.2 "Architecture" 4-6,7)

While farming is still the principle occupation in the district, many of the residents work part or full time in Sauk City or in nearby Prairie du Sac or Baraboo, while a few commute to jobs in Madison. Most working farms combine several properties; the houses on the farms whose land has been taken over are sold or rented and the buildings abandoned or used for storage. There are no retail businesses in the district. The unincorporated village of Witwen, on

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the west boundary of the district, was the site of a mill established by a Swiss immigrant before 1859. It had at one time, in addition to the mill, a garage, a blacksmith, a creamery and a grocery. The villages of Leland and Denzer, to the west, offer the nearest access to the nearly ubiquitous Wisconsin tavern, which is absent from the district due to the strong temperance tradition associated with the principle religious denomination, the United Evangelical Church (now combined with the Methodist Church.) The district once had within its boundaries four one-room schools, since replaced by a graded school near the northwest corner. Despite the continuous processes of social and economic change residents retain a strong sense of their common origins in the Swiss immigration of the 1840s and of their history since that time. This is seen particularly in an annual cycle of family reunions and church events, and two public occasions, the Fourth of July parade and picnic at Witwen, and the annual revival meeting at the tabernacle on the edge of Witwen, which has been held every summer since its founding, in the 1850's.

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT-HOUSES

The adaptation of the immigrant Swiss to the available building materials and the conditions of the Honey Creek basin, and their cohesion into a tightly knit community can be seen in the houses built by, 1) those who came from Switzerland in the 1840s and 50s, 2) their children, after the Civil War, and 3) the second and third generation in the period 1886 to 1916. (The terminology used for house types is that of Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol.2 "Architecture", part 4.)

Early settlement sites and houses - 1842-1868

Six log houses and five stone houses remain from a period beginning with the first settlement in 1842 and ending with the construction of the last house to display the three-room continental floor plan. The first houses built in the district, both log and stone, feature a rectangular plan, with parallel

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orientation, three rooms, and a deep cellar. The log houses are sited on terraces and small knolls near Honey Creek where water and marsh hay were available to the settlers. There are seven currently occupied houses which are partially or entirely of log or fachwerk (half-timber with straw and mud nogging) under a variety of siding materials. These early buildings have all been incorporated into larger structures by the addition of one or more frame or log wings. All but two, which are clapboarded, are sided with modern materials, yet their distinctive shape and proportions, together with their accompanying early farm buildings and siting close to the marsh is visual testament to the earliest settlement of the area. One of the log houses (site # 31) has a typically Swiss "kick" to its roof. The house of the first settler, Bartholomew Ragatz, (site #53) appears to be of fachwerk, based on the 5" thickness of the walls and a description of the material encountered during a recent remodelling. Besides the Ragatz house, these sites include the Von Eschen, Scheiss, Scharra, Felix and two Buehler houses. (Sites #18, 31, 19, 23, 17 and 40.) While much of the tamarack swamp and the oak openings that covered the Honey Creek basin prior to settlement are gone, the woods and marsh bordering the creek are preserved as pasture, flood plain and public hunting ground, thus retaining an uncultivated backdrop for the surviving early farmsteads. Five of the houses are occupied by descendents of early Swiss settlers.

Five stone houses (sites #13, 10, 20, 44 and 25) dating from the period 1852-68 vary considerably in size but with one exception (#13), are sited against a steep hillside, creating vistas reminiscent of modern photographs of rural Graubuenden. Three of them (#13, 10 and 20) have a "kick" to the gable ends of their roofs. Altogether, twenty-one of the farmsteads in the district occupy hillside sites. The agricultural buildings on these sites display a variety of techniques which make use of the sloping terrain, such as bank barns, hog houses situated below where the corn is stored, and water systems which divert run-off from the hill to water cattle and cool milk.

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Three of the early stone houses (sites # 25, 10, and 44) are covered with plastered surfaces applied near the end of the period of significance. (Stone with a plaster finish is common in Graubuenden.) The houses at sites #13, 23 and 19 have been covered with vinyl siding, and are not considered contributing structures. While they have suffered more alteration than the later houses, the early stone and log houses may have a greater research potential in that they offer a variety of designs, building techniques and materials pertaining to a group of settlers who came directly from a specific area in Graubuenden. Both log and stone construction is common in the part of Graubuenden from which the settlers came. The log construction, where it can be seen in attics and stairwells, shows hand-hewn squared timbers and dovetail notching of the type known across central Europe.

Gabled-ell houses - 1857 to 1884

Ringed the lowland adjacent to Honey Creek are seven nearly identical stone houses (# 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 41, and 42.) An eighth house (#1) of the same design is to be found in a valley at the northeast extension of the district. The similarity of these houses, in contrast to the variety seen in earlier houses is testimony to the development by the children of the Swiss settlers of a cultural homogeneity and a unique building tradition. The houses are gabled ell in form, with a full two-story upright section having a perpendicular orientation, and one or one-and-a-half story ell extending to the right. The window openings in the larger section are arranged in a rectangle precisely centered on the wall, with the interval between windows, vertically and horizontally, repeating the distance from the windows to the corners. In the gable is a half-round or fanlight attic window. The near uniformity of scale, design and plan of these houses gives the district a unique character. Five of the eight houses are situated on flat or rolling sites; the two (# 1, 30) which are on hillside sites were formed by adding ells to earlier, rectangular houses. One (#29) takes advantage of an isolated outcrop to combine hillside siting with a location near the flat farmland at the center of the district.

Six of the gable-ell stone houses (#1, 22, 27, 29, 41, 42) feature an attractive and unusual masonry pattern found in areas adjacent to Sauk City. The pattern (described below) was probably invented, or possibly imported from Europe by one or more of three masons who were members of the Swiss community, each of whom has been associated individually with at least one building having the pattern.

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Seven frame houses in the district (#4 ,7, 11, 12, 26, 37, 43) date from the same approximate period. These houses resemble the stone gabled ell houses in plan, although there is more variation in size, with most of them being one and a half stories in the upright section, with a single story ell. Like five of the stone houses of the same design, all except #4 and 12 are located on flat or rolling sites. Several of these houses appear to have been converted to the gabled ell form by the addition of a wing and some interior remodeling. The same evolution, from rectangular, parallel orientation to gabled ell, perpendicular orientation, can be seen in all of the log houses and two stone houses (#30 and 27) in the district.

The floor plan of the gabled ell houses built in the district between 1857 and 1884, whether of stone or wood, has the front door of the house located in the wing and sheltered by a porch running the length of the ell. (Many of these porches have been enclosed, but early pictures show them decorated with scrollwork brackets at the eaves. Two examples survive, at sites #32 and 40. Stickwork brackets are seen at site #11.) The entrance from the porch opens to a large room which contained the kitchen and occupied the whole depth of the ell, with a rear entrance opposite the front door. Left of the front door is an entrance into the front room of the upright, which, like the large room in the ell, is often wainscotted. The axial stairs are in the upright section, just inside the door from the ell. There is a chimney in the dividing wall between the two rooms in the upright section of the house, centered on the central axis of this section. The plan of the Wintermantel house (site #27) illustrates this floor plan.

The block and stack masonry pattern - 1861-1884

The stonework seen on six of the gabled ell houses, and on the Ragatz Church, as well as several buildings in the area east of the district, appears to be unique to the area around Sauk City. The pattern consists of large ashlar blocks, coursed and placed bed-faced in the wall, alternating with stacks of smaller stones, roughly finished and laid edge-faced. Raised ribbon pointing surrounds the large stones and also crosses the stacks of small stones at intervals. The effect is of an ashlar wall laid in an unusually geometric pattern. Closer examination shows that the large blocks have been given a bush-hammered, stippled surface. The smaller stones are irregular in shape and surface, but are made to seem more finished by the use of the ribbon pointing. At the window openings and at the corners, rectangular blocks laid bed-faced are used to define these edges. Above the windows and doors are stone lintels which have chiseled borders surrounding a bush-hammered panel. Stone window sills and a water table composed of narrow stones up to five

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feet in length also have chiseled borders surrounding a hammered texture. A partially demolished house, since removed, provided an opportunity to see the advantage to this pattern. In contrast to most ashlar construction, in which the surface derives its integrity from a close fit of the stones, the block and stack pattern consists of a series of frames formed by the stacks of small stones, which are imbedded in the masonry behind the ashlar surface. The ends of these frames are seen on the finished wall as the "stacks". Thus each large stone is supported in the wall by the four stacks which surround it. The raised ribbon pointing then accentuates the pattern and conceals the joints between the stones, which are wider than those seen in true ashlar, because the stone has not been dressed to close tolerances. The masonry pattern is very resistant to cracking or shifting, but some of the houses are badly in need of repointing. The pattern is found on the front, and sometimes on the side walls of the buildings where it was employed. It seems not to have been used on the rear walls, which are composed of plain coursed rubble, often decorated with raised mortar to simulate an ashlar pattern. In addition to the six gabled ell houses and the Ragatz Church, the pattern is found on the wall of a barn on the Hehenberger/Steuber farmstead.

Cross-gabled houses - 1886-1916

After 1885 the balloon frame became the only method of house construction in the district, and the gabled ell form gave way to the cross-gable with varying degrees of Queen-Anne style massing. Eleven houses in the district date from between 1886 and 1916. (#2, 5, 14, 15, 24, 28, 33, 47, 48, 50, 51) Of these, five (#2, 5, 33, 48, 51) have been covered with asbestos or aluminum siding and one (#51) has had a major addition. All were built on pre-existing Swiss sites, replacing an earlier structure. Despite their alterations these houses preserve the cultural significance of the landscape by their siting (all but three, #33, 14, 28, are built on or near a steep hillside). They represent the housing style chosen by the second and third generation of Swiss during the prosperous years toward the end of the period of significance. Those which are considered to contribute to the significance of the district (all except #33) retain substantial integrity in form, fenestration and features such as porches and trim.

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Non-farm contributing resources

Two schoolhouses, a church, a tabernacle and campground, two cemeteries, a former parsonage, a millrace and former mill site, an iron pony truss bridge, and a quarry.

Modern farmhouses and non-contributing sites

There are four farmsteads in the district which include agricultural buildings or structures from the period of significance but which have farmhouses built after 1918. In addition there are 15 modern houses in the district which are not part of a farmstead and are non-contributing.

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT-AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

The farms in the district display an array of agricultural buildings which was typical of dairying and diversified livestock farming in south-central Wisconsin toward the end of the period of significance. The repetition of a standard inventory testifies to the long period in which the descendants of the original Swiss settlers, who are today in their fifth, sixth and seventh generation on the farms, have shared their experience and their methods of adaptation to the changes which have occurred in the agricultural economy. Excluding buildings erected since World War I, which are considered non-contributing, the farmsteads in the district typically display most or all of the following. (The examples of each type can be located in the inventory and on the site maps.) This typical inventory of buildings makes the district significant for its preservation of the Wisconsin landscape of dairying and diversified farming in the period 1880 to 1918. (See Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol.2 "Agriculture" parts 5,8,10 and 11, and "Architecture" part 5.)

Timber-framed barn, built between 1880 and 1919 to house dairy cows and work horses, measuring 32' wide and from 45' to 75' long. There are 41 of these in the district. The vertical wood siding is random width on the oldest examples; many later barns have board and batten siding. The barns are sited against a hill or have earthen ramps, giving access to a wide door in the sidewall of the wooden superstructure. All of the barns have

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single-story stone foundations which housed dairy cows, with entrances to a cow yard and to a drive or yard leading to the house. The earliest barns have dolomite foundations while those built near the end of the period of significance have foundations of squared, coursed sandstone blocks. All but one, built in 1918 with a gambrel roof, have gable roofs, with a 35 to 38 degree pitch. At site # 47 is a true crib barn, built in 1900, with a tall central section for hay storage, flanked by shed-roofed side aisles for the animals. The single-storey parallel walls and a rear section, also shed-roofed, are of stone.

Poured cement silos made one course at a time by re-using a mold, a method promoted, beginning about 1905, by the University of Wisconsin extension. Seventeen poured silos date to the period between 1900 and WW I. Of the various types of silos in the district, only the poured silos and one wood stave silo have been coded as contributing. The silos are 15' to 20' in diameter, approximately 45' in height, and are attached to the barns by small wooden sheds. The wood stave silo represents a period of experimentation, beginning about 1880, which preceded the advent of cylindrical cement silos.

Granary, of post and beam or balloon frame construction, with vertical board or board and batten siding, two stories high, with a door in the gable end, or in the center of the sidewall. The granary is often set on 1' to 2' limestone piers, as a protection against rats. Several examples are covered with a thin metal sheathing stamped with a pattern of small bricks. Those with the door in the gable end may have sheds attached to one or both side walls. The granary alone is typically 12' on the gable end and 20' on the sidewall. The roof is a gable, with a 35 to 40 degree pitch. The granary is the most persistent building type in the district; examples are found from soon after the settlement period, when wheat was the principal cash crop, and others appear to date from near the end of the period of significance. Because of their sturdy construction they often remain in use today for their original purpose.

A machine shed, 30', 36' or 40' square, one story in height, with a truncated pyramidal roof, sided with vertical boards, with no foundation and a dirt floor. The earliest date for this design has not been

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determined. The height of the entrance and interviews with owners indicate that they pre-date the introduction (near the end of the period of significance), of machinery and wagons over 10' in height. There are twelve examples in the district.

corn crib-machine sheds Built of wood slats supported by 2x 4 framing, with a gable roof, these are found in a wide variety of sizes and were built over a long period extending through World War II. The majority of them are 10' to 14' wide and 12' to 15' deep, or larger, with a center axial aisle flanked by slatted corn cribs forming the side walls. The oldest examples, judged from condition and their smaller size, often have side walls which are slanted in towards the bottom. The side wall sections are supported by stone or cement piers; the center aisle has a dirt floor. Nine examples which appear to match the condition and materials of other pre-WW I buildings on the same site are coded as contributing to the significance of the district.

Chicken houses Eight examples dating from near the end of the period of significance are of frame construction with horizontal weatherboard siding, cement floors, and shed roofs and are approximately 10' by 20'. Numerous smaller coops and pens proved impossible to date.

Summer kitchens. A summer kitchen was often attached directly to the rear of the house. Three of these survive in their original form, others have been incorporated as year 'round space. In four instances detached summer kitchens are found in their original locations in side or rear yards. The summer kitchens are approximately 10' by 12', windowless or with one small window, sided with weatherboard, with a gable roof. They represent important food preparation and storage activities which continued during the entire period of significance. The extant examples are all of balloon frame construction, and are therefore believed to date from after the Civil War.

Milk houses. Thirteen are believed to pre-date WW I, including five of stone, two of cast cement and six of wood frame. They may be set below grade or have gravity flow water systems for cooling. They average about 10' by 10', and are attached to the side of the barn, with a shed roof or a low gable roof perpendicular to the axis of the barn.

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Hog houses. Eight were identified from the period of significance. They vary widely in size and design. Two are sited on hillsides, with a gabled frame building above for corn storage and animal pens giving out onto a yard below. Another design is a narrow, shed-roofed rectangle. Typically they are situated adjacent to low ground, and make use of the slope to move corn from an upper level to the animals below. The upper level is of frame construction, while the lower level may be of stone or poured cement or consist only of a retaining wall, posts and a dirt floor.

In addition to this typical inventory, several other building types contribute to the historical character of the farmsteads in the district:

Smokehouses. There are four examples in stone, one frame, and one of cement blocks. The smokehouses are about 6' square, and from 5' to 7' high, with a low-pitched gable roof and a door in the gable end.

Windmills. Four survive more or less intact. In addition there are a number of towers and one pump and harness for a tower no longer in existence. All of the windmills are commercially designed structures with towers made of angle iron sections bolted together, with metal fans and pumps.

Hops houses. One survives from the boom period in the 1860's when Sauk County produced 1/5 of the nation's hops supply. It is a square building, of post and beam construction and cast cement foundation, 24' high and 26' square, with a pyramidal roof topped by a square vent, and an attached storage shed. The dirt floor is about 3' below ground level.

Ice houses. These are hard to detect but at least one is known to survive among the variety of 'sheds' seen on most of the farmsteads. It is 1 1/2 stories high, approximately 10' by 15', with a small wooden vent extending down into the interior from the center of a gable roof. It is sided with horizontal drop siding and sheathed inside with horizontal planks.

Shops. Some of the out buildings with chimneys were used to warm piglets or chicks, but others contained a forge and/or work bench, grindstone and other tools. The shops are gabled wooden structures ranging in size from approximately 12' by 12' to 15' by 20'.

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Special purpose buildings. Of various sizes and shapes, these include a gabled wooden garage for storing a steam-powered threshing machine, a harness shed, a (probable) summer kitchen converted to house an early automobile (complete with its original gas pump), a cast cement farrowing house and a cast cement pump house.

Other buildings, structures and sites

In addition to 46 farmsteads, the district contains a stone church, built in 1875 and already listed in the National Register, a stone schoolhouse built in 1877, a wood frame schoolhouse, built in 1895 and featuring ornamental shingle and stick work, a frame tabernacle, built in 1918, which is used for the revival meetings which have been held annually since the 1850's, and a metal pony truss bridge dated 1890. Also included in the inventory of significant sites are two historically contributing cemeteries and a quarry which provided a local source for much of the stone used in the church, houses and foundations throughout the district.

Of the buildings described, the gabled ell stone houses, one of the earlier stone houses, the church, the schoolhouses and the bridge are found in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic places. ("SK" numbers in the district inventory correspond to listings in the Wisconsin Inventory.) Also located within the district are 15 non-contributing non-farm dwellings, listed as "NC house", and a non-contributing county garage. Four trailer homes are located on or adjacent to farmsites which also include historic buildings, and are shown on the appropriate site map and in the inventory. There is one trailer home next to a non-contributing house. The inventory includes 22 owners of parcels listed as "Land only".

Each of the farms in the district includes among its buildings one or more metal buildings. They are for the most part long, low structures. The historic siting of the farms on knolls or hillsides has resulted in compact grouping on higher land of the contributing buildings and in most cases the non-contributing buildings are situated on lower land at the perimeter of the original farmstead. This fortunate circumstance has preserved the viewshed in most parts of the district so that except for their concrete block and blue metal silos, the farms present an historic appearance.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF SELECTED SITES

Nine farmsteads, representing features which contribute to the historic significance of the district, and three non-farm contributing sites are described below, in order by age of the house or other most significant feature, The names attached to each site are those of the original settler, shown first, and of the current owner.

40 Buehler/Enge This small house, c 1845, is unique in the district for being entirely of log construction. The house is a gabled ell. The two sections differ in the details of their log construction; evidence in the joint between the buildings suggests that the ell was probably assembled on its present site using materials from an earlier building. The Italianate window treatment and turned posts and scrollwork brackets supporting the porch suggest that the house was clapboarded in the post-Civil war period. There is a deep cellar under the ell portion. The older, perpendicular section sits on a low stone foundation.

The house and farm buildings stand on the south side of CTH O, on the steep slope of a rocky outcrop. The contributing farm buildings on the site include a poured cement silo and a combined frame chicken house and shed with drop siding. The gambrel-roofed barn, milkhouse and three metal pole barns are non-contributing.

13 Joos-Accola Located on CTH PF on the eastern boundary of the district, this farm is one of the earliest settlement sites in the district. The oldest stone house in the district, built by George Joos in 1852, stands near the road. The side gabled continental house has a door centered on the sidewall. One and a half stories high, it has a two-story addition, built in 1910, extending to the rear. Inside, the house is of great interest for its cellar, with an inscription dating it to 1852, timber joists which indicate the position of the original cellar stair, outside masonry walls 29" thick and a central masonry partition 14" thick, both of red sandstone uncoursed rubble. The attic reveals pole rafters connected with a collar. The rafters support

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triangular planks which are fitted into notches in the plate to support a "kick", or lowered pitch at the eaves. A summer beam is mortised to the plate with double pegs. The stone gable end walls have two small windows on either side of central in-wall chimneys. The house is considered non-contributing due to modern alterations: one of two symmetrical front windows has been enlarged to picture window size and the exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding. (Pictures taken just before the siding was applied show a plaster finish similar to that seen on the Raschein house (#25)).

The farm buildings are arranged behind the house in a courtyard open to the east. Contributing buildings include a timber-framed granary with log joists and a stone cellar, and a timber framed barn with dolomite foundation, dated 1902. At the front of the farmyard, near CTH PF is a timber-framed shed.

A cement stave silo is coded non-contributing but may have been erected within the period of significance. There is a trailer home to the north of the house, near CTH PF. Four small non-contributing sheds are lined up to the rear of the granary. One wall of the granary is covered with roll siding in a brick pattern, another has aluminum siding. Despite these intrusions the house and farmyard convey by the forms and arrangement of buildings and the distinctive roofline of the house a sense of continuous occupancy dating from the settlement period.

#25 Raschein Built in 1868, entirely of coursed rubblestone, this is the most recent house in the district to have the three-room continental floor plan. The gabled side wall of the house displays the four symmetrical openings and attic fan light seen on the upright sections of many gabled ell houses in the district. However the house is a simple rectangle, side gabled, with the front entrance to the right in a three-bay facade. The door leads to a kitchen which occupies the north end of the first floor; two rooms and stairs to the basement and second floor occupy the south end. The transverse central partition is constructed of 4" by 4" timbers with a nogging of rye straw wrapped on sticks. The roof has tamarack pole rafters alternating with sawn rafters and is constructed with braced purlins. In the deep half-basement are a vaulted stone cold cellar and a stone cistern. The house is finished in a white stucco which was applied about 1915.

The significant farm building on the site is the north end of the barn, dated 1906. An adjacent, larger barn was added shortly after World War I, and there are three small, non-contributing sheds, and two non-contributing silos. The house is sited at the high end of the farmyard, which is on the spine of a long rocky ridge which protrudes north to south into the Honey Creek basin. From Jacoby road the east facade of the house is dominated by a two-story

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porch, added in the 1960s. There is a garage attached to the north end of the house. Despite these intrusions, the house preserves its original character due to its siting and interesting proportions, the symmetry of the openings in the gable end, and the attic fanlight.

#30 Luetscher-Statz The main section of this gabled ell stone house was built in 1868 by Peter Kindschi, who left the initials "PK" and the date in the inside wall of the front gable, which has the familiar four-opening symmetry and fan light window. The north-extending stone ell was added at a somewhat later date, judging by the variation in framing methods and materials seen in the attic. This is the only stone house to retain an ornate porch, with scroll sawn brackets and machine-turned posts. The 1868 portion of the house was side-gabled; the outline of a central entrance, facing south, can be seen in the masonry. The present entrance, from the side wall of the c1875 wing, faces east. There is a wood frame addition to the rear of the house which includes a modern kitchen and extends to a woodshed and summer kitchen.

The contributing farm buildings include a square pyramid-roofed machine shed, a frame granary with metal siding in a pattern of small "bricks," an earlier, timber-framed granary, a corn-crib machine shed, a timber-framed barn and a stone milkhouse. Non-contributing buildings consist of a complex of two metal pole barns, three silos and two feed bins, all at the north end of the farmyard, and a modern milkhouse attached to the barn. There is also a non-contributing wooden shed west of the barn.

An early oil painting of the farm shows the original rectangular house with a small kitchen wing in place of the present two story stone addition, thus establishing that the house was converted to the gabled ell form from an earlier rectangle. The farm has the most striking location in the district: a vertical stone pillar over 50 feet in height fronts a massive, tree-covered bluff to the west of the buildings.

#1 Kindschi/Baumgarten Located on a road now abandoned beyond the farmyard, in one of the most secluded valleys in the district, this site displays a typical pattern of buildings located against a rock outcropping, with the house occupying a gently sloping extension of the hillside. The house consists of two stone sections, an earlier one-story portion of undetermined date, with a partial basement dug into the hillside, consisting of uncoursed sandstone rubble heavily overlaid with mortar and showing evidences in some places of having been finished with a lime plaster. The lintels are 6" by 6" wooden beams, the only example in the district of stone construction lacking

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stone lintels. A later, two-story portion of the house, built by Peter Kindschi in 1870, has the block and stack pattern on its front (south) and east walls. There is a frame summer kitchen extending north from the older portion of the house. The overall appearance of the house is of a gabled ell. The facade of the upright section displays the symmetry typical in the district, with four windows equidistant in a rectangular pattern, topped by a fan-light attic window. The farm buildings include three which pre-date the dairying era: a small barn framed with roughly hewn timbers and with random vertical siding 12" and more in width, a small timber-framed granary supported by stone piers, situated on a steep slope near the house, and another granary, also timber-framed, with board and batten siding, on stone piers. Later buildings which contribute to the significance of the site include a timber-framed bank barn, a poured cement silo, a small board and batten horse barn, and a windmill tower.

Near the road, separated from the original farmsite by an open space and the drive, are two modern sheds, a corn crib, a feed bin and a corn-crib machine shed which are non-contributing. Nearer the house are a small wooden garage, a cement block garage set into the side of the hill and a chicken house facing the house which are non-contributing. The older wing of the house was altered in 1934 by the addition of a frame second story and a porch enclosure. A cellar entrance in the front-facing gable wall has been enclosed.

#26 Steuber/Hehenberger This frame gabled ell house is located on CTH PF, one mile west of the Ragatz Church. The house typifies the frame houses which were built in the same period as the stone upright and wing houses. It is about the same size as the stone houses, but the upright section, c1860, is one and a half, rather than the full two stories with attic seen in the contemporaneous stone houses. The upright portion pre-dates the ell and once had a centered door in its side wall. The ell, c1875, extends to the left (west) of the upright section.

The farm buildings are south of the road. Contributing buildings include a timber-framed barn, a granary sided with narrow weatherboards and standing on stone piers, a pyramid-roofed machine shed, two smaller sheds, a small chicken house, and a poured cement silo. The barn is the only one in the district to have the block and stack masonry pattern, on its foundation wall, facing the road.

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Non-contributing farm buildings include a silo, feed bins, a frame milkhouse, and two metal sheds. All but the milkhouse are located behind the contributing buildings, away from the road, which curves to pass between the house and the outbuildings. On the north side of the road, adjacent to the house are a cement block garage and a trailer home. The house has been covered with white asbestos shingles. Large trees around the house and a windmill tower complement its shape and proportions. The farmsite is one of eight situated on gently sloping sites between the flood plain of Honey Creek and the hills which bound the district.

41 Enge This is the largest of the stone gabled ell houses in the district, being 49' by 34' overall. It was built in 1869 by Caspar Steuber, and has the local block and stack masonry pattern on the front and sides. It differs from similar stone houses in having a three-bay facade on its perpendicular section, with a door at the center. The porch along the side wall is enclosed on three sides, due to a forward extension of the ell at the end opposite the upright, a feature found as well in the houses at sites #1, 29, 26, 42 and 11. The facade of the house has been twice remodelled. An early picture shows a Gothic stoop, with multiple pillars tipped by small gables, at the doorway in the upright section. About 1900 the house was given a stuccoed, gabled second floor over the wing, with Palladian windows in the gables, and a stuccoed front porch across the entire facade. More recently the entire porch was replaced by columns and a second floor balustrade across the recessed portion of the ell. Vinyl siding has been installed over the second floor stucco. A frame addition to the rear has replaced the original summer kitchen. Despite its history of change, the house retains a distinctive nineteenth century character which is reinforced by its large size and block and stack masonry. The basement contains a vaulted stone cold cellar and a stone cistern. The site has been the Enge farm since 1852, and this fact is noted on a signboard in the yard. The site is on flat land southwest of the marshland.

The most interesting of the farm buildings is a frame hop house, the only one in the district which survives from the period of the hops boom in the late 1860's. The hop house stands close to CTH 0, 160' east of the stone house. It is frame, with a stone foundation on two sides of a 15' square kiln. There is a 30' extension to the west. The hop house has recently been covered with red aluminum siding. Remodelled several times over the past 120 years, it retains a characteristic shape which is visible as one approaches from the east on CTH 0. The other contributing building is a dairy barn, built in

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1914. The barn is surrounded on the east and north by metal sheds; there is a concrete milkhouse on the west side. Four silos, three feed bins and a garage are also non-contributing.

#23 Felix/Sprecher This nearest neighbor to the Ragatz farmstead combines the desiderata of Swiss sites in the Honey Creek district: proximity to the stream and marsh, and a hillside site. Built against an isolated but steep outcrop, the site includes one of the district's most complete and well preserved complexes of farm buildings from the pre-World War I period. Close to the house are a woodshed and a privy, a shop with a blacksmith's forge, a frame smokehouse, an ice house, and a shed which was once a summer kitchen attached to the house. To the west, against the hill, is a timber-framed, board and batten bank barn, with a dolomite coursed-rubble foundation, poured cement silo and a stone milkhouse. Beyond the barn concrete steps lead up the hill to a pump house, intact windmill and the upper level of a combined corn crib and hog house. On the east side of the yard is a timber-framed granary and a poured cement farrowing house, 14' square and connected to a second, frame hog house. Except for a small garage near the house, a wire corn crib, and a metal shed north of the contributing buildings, the complex is free of non-contributing buildings or structures. A log house, c1845, with a frame wing to the north and a modern addition to the south has been covered with aluminum siding and is considered non-contributing.

#28 Doll/Grunewald This farmsite is adjacent to the Wintermantel house (site #27) on CTH PF. The house is a large frame cross-gable built by a member of the Enge family about 1910. The house features original clapboard siding, a sunburst pattern in the front gable and a wide front porch. The yard is planted with large trees, mainly maple, with two large conifers remaining from a windbreak on the west edge of the site. The contributing farm buildings, which pre-date the house, include a barn with a sandstone foundation and board and batten siding, log joists and hand-hewn posts, a stone milkhouse with cement surface, a stone and brick smokehouse, and a granary on stone piers. The well and windmill are especially well preserved, with the pump and harness in place. A small garage, converted from a summer kitchen and complete with an antique gas pump, probably dates to the same period as the house.

#34-35 Millsite and tabernacle. This site is adjacent to the village of Witwen, wich is excluded from the district. (The millrace forms the south border of the district at this point.) The millrace was dug by hand some time before 1859. It begins at a dam at the juncture of two branches of Honey Creek about 1/4 mile west of CTH E. A mound and a fragment of the foundation mark the site of the mill which stood on the site unitl 1935. The millrace

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flows east through a culvert under CTH E and thence to rejoin Honey Creek 1/2 mile east of Witwen. The district boundary follows the millrace to the town line before turning south.

On the same property is the campgrounds of the Evangelical churches in the area, with a tabernacle, 50' by 90', built in 1918 and a dining hall/dormitory, consisting of two sections, built in 1919 and 1943. There is also a stand for serving food, built in 1931, a cottage built in 1920 and two privies. Large trees along the millrace and the edge of a marsh border the campground. A row of young trees replaces an avenue of elms which led from the road to the tabernacle. All of the buildings are painted white and are built in a similar utilitarian style, none has been altered. The frame dormitories and cottage are sided with wide weatherboarding; the tabernacle is sided with vertical boards about 10" in width. The buildings are coded as contributing or non-contributing on the basis of date of construction.

The tabernacle is constructed of 8" square sawn timbers, mortised, braced and joined with pegs. Ten posts 19' high are set into a sawdust and dirt floor to support a clerestory which is approximately 30" high. The side aisles are 12' wide. The side walls consist of panels which originally opened from floor to ceiling but are now hinged at the top and split at window height to cover screened openings. There is a stage at the west end of the tabernacle and an entrance door in the wall which angles southwest. Additional entrances are at the southeast corner. There are 14 rows of benches, many of them brought from the church at Blackhawk. These pews are curved, with ends decorated with veneer and raised, carved scrollwork.

#9 Hillside School The white clapboard school, built in 1895, is a one and a half story structure decorated with shingles and stickwork and topped with a belfry. Its front-facing gable is 28' across and the building is 50' long. There is a 5' foundation of coursed dolomite. The Reformed Church cemetery lies to its north, and there is a steep hillside behind the school, separating it from the rear of an adjacent farm site. The school retains its original facade, although a garage door has been added at the rear of the north wall, allowing the building to be used for storage of machinery. The only other building on the site is a small non-contributing, basement-level garage built against the rear foundation wall of the school.

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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Physical features which contribute to the area as an historic resource include the hills, ridges and knolls which rise from an average level at Honey Creek of 750' above sea level to over 1000'. Honey Creek itself, with its branches, meanders throughout the district. The trees and brush along its banks and its flood plain, which in some places is over two miles in width, form a green backdrop for the farmsteads. Due to the marsh and the steep and irregularly occurring outcrops of sandstone and limestone the roads in the district are frequently diverted from the grid pattern envisioned in the Land Ordinance of 1785. As they wander from farm to farm, with frequent curves, the roadbeds add to the "old world" atmosphere suggested by the placement of farm buildings on the steep slopes of the hills. Most of the farmsteads have plantings which tend to echo to the symmetry seen in the facades of the houses. Now grown very large, the white pines, arbor vitae, cedar and the lilacs add to the character of the house sites and testify to their antiquity. The district is bounded on the north, northwest and south by wooded hills, giving a sense of enclosure and isolation to many of the farms.

SUMMARY

The physical description of the Honey Creek Rural Historic District includes topography which both defines the boundaries of the district and re-inforces its historically significant features. The hills which bound the district provided ethnically significant sites for the location of many of the farmsites. The streams which converge at the center of the district provided the rationale for the earliest farmsites and continue to provide an undeveloped green core for the district. The man-made features of the landscape include the location of some roads, farmsites and plantings. The built environment is significant for early stone and log buildings reflecting the ethnic heritage of German-speaking settlers from Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, for stone and log houses built by the second generation of Swiss, and for houses and farm buildings which are typical of the landscape of central Wisconsin dairying just before World War I. There are in addition a number of agricultural buildings which pre-date the advent of dairying and are related to wheat cultivation and the hops boom.

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INVENTORY
 OF
 SITES

1 KINDSCHI/BAUMGARTEN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 30
 E10335 LUCK RD

A	STONEHOUSE SK13-10 1870	C	H	GARAGE	NC
B	BARN	C	I	BARN	C
C	CHICKEN HOUSE	NC	J	BARN	C
D	GARAGE	NC	K	MILKHOUSE	NC
E	GRANARY	C	L	CORN CRIB, BINS	NC
F	SHED	C	M	WINDMILL TOWER	C
G	CORN CRIB	NC	N	POURED SILO	C
			P	MACHINE SHED/CORN CRIB	NC
	HILLSIDE SITE		R	MACHINE SHEDS	NC

National Register Resource
 Count

Buildings 6 C*, 7 NC*
 Structures 1 C, 2 NC

2 KINDSCHI/NOLDEN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 20
 S8736 NOLDEN DRIVE

A	HOUSE 1907 ASBESTOS SDG	C	H	SILOS	NC
B	BARN	C	I	MILKHOUSE	NC
C	GARAGE	NC	J	BINS	NC
D	MACHINE SHED	NC	K	PUMP HOUSE	C
E	SHED	NC	L	FOUNDATIONS	NC
F	SHEDS	NC			
G	BARN	NC			

Buildings 3 C, 7 NC
 Structures 0 C, 4 NC
 Sites 0 C, 2 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

3 FELIX/NOLDEN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 20
 S8890 NOLDEN DRIVE

A	HOUSE c1850.c1860.1885.	C	H	BINS	NC
B	BARN	C	I	SHED	NC
C	GRANARY & SHED	C	J	GARAGE	NC
D	CORN CRIB, HAY SHED	NC	K	SHED	C
E	SHED	NC	L	SHED	C
F	SHED	NC			
G	SHED	C			

Buildings 6 C, 3 NC
 Structures 0 C, 2 NC

VINYL ON HOUSE
 ORIG HOUSE IS FACHWERK

* C = Contributing
 * NC = Noncontributing

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4 KINDSCHI/NOLDEN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 29
 S8905 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A HOUSE ALUM SIDING c1860	C	H POURED CEMENT SILO	C
B BARN	C	I HARNESS SHED	C
C SHED	NC	J MACHINE SHED	NC
D GRANARY	C	K SHED	C
E CORN CRIB	NC	L WINDMILL	C
F SHED	NC		
G BARN	NC		

National Register Resource
 Count

Buildings 5 C, 4 NC
 Structures 1 C, 0 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

5 HATZ/LINDLOFF
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 19
 S8790 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A HOUSE 1893 ASBESTOS SDG	C	H SILOS	NC
B BARN 1890	C	I MACHINE SHED (COLLAPSED)	NC
C SILO	NC	J METAL SHEDS	NC
D SHED	NC	K SHED	NC
E MILKHOUSE	NC	L BINS	NC
F BARN	NC		
G SILO	NC		

Buildings 2 C, 9 NC
 Structures 0 C, 5 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

6 ACCOLA/HATZ
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 19
 S8855 VON WALD RD

A HOUSE c1930	NC	H POURED SILOS 1914	C
B BARN 1887	C	I MILK HOUSE	NC
C SHEDS (POOR COND)	C	J WELL (LOCATION)	NC
D CORN CRIB/MACHINE SHED	C		
E MACHINE SHED	NC		
F BINS, FEED MILL	NC		
G MACHINE SHED	NC		

Buildings 1 C, 3 NC
 Structures 2 C, 3 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

MAY 8 1988

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Count

7 VCN WALD/HATZ
FARMSTEAD

T10NRSE S 30
S9020 VCN WALD ROAD

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---------------------|----|
| A HOUSE -1860 | C | H SILO | C |
| B BARN | C | I SEED | NC |
| C BARN | NC | J BINS | NC |
| D GRANARY | C | K SHED (COLLAPSED) | NC |
| E SHEDS | NC | L ADDITION TO HOUSE | NC |
| F BARN ADDITION | NC | M WINDMILL TOWER | C |
| G MILKHOUSE | NC | N TRAILER | NC |

Buildings 3 C, 4 NC
Structures 1 C, 1 NC
Sites 0 C, 1 NC

8 CEMETERY
CEMETERY

C

T10NRSE S 30
PRAIRIE RD

Sites 1 C, 0 NC

9 HILLSIDE SCHOOL
SCHOOLHOUSE 1895

T10NRSE S 30
E10008 PRAIRIE ROAD

A SCHOOLHOUSE SK 13-9 C

Buildings 1 C, 0 NC

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 Count

10 WOLF/WILHELM
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 30
 E10038 PRAIRIE ROAD

A STONE HOUSE-1853 "KICK"	C	H BARN	NC
B BARN	C	I BROODER HOUSES	C
C MACHINE SHED	NC	J GRANARY	C
D SHED	NC	K SHED	NC
E CORN CRIB-MACHINE SHED	NC	L SHED	NC
F BARN	NC	M WINDMILL	C
G CORN CRIB-MACHINE SHED	C	N BARN	NC
HILLSIDE SITE		P CHICKEN HOUSE	NC
		R GARAGE	NC

Buildings 6 C, 8 NC
 Structures 1 C, 0 NC

11 JOHN ACCOLA
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 29
 S9138 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A HOUSE (DESERTED) c1860.75	C
B BARN	C
C MACHINE SHED	NC
D SHED	NC
E CORN CRIB	NC
F SHED	C
G BIN	NC

Buildings 3 C, 3 NC
 Structures 0 C, 1 NC

12

PARSONAGE

T10NR6E S 30
 E9998 PRAIRIE RD

A HOUSE 1890	C
B GARAGE	NC

Buildings 1 C, 1 NC

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Count

13 JOOS/ACCOLA
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 31
E9950 CTH PF

A STONE HOUSE 1852,1901	NC	H SHEDS	NC
B BARN 1902	C	I SHED	C
C GRANARY	C	J TRAILER	NC
D SHED	NC		
E SHED	NC		
F SHEDS	NC		
G SILO	NC		

Buildings 3 C, 8 NC

VINYL ON HOUSE, "KICK"

14 PLOETZ/WESTLY
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 31
S9395 VON WALD RD

A HOUSE 1893	C		
B BARN	C		
C STONE SMOKEHOUSE	C		
D WELL (& PUMP)	C		
E SHED	NC		

Buildings 3 C, 1 NC
Structures 1 C, 0 NC

15 HELD/WILHELM
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 30
E9871 PRAIRIE ROAD

A HOUSE CIRCA 1890	C	H SHED	NC
B BARN	C		
C STONE MILKHOUSE	C		
D GRANARY	C		
E SHED	NC		
F SUMMER KITCHEN	C		
G MACHINE SHED	NC		

Buildings 4 C, 2 NC

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 Count

16 STEUBER/WALDINGER
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 30
 E9861 PRAIRIE ROAD

A HOUSE c1925	NC	H MACHINE SHED	C
B BARN	C	I HOG HOUSE	C
C CHICKEN HOUSE	NC	J GRANARY	NC
D MACHINE SHED	C		
E STONE MILKHOUSE	C		
F MILKHOUSE	NC		
G SILO	NC		

Buildings 4 C, 2 NC

17 BUEHLER/LUNDGREN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 25
 S8957 PRAIRIE RD

A LOG HOUSE. c1845. c1975	NC	H SHEDS	NC
B BARN	C	I SILO	NC
C GRANARY	C	J SILOS	NC
D SHED	NC	K BARN	NC
E MILKHOUSE	NC	L BARN	NC
F BIN	NC	M WELL	NC
G BIN	NC	N BARN	NC

Buildings 2 C, 8 NC
 Structures 0 C, 6 NC

ADDITIONS, SIDING ON HSE

18 VON ESCHEN/LUNDGREN
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 25
 S9180 WENZEL ROAD

A LOG HOUSE c1845, 1910	C	H CHICKEN HOUSE	C
B BARN	C	I WINDMILL	C
C MACHINE SHED	C		
D MILKHOUSE	NC		
E POURED SILO	C		
F GARAGE	NC		
G CORNCRIB	NC		

Buildings 4 C, 1 NC
 Structures 1 C, 0 NC

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19 SCHARRA/WENZEL
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 25
 S9236 WENZEL RD

A LOGHOUSE c1845,80,1975	NC	H HAY SHED	NC	Buildings	5 C, 2 NC
B BARN	C	I POURED SILO	C	Structures	1 C, 0 NC
C GRANARY	C	J MILKHOUSE	NC		
D ENGINE HOUSE	C	K SHED	NC		
E CORN CRIB HOG HOUSE	C	L GARAGE	C		
F SHED	C	M WINDMILL	C		
G SHED	NC	N CHICKEN HOUSE	C		

MODERN BRICK ON HOUSE

20 WILLY/BRUCKERT
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 25
 S9263 & S9257 SLOTTY ROAD

A STONEHOUSE SK14-26 1854	C			Buildings	3 C, 3 NC
B BARN	C				
C BARN	NC				
D SHED	C				
E SHED	NC				
F GARAGE	NC				
G HOUSE (MOVED)	NC				

HILLSIDE SITE

BLOCK ADDITION ON HOUSE

21 RAGATZ CHURCH
 CHURCH

Previously listed in NRHP as Salem Evangelical
 Church on 3/29/88 Church only listed.

T10NR5E S 36
 S9565, S9515 CHURCH ROAD

A CHURCH SK 13-30 1875	C			Buildings	1 C, 2 NC
B PRIVY	NC				
C PARSONAGE	NC				
D Cemetery	C			Sites	1 C, 0 NC

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Count

22 LOHR/BREUNIG
FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 36
E9430A CTH PF

A	STONEHOUSE SK14-26 1877	C	H	SHED	NC
B	GRANARY	C	I	SHED	NC
C	MILKHOUSE	NC	J	SHED	NC
D	BARN	NC	K	CORN CRIB MACHINE SHED	NC
E	MILKHOUSE	NC	L	COLD CELLAR? IN HILLSID	C
F	BARN	NC	M	WINDMILL TOWER	C
G	SILOS	NC	N	SILOS	NC
				MASONRY PATTERN	
	HILLSIDE SITE LAND				

Buildings 2 C, 7 NC
Structures 1 C, 4 NC

23 FELIX/SPRECHER
FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 36
E9530 CTH PF

A	LOG HOUSE c1845.60.1980	NC	H	POURED HOG HOUSE	C
B	BARN	C	I	SHEDS	NC
C	PUMPHOUSE	C	J	ICEHOUSE	C
D	CORN CRIB/HOG HOUSE	C	K	SUMMER KITCHEN	C
E	WOODSHED, PRIVY	C	L	MILKHOUSE	C
F	POURED SILO	C	M	WINDMILL	C
G	GRANARY	C	N	CORNCRIBS	NC
			P	SHOP	C
	HILLSIDE SITE VINYL ON H		R	SMOKEHOUSE	C

Buildings 11 C, 8 NC
Structures 1 C, 0 NC

24 KESSLER/MEIER
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 31
E9736 CTH PF

A	HOUSE (Q ANNE) c1900	C	H	HOG HOUSE	C
B	BARN	C	I	SHED	NC
C	SILO	NC	J	GARAGE	NC
D	SHED	NC	K	MACHINE SHED	NC
E	GRANARY	C	L	PRIVY	C
F	CORN CRIBS	NC	M	WELL	NC
G	GARAGE	NC	N	SUMMER KITCHEN	C
			P	STONE MILKHOUSE	C
			R	BARN ADDITION	NC
			S	BARN	NC

Buildings 6 C, 7 NC
Structures 0 C, 2 NC

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Count

25 RASCHEIN
FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 24
S8751 JACOBY ROAD

A	STONE HOUSE 1868	C	H SHED	NC
B	BARN (1906)	C	I WELL	NC
C	WELL	NC		
D	SILO	NC		
E	SILO	NC		
F	CORN CRIB MACHINE SHED	NC		
G	METAL SHED	NC		

Buildings 2 C, 3 NC
Structures 0 C, 3 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

26 STEUBER/HEHENBERGER
FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 35
E9172 CTH PF

A	HOUSE c1860,1875 SDG	C	H BIN	NC
B	BARN	C	I SILO	NC
C	MACHINE SHED	C	J POURED SILO	C
D	GRANARY	C	K SHED	NC
E	SHED	C	L SHED	NC
F	SHED	C	M WINDMILL	C
G	BROODER HOUSE	C	N GARAGE	NC
			P MILKHOUSE	NC
	MASONRY PATTERN ON BARN		R TRAILER	NC

Buildings 7 C, 3 NC
Structures 1 C, 2 NC

27 WINTERMANTEL/SEVERANCE
FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 35
E9010 CTH PF

A	STONEHOUSE SK14-25 1871	C	H PRIVY	C
B	BARN	C	I CHICKEN HOUSES	NC
C	SILO	C	J POURED BROODER HOUSE	C
D	CORN CRIB	C	K SHED	NC
E	MACHINE SHED	C	L SHEDS	NC
F	GRANARY	C	M WELL	NC
G	STONE SMOKEHOUSE	C	N MILKHOUSE	NC

Buildings 8 C, 4 NC
Structures 0 C, 1 NC

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28 DOLL/GRUNEWALD
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 26
 E8996 CTH PF

A HOUSE (Q ANNE)c1910	C	H SHED	NC
B BARN	C	I SHED	NC
C MILKHOUSE	C	J POURED SILO	C
D STONE SMOKEHOUSE	C	K SHED	NC
E SUMMER KITCHEN-GARAGE	C	L SHED	NC
F GRANARY	C	M WINDMILL	C
G CHICKEN HOUSE	NC		

Buildings 5 C, 6 NC
 Structures 1 C, 0 NC

29 ALBERTUS/OTT
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 34
 E8842 CTH PF

A STONEHOUSE SK1424 c1875	C	H CORN CRIBS	NC
B BARN	C		
C GARAGE	NC		
D MACHINE SHED	C		
E GRANARY AND SHED	C		
F SILO	NC		
G WELL	NC		

Buildings 4 C, 4 NC
 Structures 0 C, 1 NC

HILLSIDE SITE MASONRY PATTERN

30 LUETSCHER/STATZ
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 28
 E8495A CTH PF

A STONEHOUSE SK1423 1868	C	H SHED	NC
B BARN	C	I SHED	NC
C MACHINE SHED	C	J BINS	NC
D GRANARY-METAL "BRICK"	C	K MILKHOUSE	NC
E GRANARY	C	L STONE MILKHOUSE	C
F CORN CRIB-MACHINE SHED	C	M WELL	NC
G SILOS	NC	N SUMMER KITCHEN	C
		P CHICKEN HOUSES	NC

Buildings 6 C, 4 NC
 Structures 0 C, 6 NC

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National Register Resource
 Count

31 SCHEISS/WARD
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 33
 S9415 ELM DRIVE

A LOGHOUSE c1850 "KICK"	C	H MACHINE SHED	NC	Buildings	5 C, 4 NC
B BARN	C	I SILOS	NC		
C GRANARY	C	J SHED-OFF MAP, ELM DR	NC	Structures	0 C, 2 NC
D CORN CRIB	C	K GRANARY-OFF MAP, ELM DR	C		
E SHED	C				
F HOG HOUSE	NC				
G BIN	NC				
HILLSIDE SITE		J & K ARE NORTH OF ELM DR VINYL SIDING ON HOUSE			

32 TRUEB/ZECH
 FARMSTEAD

T10NR5E S 34
 E8615 WITWEN ROAD

A STONEHOUSE SK1418 c1857	C	H SHED	C	Buildings	2 C, 9 NC
B BARN	NC	I SUMMER KITCHEN (MOVED)	NC		
C SHED	NC	J SHEDS	NC	Structures	1 C, 4 NC
D SHED	NC	K GARAGE	NC		
E MACHINE SHED	NC	L FORMER BARN SITE	NC	Sites	0 C, 1 NC
F SILOS	NC	M WINDMILL TOWER	C		
G SILOS	NC				

REAR FRAME WING c1880

33 ALEXANDER/DUNSE
 FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 3
 S9748 CTH O

A HOUSE c1910 ASBESTOS SD	NC	H SHED	NC	Buildings	3 C, 7 NC
B BARN	C	I SHED	NC		
C GRANARY	C	J SHED	NC	Structures	0 C, 1 NC
D SILO	NC	K MACHINE SHED	C		
E SILO	NC	L CORN CRIB	NC		
P SHED	NC	M MILKHOUSE	NC		
G SHED	NC	N SHED	NC		
		P GARAGE	NC		

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<p>34 WITWEN MILLSITE MILLSITE AND MILL RACE</p> <p>T9NR5E S 3 NONE</p>	<p>H MOUND AND WALL OF MILL NC J MILL RACE C</p>	<p>National Register Resource Count</p> <p>Site 1 C, 1 NC</p>
<p>SAME MAP AS #35.TABERNACL</p>		
<p>35 TABERNACLE CHURCH CAMPGROUNDS</p> <p>T9NR5E S 3 S9855 CTH E</p> <p>A TABERNACLE 1918 C B DINING HALL 1919 C C DORMITORY ADDITION 1941 NC D COTTAGE c 1920 NC E WELL NC F PRIVY NC G PRIVY C</p>	<p>I REFRESHMENT STAND NC</p>	<p>Buildings 3 C, 3 NC Structures 0 C, 1 NC</p>
<p>36 WEYNAND/RASCHEIN FARMSTEAD</p> <p>T10NR5E S 24 S8844 PRAIRIE ROAD</p> <p>A STONEHOUSE c1860 VINYL NC B BARN C C GRANARY C D SHEDS NC E POURED SILO C F SILO NC G MACHINE SHED C</p>	<p>H SILO NC I MILKHOUSE NC J SHED NC K SHOP NC L SHED AC</p>	<p>Buildings 2 C, 3 NC</p>
<p>HILLSIDE SITE NON-SWISS SITE</p>		

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37 KAMRATH/KREIGEL
FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 1
E9320 BLOCK ROAD

A HOUSE c1860, 1880 C
B BARN C
C SILO NC
D SHED NC
E SHEDS NC
F SHED NC
G SHED C

Buildings 3 C, 4 NC
Structures 0 C, 1 NC

38 HONEY CREEK BRIDGE
BRIDGE

T9NR5E S 1
PRIVATE DRIVE, CTH 0

A BRIDGE SK 14-10 1890 C

Structures 1 C, 0 NC

39 L BUEHLER/ENGE
FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 2
S10080 CTH 0

A HOUSE c1950 NC H SHED
B BARN C I SHEDS
C MILKHOUSE C J BIN
D SILOS NC
E SHED NC
F FEEDMILL, SHED C
G CHICKEN HOUSE C

NC Buildings 3 C, 4 NC
NC Structures 0 C, 1 NC
NC

HILLSIDE SITE

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				National Register Resource Count	
40 BUEHLER/ENGE FARMSTEAD					
T9NR5E S 2 E9115 CTH 0					
A LOG HOUSE c1845 CLAPBD	C	H SHED	NC	Buildings 2 C, 5 NC Structures 1 C, 2 NC	
B BARN	NC	I SHED	NC		
C SILO	NC	J BIN	NC		
D SHED	NC	K POURED SILO	C		
E MILKHOUSE	NC				
F MACHINE SHED	NC				
G CHICKENHOUSE	C				
HILLSIDE SITE					
41 ENGE FARMSTEAD					
T9NR5E S 2 E8912 CTH 0					
A STONE HOUSE 1869	C	H MILKHOUSE	NC	Buildings 3 C, 1 NC Structures 1 C, 7 NC	
B BARN 1914	C	I WINDMILL TOWER	C		
C METAL SHEDS	NC				
D GARAGE	NC				
E SILOS	NC				
F BINS	NC				
G HOP HOUSE c1866	C				
MASONRY PATTERN ON HOUSE		METAL SIDING ON HOP HOUSE			
42 MEYER FARMSTEAD					
T9NR5E S 12 E9452 CTH 0					
A STONEHOUSE SK1411 1861	C	H SHED	NC	Buildings 4 C, 3 NC Structures 1 C, 0 NC Sites 0 C, 1 NC	
B BARN	C	I SILO	NC		
C MILKHOUSE	C	J GARAGE	NC		
D WATER TANK	C	K SHED	NC		
E HORSE TROUGH	C				
F CORN CRIB-MACHINE SHED	C				
G FOUNDATION-HOPS HOUSE	NC				
MASONRY PATTERN ON HOUSE					

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43 SCHOEPHOERSTER/KAMRATH
 FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 1
 S10005 CHURCH RD

A HOUSE c1865	C	H WINDMILL	C
B BARN	NC		
C CORN CRIB	NC		
D SILOS	NC		
E SHED	NC		
F GARAGE	NC		
G SHED	NC		

Buildings 1 C, 5 NC
 Structures 1 C, 2 NC

44 NOLD/WALDINGER
 FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 12
 S10197 SKUNK VALLEY ROAD

A STONE HOUSE. c1863	C	H SHEDS	NC
B BARN	C	I SHED(SCHOOLHOUSE)	NC
C MILKHOUSE	C	J SHED	NC
D MILKHOUSE	NC	K SILOS	NC
E SHED	NC	L SHED	NC
F MACHINE SHED	C	M WINDMILL TOWER	C
G BARN/CHICKEN HOUSE	C		

Buildings 4 C, 6 NC
 Structures 1 C, 2 NC

STUCCO ON HOUSE

45 CLAVADATSCHER/SPRECHER
 FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 14
 S10698 CLAVADATSHER RD

A STONEHOUSE SK1416 c1860	C	H GARAGE	NC
B BARN	C	I CHICKEN HOUSE	NC
C MILKHOUSE	C	J SHED	NC
D Poured SILO	C	K SHED	NC
E GARAGE	NC	L SHED	NC
F STONE SMOKEHOUSE	C	M WINDMILL TOWER	C
G GRANARY	C	N PRIVY	C

Buildings 5 C, 6 NC
 Structures 2 C, 0 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

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National Register Resource
Count

46 CLAVADATSCHER/BASS
FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 14
S10520 CLAVADATSCHER RD

A	STONEHOUSE SK1417c1865	C	H	GRANARY	NC
B	BARN	C	I	CORN CRIB	NC
C	MILKHOUSES	NC	J	GARAGE	NC
D	BARN	C	K	SHED	NC
E	GRANARY	C	L	SHED	NC
F	SHED	C	M	SHED	NC
G	GARAGE	NC	N	BIN	NC
			P	POURED SILO	C
	HILLSIDE SITE		R	SILO	NC

Buildings 4 C, 7 NC
Structures 0 C, 2 NC

47 WALSER/SPRECHER
FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 14
S10760 CLAVADATSCHER RD

A	HOUSE 1916	C	H	SHED	NC
B	BARN 1900	C	I	SILO	NC
C	CORN CRIB	C	J	SHED	NC
D	BARN	NC	K	GARAGE	NC
E	SHED	NC	L	PUMP HOUSE	C
F	SHED	NC			
G	SILOS	NC			
	HILLSIDE SITE				

Buildings 4 C, 6 NC
Structures 0 C, 4 NC

48 MEYER/SLARK
FARMSTEAD

T9NR5E S 12
E9389 CTH 0

A	HOUSE c1910	C	H	GARAGE	C
B	BARN	C	I	SILOS	NC
C	SHED	NC	J	GARAGE	NC
D	GRANARY	NC	K	HOG HOUSE	C
E	METAL BARN	NC	L	CORN CRIB/MACHINE SHED	C
F	METAL BARN	NC	M	WINDMILL TOWER	C
G	GRANARY	C	N	SMOKEHOUSE	C
			P	TRAILER (OFF MAP)	NC
	HILLSIDE SITE		R	SHED (OFF MAP)	NC

Buildings 6 C, 6 NC
Structures 1 C, 2 NC

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National Register Resource
Count

49 H. ACCOLA
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 19
S8710 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A BARN (POOR COND) 1902 C H POURED SILO 1903 C
B SHED NC I HOUSE (EAST OFF MAP) NC
C SHEDS NC
D MACHINE SHED(POOR COND) C
E BARN NC
F SHOP NC
G SILOS NC

Buildings 2 C, 6 NC
Structures 1 C, 3 NC

HILLSIDE SITE THIS SITE HAD A STONE HSE

50 ACCOLA/LIPKA
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 19
S8574 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A HOUSE 1915 C H HOG HOUSE C
B BARN 1902 C I MACHINE SHED C
C BARN 1915 C J SHED C
D WOOD STAVE SILO C K SHEDS NC
E CORN CRIB MACHINE SHED C L MILKHOUSE C
F SHED NC M WINDMILL TOWER C
G GARAGE NC

Buildings 5 C, 5 NC
Structures 2 C, 0 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

51 R ACCOLA
FARMSTEAD

T10NR6E S 18
S8459 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

A HOUSE (E 1/2 c1886) C H METAL SHEDS NC
B CHICKENHOUSE NC I SILOS NC
C GRANARY NC J SHEDS NC
D METAL BARNS NC
E SHOP NC
F BIN NC
G SILOS NC

Buildings 1 C, 8 NC
Structures 0 C, 5 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

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52 SCHOOLHOUSE
 SCHOOLHOUSE

 T10NR5E S 24
 E9596 PRAIRIE RD

A SCHOOLHSE 1877 SK15-12 C
 B TRAILER NC

National Register Resource
 Count

Buildings 1 C, 1 NC

53 RAGATZ/LOHR
 FARMSTEAD

 T10NR5E S 36
 S9591 CHURCH RD

A HOUSE c1842.70	VINYL	C	H SILOS	NC
B BARN		NC	I MACHINE SHED	NC
C GARAGE		NC	J BINS	NC
D GRANARY		C	K SHED	NC
E MACHINE SHED		C	L SHED	NC
F SHED		NC	M MILKHOUSE	NC
G SHED		NC		

Buildings 3 C, 6 NC
 Structures 0 C, 1 NC

"5X5s" MAY BE FACHWERK

54-QUARRY
 QUARRY

C

T10NR5E S 26

Sites 1 C, 0 NC

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National Register Resource
Count

55 PINE GROVE SCHOOL SITE
SCHOOL SITE

T10NR5E S 27
CR CTH PP & ELM DRIVE

No resources

No identifiable resources

LARGE WHITE PINES MARKING

56 SCHNEIDER HOUSESITE
HOUSESITE

T10NR5E S 34
CR WITWEN RD

Buildings 1 C, 0 NC

A SHED NC

WHITE PINES MARK SITE

57 NC HOUSE

NC

T10NR6E S 30
E9703 PRAIRIE RD

Buildings 0 C, 1NC

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National Register Resource
Count

58 NC HOUSE
 T10NR5E S 35
 E9720 CTH PF
 HOUSE NC TRAILER
 GRANARY NC Buildings 0 C, 8 NC
 SHED NC
 SHED NC
 GARAGE NC
 HAYSHED NC
 SHED NC
 ALSO 3 A IN SEC 36

59 NC HOUSE NC Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
 T10NR5E S 36
 S9383 SLOTTY ROAD

60 NC HOUSE NC Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
 T10NR5E S 36
 E9422 CTH PF

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National Register Resource
Count

61	NC HOUSE		
	T10NR5E S 36		
	S9339 SLOTTY RD		
	HOUSE	NC	Buildings 0 C, 2 NC
	GARAGE	NC	
62	NC HOUSE	NC	
	T9NR5E S 12		
	E9398 CTH 0		Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
63	NC HOUSE	NC	
	T9NR5E S 11		
	E9327 CTH 0		Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

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64 NC HOUSE NC Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
T9NR5E S 12
E9546 CTH O

65 NC HOUSE NC Buildings 0 C, 2 NC
T9NR5E S 1
E9617 CTH O
SCHOOLHOUSE-MOVED TO SITE NC

66 NC HOUSE NC Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
T9NR5E S 14
S10323 CLAVADATSHER RD

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National Register Resource
Count

67 ACCOLA/ATKINS

T10NR6E S 18
S8397 SWISS VALLEY RD

HOUSE NC
GARAGE NC
POURED SILO NC
SHED NC

Buildings 0 C, 3 NC
Structures 0 C, 1 NC
~~Site~~ 0 C, 1 NC

HILLSIDE SITE

68.

NC HOUSE NC

Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

T10NR6E S 29
S9006 SWISS VALLEY ROAD

69

NC HOUSE NC

Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

T10NR6E S 29
E9806 PRAIRIE RD

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		National Register Resource Count	
70	TSCHEIGNER (RUIN) HOUSESITE (RUIN) T10NR6E S 19 NOLDEN DR RUINED HOUSE	NC	Sites 0 C, 1 NC
HOUSE c1860 HILLSIDE SITE			
71	NC HOUSE T9NR5E S 12 E9526 CTH 0	NC	Buildings 0 C, 1 NC
72	NC HOUSE T10NR6E S 30 E9861 PRAIRIE RD	NC	Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

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National Register Resource
 Count

73 COUNTY GARAGE
 NC COUNTY GARAGE

 T10NR5E S 3
 S9848 CTH E

 A GARAGE-FORMER CREAMERY NC

Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

74 NC HOUSE NC

 T10NR6E S 31
 VON WALD RD

Buildings 0 C, 1 NC

No. of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>183</u>	<u>257</u> Buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>6</u> Sites
<u>26</u>	<u>84</u> Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> Objects
<u>213</u>	<u>347</u> Total

No. of Contributing resources
 previously listed in the
 National Register 1

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typical of south-central Wisconsin. A nearer view of individual farmsteads reveals complexes of buildings typical of the Wisconsin farm of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, before the advent of gasoline-powered machinery and centralized distribution and marketing began to re-shape the rural landscape. The district exemplifies the family farm of that era and its technologies, once so vital to the State's economic and social development.

The Honey Creek Rural Historic District is architecturally significant (Criterion C) at the local level for a group of stone houses which uniquely represent Swiss stone construction, for a group of early log houses and for its progression of house types illustrating social change and the development of the Swiss community. The culmination of this development is seen in a distinctive local house style built in stone. The district is also significant locally for a unique masonry pattern executed in locally quarried stone, which is ascribed to three masons who were important in the history of the district.

ETHNIC HERITAGE - EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District is nationally significant as the location of settlement by emigrants from a relatively small ethnic area in the Swiss Canton of Graubunden whose history exemplifies in one location several themes found in other Swiss settlements in the United States. The district stands out as nationally significant for traits associated with its cultural homogeneity, maintained over the period 1842 to about 1890, and expressed in a distinctive evolution of the built environment. While the traits seen at Honey Creek occur in Swiss settlements elsewhere, testifying to their validity as national characteristics, in none of the areas found in an overview of Swiss settlement (described below) do they occur together in as complete an expression of Swiss culture in America. The traits which have been identified are: contiguity of settlement maintained over several generations, with cultural homogeneity and strong community ties stemming from the Swiss trait of localism and reinforced by an intense religious life; isolation from other groups in a hilly location; development of a distinctive version of an American house type.

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Settlement period

Section 3-5 of the "Settlement" study unit, Vol I of Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin describes Swiss settlement in the state, noting that "The number of foreign-born Swiss in the state nearly tripled in the 1850s ... and increased by a third by 1870." The period of significant Swiss immigration, according to the plan, was before 1870. These trends apply to the district; the census records of 1850 show most of the family names current in the area today already present. (A number of the families were later augmented by relatives coming from abroad. Family histories are outlined in Mueller, Salem Church History.) In 1860 and after, when the land had been claimed and recorded, only a few new Swiss names are found in the censuses. These were mostly young families who did not remain in succeeding decades. Sauk County is noted in the study unit as the recipient county with the third largest percent of foreign-born Swiss in 1920, after Green and LaFayette. In Wisconsin the best known Swiss settlement is at New Glarus, in Green County, founded in 1845. (See Luchsinger.) Swiss from the Canton of Glarus emigrated under the auspices of a state-sponsored colonization society. Never very well organized, the society dissolved a few years after settlement. Swiss immigration continued, however, and there are, in and around New Glarus, a number of forebay barns and stone houses. The village itself has aggressively promoted the tourist value of its Swiss heritage, which is today more the result of these efforts than persistence from settlement.

Overall, according to Gruening, "with the exception of California, Wisconsin has a higher percentage of Swiss than any other state in the Union." In 1870, the counties with the greatest Swiss population were Green (1249), Buffalo (941), Sauk (601), and Milwaukee (447). (Later immigration placed Lafayette among the counties with the largest percentage of Swiss in 1920.) Swiss were found, however, in virtually every county in the State. This fact underscores a peculiarity of Swiss immigration, noted by Schelbert (p 44): "The first distinctive trait (of the Swiss) is a sense of localism, that attachment to the small home-region of his origins. 'Heimath' to him means not the Confederation, not even the Canton or the Commune...but the faraway nook amongst the mountains in which he and his father before him first saw the light." This localism may account for the apparently contradictory tendency of Swiss immigration to result in a few concentrations which have persisted for 100 years or more while at the same time several of the authors consulted noted a wide and thin dispersion of the relatively small

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total of Swiss immigration to the US. Where substantial immigration occurred from a locality small enough to preserve the ties of "heimath" in the minds of the immigrants, a lasting community might result; once this local identification was lost, however, the Swiss was less likely than other immigrants to seek out others of his national group, precisely because he was accustomed to a wide variety of not only language, tradition and religion, but as noted by Schelbert, complex socio-economic patterns and climatic variation as well (pp. 7,8.) This relative sophistication probably made it easier for the Swiss to settle among neighbors from other nations, once the ties of localism were broken.

The settlement at Honey Creek is an outstanding example of localism in the Swiss. Unlike New Glarus, Wisconsin's other Swiss community, the Honey Creek group came from one small area of their home Canton. Where New Glarus resulted from government commission and recruitment at the Cantonal level, those coming to Honey Creek did so at the instigation of friends and relatives. And, where the early history of New Glarus is punctuated by disagreement and schism, (as recorded by Luchsinger) the group at Honey Creek maintained their traditions of cooperation and intermarriage even when part of the group converted to the Evangelical faith while others founded a Reformed church. (Mueller, History of Salem Church.) The families who came to Sauk County have continued to display during their 145-year history in this country traits derived from their European origin. The "Walsers" who made up the majority of Swiss settling along Honey Creek were the descendents of a German-speaking immigration in the thirteenth century to a previously uninhabited mountain fastness. Twenty-two families from the hamlets and villages of Tamins, Felsburg, Masans, Haldenstein, Trimmins, Versam, Zizers, Maienfeld, Valzein, Bursch, Scheirs, Sernens and Davos came directly to Wisconsin. They arrived between 1842 and 1860, with means to establish themselves, having sold farms and other property. Between the period in the early 1850's, when the land was recorded at the Land Office in Mineral Point, and 1859, when the first map showing land ownership was published, and again between 1859 and 1877, the Swiss expanded their holdings and in some cases relocated so that they formed a contiguous community grouped around two churches, the Salem Evangelical church, founded in 1847 on land donated by Bartholomew Ragatz, (site #21) and a Swiss Reformed Church two miles to the northeast, founded in 1854 (site #12).

Those who came to Sauk County were, typically, prosperous villagers with ambitions for their over-large families. This circumstance is reflected in their ability to build substantial houses soon after their arrival: the district includes three contributing log houses (sites # 18, 31 and 40) which are believed to date from the 1840s or early 50s. These, with their later additions, are among the best maintained and most substantial dwellings in the

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district. There are four contributing stone houses constructed between 1852 and 1868 (sites # 10, 20, 25 and 44) which, like the log houses, are side-gabled rectangles; two of them have stone kitchen wings extending to the rear. At site #25 the continental 3-room floor plan is visible.

There are two houses in the district (the Felix house at site #3 and the Ragatz house at site #53) which also date from this period and may be of half-timber construction, nogged with straw and clay. This technique was seen in an interior wall at the Raschein house (site #25). The 5" thickness of the walls in the oldest sections of the Felix and Ragatz houses, and reports of a clay-like material encountered during remodeling make it probable that these are examples of fachwerk. These early dwellings, together with a number of granaries and small barns, described under Agriculture, below, are an unusually rich source of information concerning the building techniques and forms brought to America by Swiss immigrants of this period.

In Switzerland the Swiss of Honey Creek had been devout members of the Reformed Church; their history in Sauk County includes an important conversion of many of the families to the German Evangelical Church. This conversion, which occurred in 1853, served to increase the insularity occasioned by language and their refusal to accept the inferior social status assigned by the dominant culture to all non-English speakers, as the church became the focus of activities designed to meet the religious and social needs of all age groups. The Salem Evangelical Church of Honey Creek became a "mother church" to congregations throughout southern Wisconsin and Minnesota; to some extent the district reflects in its present social mores the values and religious fervor of the early settlers. (The history of the church is included in an earlier nomination to the National Register.) The Evangelical church (site #21) is still an active congregation, although Sunday School instruction in German, which long served to maintain the insularity of the community, was abandoned sometime in the 1930s. Neither of the two extant schools (sites # 9 and 52) in the district is still in use. Those who attended them remember that for years their boards attempted to enforce a rule that at least some part of the school day be taught in German. The stones in the two cemeteries (sites # 8 and 21) reveal the membership of each of the congregations and relate them to many of the present residents of the district; the overlap of family names testifies to their common history. The Evangelical church and the two cemeteries are significant resources which contribute to the overall significance of the district. Cemeteries are essential landscape features which demonstrate a sense of community and continuity and are a important historic testament to the lives and ethnic ties of the small community of Honey Creek.

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Similarly, the tabernacle grounds (site # 35) contains structures which due to their construction and continued usage by the Honey Creek Swiss contribute to the Ethnic Heritage significance of the Honey Creek Rural Historic District. The 1918 tabernacle and 1919 dining hall are representative of the importance of community to the residents of Honey Creek and their continuous support of institutions aimed at strengthening and perpetuating their Swiss cultural ties.

The element of religious fervor was not lacking among the settlers to Honey Creek. A major event of their history was the conversion of their leader, Bartholomew Ragatz, by German Evangelical missionaries. The revival meetings which followed led to the conversion of several German families who had settled within the area now comprising the district. Shortly thereafter there began a series of marriages which bound these families closely to the Swiss community, and indeed their descendents continued to intermarry and contribute to the life of the church, becoming completely integrated into the Swiss community. While the Honey Creek Swiss shared with some other Swiss groups a religious fervor, their group identity was based not on religion but on Swiss localism, however. Not all the members of the group around Ragatz were converted, but no real schism, as happened at New Glarus, resulted, for the Evangelical and Reformed congregations continued to intermarry and to share such activities as youth groups and the annual revival meeting.

An important source in English for the history of Graubunden is a 1974 work by Benjamin R. Barber. Barber identifies the group from which the settlers derive as follows: "The Walser first came to Raetia (modern Graubunden) in 1277, settling in the Rheinwald Valley on the northern side of the Splungen Pass. Another colony was founded at Davos in 1289. From these two districts their numbers and influence rapidly spread... the treaties facilitating their settlement specified that they were 'completely free, having to treat with no one, ...Walser usages generally corresponded with the practices of the traditional common association, but their living habits (in isolated individual cottages still distinguishable today by their wooden architecture), their pastoral economy (individually owned livestock, absence of communal grazing), and their political attitudes were highly individualistic." (p 70) The settlement at Honey Creek is the only known American community derived from this ethnic group. The ethnic character which evolved over six centuries in Graubunden gives the settlement in Sauk County a unique background which is recalled by the community's self-awareness of its identity.

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The belief of the Walsers in community founded upon common interest, egalitarianism, and fiercely defended autonomy, as described by Barber, can be seen in the nature of the community which Ragatz established. Settlement of the area defined as the historic district began with his arrival in 1842. What was then Crawford County was being settled very rapidly by immigrants from New England, a number of German states, and from Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Ragatz was the first claimant of land on a naturally bounded plain west of the village of Harazthy, now Sauk City. Between 1842 and 1853 he became the religious and social hub of an expanding Swiss community. Many of the first farm sites were chosen, and the land broken, by Ragatz prior to the arrival of the families who followed him to Sauk County. Not himself a minister, he nonetheless provided religious leadership by making his home a Sunday gathering place. Soon a log church, on the site of the present stone edifice, became the center of community life. The Ragatz homesite (site #53), the stone church, its cemetery with the headstones of the first settlers and many of their descendents (site #21) and the neighboring log houses along Honey Creek are near the center of the district and recall this early period.

A number of extant resources reflect the settlement significance of Honey Creek. Three of the log houses (sites# 18, 31 & 40) retain sufficient integrity of location and materials to physically reflect the settlement period of Honey Creek. Their log construction is indicative of the Central European building traditions the Swiss brought with them to Honey Creek. Four of the stone houses built between 1842 and 1870 also physically represent this settlement period and contribute to the significance of the district (sites # 10, 20, 25 & 44). They share the side-gabled orientation and continental floor plan found in the log buildings and reflect the adaptation of Swiss traditions to indigenous materials.

Retention of Ethnic ties

Diaries and reminiscences contain accounts of the provisions made to mitigate setbacks and disasters which occurred to members of the community. The motivation can be interpreted as going beyond charity to a conscious effort maintain the integrity of the group. Early censuses reveal a custom of placing children into neighboring homes where their labor was probably needed. Land was often held by neighbors in partnership, and Land Office records show a complex picture of joint acquisition and ownership. These ties were strengthened by marriages between the families, some of whom were already related by marriage prior to emigration. The result was an increasingly homogeneous and contiguous Swiss settlement in the area drained by Honey Creek. An apparent result of the strong sense of community which characterizes some Swiss settlements is the repetition of a characteristic

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house form.

This repetition of a single house form is most clearly illustrated in the homes built by the second generation of Swiss. The use of a standard house form is evidence of the increasing cultural homogeneity of the Honey Creek district. These second generation homes, built of both stone and wood, are essentially a local adaptation of the gabled-ell form, a vernacular house type which is a widespread feature of rural Wisconsin. Eight contributing examples of this gabled-ell form are executed in stone (sites # 1, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 41, and 42). The same form is precisely repeated in several contributing frame houses (sites # 4, 11, and 26) and is recognizable in a noncontributing house ruin at site # 70. Evidence at sites # 1, 26, and 30, indicate that the gabled-ell form was obtained by remodeling a pre-existing building. A contributing log building at site # 40 also shares the same plan by virtue of a later log addition, although it is smaller and has a lower pitch gable roof than the other examples. Similarly, site # 3 has a front gable section which may be fachwerk to which a frame wing was attached to create the gabled-ell. Many of these houses built in the 1860s and 1870s have supporting timbers which are bored through with 3" holes. According to local tradition, these beams were salvaged from the lumber rafts coming down the Wisconsin from the pineries in the north. Six of these second generation houses are constructed with the distinctive block and stack masonry pattern which will be discussed later (sites #1, 22, 27, 29, 41, and 42).

Many of the Swiss who emigrated were artisans or tradesmen. Swiss settlements tended therefore, to not become dependent upon Yankee millers, blacksmiths, and grocers as did those of other ethnic groups. The Honey Creek Swiss established two hamlets nearby the district; Witwen, on the border of the district and Blackhawk, two miles west of the district. In these small communities the Swiss established their own mill, grocery, blacksmith, post office and later a creamery (now the county garage, site # 73). Both Witwen and Blackhawk developed a full complement of services but their location, away from major transportation routes, doomed them to obscurity. An 1859 map shows a flour mill (represented today by a mill race and a remnant of the mill foundation on site #34) already established by one of the Swiss settlers on the fringe of what was to become the village of Witwen. The Mill site with its $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, hand-dug mill race is the sole representation within the district of the self-sufficiency and economic insularity of the Honey Creek Swiss. The mill race is easily identifiable as a man-made landscape feature and through its association with the foundation remains sufficient integrity to contribute to the overall ethnic significance of the Honey Creek district.

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Landscape features

Certain features of the landscape of the Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District contribute to its significance in exploration and settlement. The contiguity of the farms within an area bounded by natural features has been discussed. The winding roads of the district are in some places dictated by the terrain, but the siting of roads along the line between arable land and wooded slopes, seen in the northeast and southernmost parts of the district, the deflection of roads to pass near or through farmsteads, such as at sites # 22 through 29 on CTH PF, and along CTH O, and the location of Slotty Road, going northwest from site #22 parallel to the north branch of Honey Creek, testifies to the prior siting of homes and fields according to preference rather than the grid of townships and sections. The historical sites of the revival meeting seem always to have been on low ground, probably because these tracts had not been cleared of trees but were used for pasture. The present tabernacle and campgrounds, established just prior to the end of the period of significance, is on such a site. The custom of planting white pines near buildings is not unique to Honey Creek, but the size and geometrical spacing, at 10' or 15' intervals, of the surviving trees, serves to highlight the historically significant sites. Most of the farms in the district have plantings of white pine, sometimes alternating with other species, at measured intervals from the house or in a row to the north, as well as lilac, apples and grapes near the house.

Each of the cemeteries is maintained by a cemetery association separate from the churches. The cemeteries are each planted with pines and arbor vitae, which serve as a reminder of the importance of these sites to the settlers and their descendents. At the site of the Reformed Church (site # 8) an avenue of pines leads from the church (marked by a foundation,) to the gates of the cemetery. The preservation of much of the marshland along Honey Creek and its branches, as wetlands and public hunting grounds, is also an important factor in maintaining the historical character of the landscape.

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THE HONEY CREEK SWISS RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER SWISS SETTLEMENTS

A comparison was undertaken between the Honey Creek district and other areas of Swiss settlement in Wisconsin and nationally. Sources consulted in order to identify Swiss settlement areas include: Current, Faust, Gruening, Schelebert, and Wittke. From these sources a list of known Swiss settlements in twelve states was assembled. (States, such as South Carolina, where the settlements were said to have dispersed, were excluded.) Phone calls to the Historic Preservation Offices in each state revealed the location of extant resources related to these settlements, to the degree that these have been identified. From this procedure, resources were identified in West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota and Nebraska. Less extensive resources were identified in Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Minnesota. Swiss settlement in Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Kansas was found not to have resulted in identified resources discreet from those associated with German settlement.

In West Virginia, the town of Helvetia in Randolph County has an historic district of Swiss settlement which is in the National Register. The town was settled after the Civil War by Swiss already in the US, who were attracted by the isolated and hilly location, and who then attracted additional settlers directly from Switzerland. The historic district contains several frame buildings, an early concrete block building, and two log structures, one of which has been recently moved to the district. There is considerable awareness of Swiss identity, and the area is an attraction for tourists from Washington, DC. Except for the two log structures, the buildings do not appear to reflect in their style or construction any particularly Swiss characteristics, although some have been decorated to express a Swiss heritage. The most apparent characteristics stemming from the area's settlement history are said to be the choice of location in an isolated mountain valley, and the establishment of a home-based dairying industry, which continues to this day and is reminiscent of the pastoral subsistence activities of high mountain areas in Switzerland.

In Indiana, three towns with a Swiss origin were identified: Berne, Tell City and Vevay. The latter is the seat of Switzerland County. The area along the Ohio River near Tell City and Vevay contains timber-framed and stone buildings that appear to stem from Swiss settlement. Scattered among these are farmhouses of later, Middle Atlantic origin. There is a historic district in the town of Vevay, but its significance is not related to Swiss settlement. Near Berne, in Adams County in northeast Indiana, and across the state line in Ohio, is a large settlement of Swiss Mennonites and German Amish, dating from 1838. The surrounding area

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boasts many forebay barns of the Swiss type, and timber-framed houses. Many of these resources have been recently covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. A second immigration in 1850 led to the founding of Berne. The business people of Berne are largely of Swiss decent and Berne has actively exploited its Swiss heritage, with some resulting loss of integrity.

At Highland (formerly Helvetia) Illinois, a town of about 6,000 population which lies 30 miles east of St. Louis, is another area where Swiss heritage has been consciously maintained and in recent times, exploited. The German language persisted in church services here into the 1950s. The area is divided between Catholics and Protestants. There has been no attempt to list the area or its resources in the National Register, and it has not been surveyed. The SHPO office believes that there are few if any buildings with distinctively Swiss characteristics in the area, while an informant who grew up in the area reports that there may be a few log structures which have been covered or altered. There are few if any stone buildings but there is a typical style of brick house with corbelled gables and arched windows. Most of the names in the area of 15 to 20 square miles surrounding Highland are said to be Swiss. A windshield survey of the area, conducted in March, 1988, confirmed that no distinctively Swiss elements appear to characterize the rural landscape around Highland. The town has aggressively promoted a chalet-style decoration of its storefronts. The distinctive brickwork of the area was seen in Highland and a few rural locations.

Swiss Mennonites settled in South Dakota in the 1870's after an attempt to settle in Russia. In South Dakota they concentrated in a few townships. Properties on the National Register with Swiss settlement significance include a house on the former campus of Freeman College and a housebarn in Turner County.

In Nebraska, in Platte County, two log houses and a number of distinctive barns with pent roofs along one side were identified in a survey. In addition a distinctive frame house form associated with second generation Swiss and a group of rockface concrete block houses were noted. The earliest house sites were observed to be scattered along a river.

In Missouri, in Osage and Gasconade Counties, are several towns and rural areas believed to be partially or entirely Swiss in origin. However, they are in very hilly and isolated areas and have not been surveyed to determine whether any are exclusively Swiss or what resources are extant. The residents are believed to be descended from original settlers, and to carry on traditional lifestyles. A windshield survey in March, 1988 revealed

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a number of log buildings and a frame church in the hamlet of Swiss, Missouri. In a brief exploration of the rural area a number of stone buildings were seen. A member of the Gasconade County Historical Society stated that these were built by German settlers, however.

Other historic resources associated with Swiss settlement occur in Grutli Tennessee, Bernstadt, Kentucky, and Bern and Helvetia, Minnesota. In each location one or two buildings, particularly churches, have been noted as commemorating Swiss settlement, although in no case are they distinctively Swiss in form. A brief visit to Grutli, Tennessee in January 1988 revealed, in addition to two buildings listed by the Tennessee Historical Commission, a group of houses which appeared to be log covered with a variety of siding materials. The early date and Swiss provenance of the plat was confirmed in a subsequent visit to the Commission.

Swiss settlement in Pennsylvania is known to be substantial, but no architectural record has been identified which is distinct from other German-speaking groups. Similarly, there were Swiss among the German-speaking farmers who migrated from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the late eighteenth century. California, Washington and Oregon had substantial Swiss immigration which was quite dispersed. Unlike the other areas, much of the emigration to California was of Italian-speaking Swiss.*

In summary, when compared to other known sites of Swiss settlement, the Honey Creek Rural Historic District stands out as nationally significant for its cultural homogeneity, maintained over the period of 1842 to 1919, and expressed in a distinctive evolution of the built environment. While the traits seen in Honey Creek occur in Swiss settlements elsewhere, testifying to their validity as national characteristics, they are not known to occur anywhere else as such a complete expression of Swiss culture in America.

* This overview resulted from phone conversations in November, 1987, with Rodney Collins in West Virginia, Glen A Harper at the Montgomery County Historical Society, Dayton, Ohio (formerly a surveyor for the SHPO in Indiana), Paul DeWold in Indiana, Keith Scully in Illinois, Steve Rogers in Tennessee (who grew up in Highland Illinois), Paul Scrob in Kentucky, Susan Roth in Minnesota, Ken Thomas in Georgia, David Murphy in Nebraska, John Rau in South Dakota, and Bill Sissons in Pennsylvania. The information on California, Washington and Oregon is taken from Gruening's 1940 survey of Swiss settlement in the US.

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ARCHITECTURE

The Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District is locally significant as a representation of architectural evolution from the culturally distinctive settlement houses to adaptation of a typical American vernacular Gabled-ell house form and finally to the adoption of typical American architectural forms. In addition six houses and a church display a distinctive and significant block-and-stack masonry pattern.

The history of house styles and building materials discernable in the district is of interest both as an indication of its ethnic history and as illustration of the adaptive use by the Swiss of styles and materials prevalent in the surrounding culture. Their cohesion into a community is illustrated in the district by the variety seen in houses built in the district between 1842 and 1868, and the uniformity of scale and design seen in the group of houses erected by the second generation in the period 1857 to 1884. The further evolution of the community during the period when dairying came to dominate the agricultural economy of the district can be seen in houses dating from 1886 to 1919.

The earliest houses, both log and stone, feature a side-gabled rectangular plan, and 2 or 3 room floor plan with a large kitchen. Most have a deep cellar with both interior and exterior access, and a cistern to hold rainwater. They vary considerably in size and exterior finish but the stone houses of this period are with one exception situated against or proximate to a hillside, as was customary in Graubunden. They incorporate one or more of features, such as a lowered pitch, or "kick" at their eaves, relatively low roof pitch, uncoursed rubble masonry, squat, low-to-the-ground proportions, and/or a stucco finish, which give them a distinctly Old World appearance. Many of the log houses are today incorporated into later structures, but they have a distinctive size, proportion and roof angle which makes them quite easy to discern. The log houses are situated along the branches of Honey Creek, where the first farms were located to take advantage of access to water and marsh hay. The early stone houses in the district are an architecturally distinctive concentration of stone houses built by settlers from Switzerland. Four houses in the district (sites #10, 20, 25, and 44) represent stone construction by first generation settlers. The earliest stone house in the district, dating to 1852, has been covered with siding and is not considered to contribute to the historic significance of the district, but is potentially restorable (site #13). The house has an inscription in a basement wall, stating that it was built by George Joos in 1852. Joos was among the early members of the Salem Evangelical Church, but migrated from the district soon after 1852.

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Beginning in 1857 the Swiss erected, probably under the influence of three masons who were members of the community, a group of stone houses in the gabled ell form which is common throughout the upper midwest. The striking feature of the examples in the district is the nearly identical size and form of these houses (sites# 1,22,27,29,30, 32,41 and 42). The eight stone houses which survive from this period show a high degree of integrity. Their similarity derives from scale and overall plan as well as a rigid symmetry in the placement of openings, and a half-round attic window in the gable end wall facing the road. Six of them also display the masonry pattern used by masons Kindschi, Steuber and Felix (see below.) While the stone houses are the most attractive feature of the built environment from this period, the district also includes frame houses, and log houses with frame additions, which have the same plan. Houses at sites #3, 26,27,30, and 40, which are gabled-ell in form began as simple rectangles and were modified by the addition of a wing and repositioning of the entrance, stair and kitchen to produce the plan favored by the second generation during the 1860s and 70s. The repetition of the same floor plan, with only minor variations, testifies to the development of new norms in the first generation of Swiss to come to adulthood in the district. (See the plan of the Wintermantel house).

By 1886 the popularity of the gabled ell design had run its course. The children who had arrived with the first families from Switzerland were now in their 50s and 60s and their children were marrying and producing large families. The first of a new style and scale in the houses of the district appears to have been built on the Accola farm at the northern end of the district (site #51), in 1886. The proud housewife left a written record of her delight with the closets in each of the four bedrooms, the linen closet and the pantry (Weihsing ms.) In the following two decades this new evolution of taste left its mark on the hillsides surrounding Honey Creek and its branches. (All of the houses of this period are on earlier farmsteads settled by the Swiss; on these sites some farm buildings pre-date the houses).

This group of later frame houses coincides with the advent of dairying and mixed farming. Barns were expanded, new dairy barns were built and a variety of chicken houses, hog houses, corn cribs, silos and machine sheds were built next to or in place of the granaries, small barns and sheds of the earlier period. The houses are much larger than any that preceded them and feature a variety of roof shapes, stick work, shingles and trim typical of the Queen Anne style. While they have been plumbed, wired, given new heating systems and in some cases extensively remodelled, they have not been replaced: only four

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farms in the district have houses built since World War I. While several of the houses built between 1886 and 1916 have been covered with asbestos or aluminum siding, as a group they effectively represent the period. Contributing buildings include sites #2,5,14,15,28, 47,48,50, and 51. Those at sites #33 and 62 do not contribute to the historic significance of the district.

Local masonry pattern

Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District is also architecturally significant for its concentration of buildings having a masonry pattern which appears to be unique to an area within 15 miles of Sauk City. The pattern has been definitely associated with only three masons, each of whom was a member of one of the first families to settle in the district. John Peter Felix and Peter Kindschi came as children from Graubuenden, arriving in the 1840s. Caspar Steuber came in 1853 from Waldeck, in Germany, to join cousins who had already married into the Swiss group. The Ragatz church history and local family traditions associate the three with the building of the church (Salem Evangelical Church of Honey Creek, site #21) in 1875. The church has been previously listed in the National Register. At least one other building which exhibits the pattern has been definitely associated with each of the three masons individually.

Beginning in the 1850s a number of architect-designed buildings in Madison and vicinity were constructed using the dolomite which is quarried throughout the unglaciated areas of southern Wisconsin. The exterior surfaces of these buildings are composed of ashlar blocks, laid bed-faced over a rubble wall approximately two feet thick. Most often the blocks are in a random pattern with ribbon pointing. Sometime during the late 1850s some buildings in the vicinity of Sauk City were first constructed of the same stone but with a surface consisting of squared ashlar blocks alternating with stacks of smaller stones. The checkerboard pattern which resulted was further defined by ribbon pointing. The value placed upon the patterned masonry can be seen from the care taken in pointing, and from the fact that the extra labor needed to produce it was expended only on walls visible from the road, with other walls being of coursed rubble. Occasional traces of paint or whitewash on the pointing indicate that the pattern was sometimes renewed or made more prominent and visible. The pattern appears on six houses (sites #1, 22, 27, 29, 41 and 42) and the Ragatz Church (#21) in the district. One barn wall in the district has the pattern, it is on the first farm settled by the Steuber family (Site #26.)

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The stone used in the buildings in the district was quarried locally; stone for the Ragatz Church was quarried on the Steuber farm and the quarry is identified on the map of the district. (Site #54) Lime for the mortar and plaster found in the stone buildings was also made in the district, from a layer of very hard dolomite found at the tops of the highest bluffs. The rationale for the block and stack pattern was discovered during the recent demolition of a stone house. The squared ashlar blocks were seen to be held in place on the wall by the smaller stacked stones which are actually headers extending back into the wall. Use of the pattern made unnecessary the dressing of stones to the close tolerances demanded in a true ashlar wall. At the same time the stacks provided extra strength and reduced the total area to be covered with ashlar blocks. The walls were assembled with great skill, seen in the fact that in contrast to many of the nineteenth century stone buildings in the surrounding area, they show no evidence of settling or cracking.

In the district, the earliest of the closely similar upright and wing houses which has the pattern is dated 1861 (site #42). The example that was recently demolished, which stood at the western edge of the district, was dated 1863. The remaining houses which have the pattern were built in 1869, 1870, 1871, circa 1875, and 1877 respectively (dates are given in the inventory for each house). The 1871 Wintermantel house (see photo) had a wing added in 1884, and this is the latest known instance of the pattern, or of the use of stone in house construction. Stone continued in the period leading to World War I with the construction of the many basement barns in the district, however the distinctive block and stack masonry pattern appears to have been lost with the retirement of the three masons known to have used it. Outside the district it appears on houses in a variety of styles, a church, two commercial buildings, an ice house and a schoolhouse. About two dozen extant examples have been located, including the eight in the district. The significance of the pattern lies in its beauty as a craft and as an example of the ingenuity and creativity of the masons in utilizing the natural building material of the district to produce a result which imitated a product of the dominant culture of the area and at the same time was distinctly their own.

AGRICULTURE

The Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District is significant at the local level as an example, which survives with an unusual degree of integrity, of the rural Wisconsin landscape of about 1919. This period was of great importance in the development of the state because it represents the culmination of a

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gradual change from wheat-growing to dairying as the economic base of the state's agriculture. Before 1880 the principle cash crop was wheat, which had depleted the soil and was not competitive with wheat grown in the newly settled areas to the west. The switch to dairying as a cash crop, and a more diversified farming was accompanied by the construction of larger barns, corn cribs and machine sheds as well as a number of smaller buildings for pigs and chickens. (The economic events and the result for farm buildings and structures is addressed in Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol. 2, "Agriculture" parts 2,3,5 and 8 and "Architecture" part 5.)

As noted in the discussion on Architecture, the district is significant for a clearly discernible progression of house styles, related to the evolution of the Swiss community. Similarly, the farms in the district retain a complement of structures which show the progression of the farm economy. The Weihing manuscript contains a description of a couple, married in 1867, moving to a farm in the district: "On this farm that they had chosen was a small house and a small barn. The barns were all rather small at that time as the farmers had only a few cows and spent most of their time clearing more land to work. Wheat was the main crop until the land was somewhat depleted and the farmers realized that something else must be done. Gradually more stock was raised and more diversified farming practiced. Consequently the need arose for larger barns. Father too, built several additions on the original. West of the barn was built a hog-house with a corn-crib; a chicken house and a tool-shed; further down the hill was built a granary with wagon shed beside" (site #51; the buildings were mostly lost in a fire in the 1940s.)

Wheat farming

Many of the farmsteads in the district include structures which date from the period prior to the advent of dairying, when the main crop was wheat. A section of Volume II of Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin notes that "pioneer farming and wheat cultivation were inextricably intertwined." The plan in section 8-9 notes that oxen outnumbered horses in the 1850s, with at least two on every farm. Including the Ragatz homesite, a number of farmsites remain in the district which are located close to the marshes along Honey Creek (sites 53,17,18,19,20, are examples). These locations were provided with instant access to both water and marsh hay for the oxen which were essential to wheat farming at this early period.

The plan notes that the period of the 1850s saw a great increase in the amount of wheat grown in Wisconsin, due to the introduction of machinery and the opening of markets. This was also due to the expansion of the population and the ever increasing amount of land cleared and broken. These developments are indicated in the district by the expansion to hillside sites, (# 1,2,3,4,

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5,6,25,36,49,50,51 are contributing examples and the beginning of stone house construction. (A few sites combine the advantages of hillside location and proximity to the marsh, including sites #22,23,31,40 and 44.) Regarding the introduction of machinery, the local historian Babington, writing in 1950 of the testimony of his parents, stated that "...little change was made in farm life between 1850 and 1880. The coming of the grain binder into common use between 1885 and 1890 marked the beginning of a revolution in farm methods." The same author describes a "threshing run" conducted by neighbors south of the district in the 1880s. The district contains twenty-six granaries which date from the era when wheat farming predominated, and a number of small barns and sheds which from their materials and construction appear to pre-date the dairying period. At site #19 is a building especially constructed to house a steam-powered threshing machine.

Farm buildings related to the introduction of machinery are difficult to date. Post and beam construction, board and batten siding and "Dolly Varden" type drop siding, which has a characteristic bead, as well as size and design were the characteristics noted. Fortunately it was possible to interview a life-long resident, Isador Raschein, aged 91, who was able to verify the age of some buildings, thus providing a basis for comparisons. Wherever possible, the present occupant of the farmsteads was interviewed; these interviews often yielded actual or approximate dates of construction for one or more buildings or structures. Among the later buildings which, judging from their size and materials, pre-date World War I are twelve square machine sheds with pyramidal roofs, a number of sheds, and some corn cribs of a design which allows space for storage of machinery.

Dairying and diversified farming

The Cultural Resource Management Plan describes the gradual increase in livestock and poultry production (Agriculture 8-1 to 8-12). In the district this trend began early, as was typical of German and Swiss farmers. By the end of the period of significance they possessed a large number of specialized buildings for livestock, and virtually every farm had a dairy barn and a silo. (The local adoption of the silo has been documented and described by Erhart Mueller, in Only in Sumpter. Mueller describes the first silos in the area, introduced in the 1880s, and terms the round models, introduced a decade later, "towers of prosperity.") Silos extant in the district, (in addition to cement block and stave and metal silos, which have not been considered significant), include 15 silos made of poured cement, and one wood stave silo.

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In the section on industrialized dairy production, the Plan notes that "field surveys are needed to identify extant structures associated with dairy production." Page 9-4 of the section on Agriculture in the Plan observes, regarding early dairying that "most of these early structures should be evaluated within the context of the entire farmstead." The district includes 41 dairy barns built during the period of significance; virtually all are timber-frame, providing an opportunity for closer study of building techniques and the effects of a changing lumber supply and expanding demand for dairy products. There are also 13 early milkhouses, some of them constructed of stone, others of wood. The district includes a number of farms which preserve complexes which are potentially valuable to a study of farm production prior to World War I. Sites #1, 16, 19, 23, 27, 28, 31 and 46 in particular retain a variety of buildings in settings with a minimum of intrusions.

The infrastructure associated with this period is largely lost, except for the siting of roads and the shape of the fields defined by hills and marsh. A few lines of wooden fence posts remain, and one iron pony truss bridge, built in 1890, located on a roadway no longer maintained by the county. The county garage in Witwen (site #73,) was a creamery and replaced an earlier creamery on the same site.

SUMMARY

The Honey Creek Rural Historic District is nationally significant as a Swiss ethnic settlement which combines in one location several traits found scattered in other areas of Swiss settlement in the US. These include an isolated, hilly settlement area, early buildings of square-hewn log construction, location of the earliest farms along a stream, cultural homogeneity within the settlement evidenced by the development of a locally distinctive house style, persistence of a contiguous settlement area over several generations, community life characterized by strong religious belief, and local educational institutions founded by Swiss settlers. Swiss features of its built environment, associated with the settlement period, are seen in a group of eleven log and stone houses, and in the choice of farmsites and the location of roads. The district is also significant for a progression of house types which reflect the development of a Swiss ethnic community in America. A survey of other sites of Swiss settlement nationally revealed (based on the information currently available,) no similar concentration of Swiss stone construction, or as complete an assortment of the traits found to be associated with Swiss settlement. The district is unique in being the only known settlement in America from the mountain valleys near Tamins and Davos, in Canton Graubunden. Traditions of this area can be traced from the thirteenth century migration of German-speaking Walsers to Switzerland..

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The district is significant for the degree to which it retains buildings and landscape features which were typical during an important period in the development of Wisconsin agriculture. Its agricultural buildings reflect the change in the last quarter of the last century from wheat farming to dairying and diversified agriculture. Due to its unusual topography and the value vested in its historic structures by present-day descendants of its first settlers, the district preserves qualities of the agricultural landscape of Wisconsin in the early twentieth century. Most of the contributing resources in the district are located on 46 historic farmsteads. The district also contains eight examples of a local masonry pattern used, and probably created by three masons who belonged to families important in the early history of the district.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Located within the boundaries of the district are seven sites, previously identified by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, known to contain Indian artifacts. The pre-historic sites have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. The millsite and several sites believed to have had log houses may also have archeological potential. One site (#70) has a house which is in ruins but appears to date to about 1860. In addition, houses at sites #13, 17, 19, 23 and 36 which have been coded as non-contributing due to their modern siding and additions may be of potential value for the information they contain regarding building materials and techniques. With the removal of siding the integrity of one or more of these houses might be restored.

THREATS TO PRESERVATION

Changing technology in agriculture has been the impetus for many of the features we now consider to be historic in the district. This process is by no means over nor would it be feasible to try to impede it. Gigantism, in buildings, size of machinery and scale of operations, is the chief threat to the integrity of the settings of the historic farmsteads. This is a trend which may have already run, and exceeded, its course. The accompanying centralization of farming on a few farms has contributed to preservation of earlier buildings and complexes where the properties have been occupied by families with sensitivity to the setting, and incomes which enable them to do some maintenance. In the long run, however,

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disuse is the major threat to the preservation of the historic farm buildings. The stone houses are of sufficient interest and inherent value that many of them will be preserved without intentional damage to their integrity. However, they require maintenance, particularly re-pointing with a soft mortar, if they are to be energy-efficient and resistance to further exfoliation and erosion. Replacement or repair of windows is sometimes necessary; appropriate methods and materials should be better known and more easily available. Appropriate designs for adaptive use, of both farm buildings and the interior spaces afforded by the nearly standard floor plans found in the district would do much to encourage an existing ethic of stewardship.

A gravel quarry in T10NR6E, Section 21 and T9NR6E, Section 28 is outside the District boundary but may in the future affect the characteristic sense of enclosure in the adjacent valley.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A

The Salem Evangelical Church is considered a contributing resource on the basis of its contribution to the Ethnic Heritage of the district and therefore is an exception to Criteria consideration A. The same applies to the tabernacle grounds.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION D

The two cemeteries (sites # 8 & 21) are contributing landscape features and valuable historical records of the ethnicity and composition of the Honey Creek settlement and are therefore an exception to Criteria consideration D.

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UTM References

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B	<u>1/6</u>	<u>2/7/3/2/5/0/</u>	<u>4/8/0/1/1,0/0/</u>
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	Zone	Easting	Northing

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Sauk County, WI

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

T10NR6E Sec 18, Beginning at the northwestern-most point of the district,
19, 20 in Section 18, T10NR6E, Town of Sumpter, the boundary
coincides with the north property line of the George
Accola property and includes the lot owned by David and
Linda Atkins. The Accola property line meets the 900'
contour in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 18. The
boundary follows the contour line south in Section 18,
(excluding property of James A Breunig) through section
19, (excluding property of Daniel and Deborah Westbury)
thence east and south along the same line through section
20.

T9NR6E Sec 29, The boundary continues to follow the 900' line in Section
30, 31 29, T9NR6E, to the south boundary of section 29 in the SW
1/4 of the SW 1/4. The boundary follows the south
boundary of Section 29 to its intersection with Prairie
Road. The boundary then follows the south side of
Prairie Road to Von Wald Road, It then turns south along
the east side of Von Wald Road to the northern property
line of George and Dorothy Accola in the SW 1/4 of the NE
1/4 of Section 31. The quarter-quarter section,
comprising the west half of the Accola farm, and the farm
buildings and house, is included in the district.

T10NR5E Sec 36 The boundary then turns west along the south side of CTH
PF into Section 36 of the Town of Honey Creek, to the
intersection of CTH PF and Church Road. The boundary
turns south along the east side of Church Road in Section
36, continuing along Church Road into Section 1, Town of

T9NR5E Sec 1, Troy, and south along the east side of Church
12 Road and the extension of Church Road on the Lloyd
Kamrath farm to its intersection with Honey Creek (shown
on site map 38). The boundary then follows Honey Creek
eastward to the town line and then south along the town
line to the southern boundary of the NE 1/4 of Section
12, Town of Troy.

The boundary then follows the southern boundary
of the NE 1/4 of Section 12 (Freida Waldinger property)
west to the boundary of the SW 1/4 of Section 12 (Donald

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Sauk County, WI

- Section 14 E and Donald L Meyer property). The boundary follows the Meyer property line south and then west along the south boundary of Section 12, and then turns south along the east boundary of Section 14, (which is also the east boundary of the Virgil Sprecher farm.) The boundary follows the Sprecher property line south and west in Section 14 to the intersection with Clavadatscher Road in the SE 1/4 of Section 14, then northwest along the southwest side of Clavadatscher Road to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Harlen Bass farm. The boundary then follows the Bass property line south and west to the western boundary of Section 14.
- Section 2, 11 The boundary turns north along the western boundary of Section 14, continuing north along the west boundary of Section 11 to Clavadatscher Road, then north and west along the west side of Clavadatscher Road to CTH 0. The boundary follows the north side of CTH 0 eastward to the west boundary of Section 2, Town of Troy, then north along the section line to Honey Creek. The boundary then turns west along the south bank of the creek to the point where the millrace joins the creek, then continues west along the south bank of the millrace in Section 3 to the point where the millrace meets Honey Creek at a dam. The boundary then follows the south bank of Honey Creek to the western boundary of Section 3. Then the boundary goes north along the section line to the south boundary of the Paul Sprecher farm, then east along this property line, in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3, to the southwest corner of the Arthur Zech farm. The boundary then follows the Zech property line north to the northern boundary of the Town of Troy, then westward co-incident with the Town line.
- T10NR5E The boundary turns northward along the western boundary of Section 34, T10NR5E to its intersection with Witwen Road, then west along the south side of Witwen Road into Section 33. Witwen Road becomes Elm Drive, (which is also the south boundary of the Virgil Ward property.) The boundary follows the south side of Elm Drive, co-incident with the Ward property line, westward and then turns northward along the west boundary of the Ward property and continues north along the west boundary of the Frank Statz farm.
- Section 33,34

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Section 26,27, The boundary follows the Statz property line north, east and south. It then follows the west boundary of Section 27, (co-incident with the Statz property line and the west side of CTH PF,) and follows the south side of CTH PF as PF turns east along the south boundary of Section 27. The boundary turns north along the western boundary of the Rodney Gasser property in the SE 1/4 of Section 27, and follows the Gasser property line to its intersection with the 900' contour line. The boundary then follows the 900' contour line east in Sections 27 and 26 excluding the property of Floyd and AnnLeister and the property of Robert H and Willard G Meyer, until the 900' line meets the west boundary of the Walter Bruckert farm in the SE of the SE 1/4 of Section 26. It then follows the Bruckert property line north, and east to Slotty Road, crossing Slotty Road and continuing a short distance to the west boundary of Section 25, then north along the section line.

Section 24,25 The boundary continues north along the west boundary of Section 25 (coincident with the west boundary of the David Lundgren farm,) continuing to follow the Lundgren property line east and then north, continuing north in Section 24 along the west boundary of the Lauren C and Karen A Raschein farm to Prairie Rd and including the lot owned by Richard Wegner. It continues north and then east along the Raschein property line, across Jacoby Road in the SE 1/4 of Section 24, and then south and east along the Raschein property line to the intersection of the Raschein property line with the western boundary of the Town of Sumpter, then north along the town line to its intersection with the north property line of the George Accola property in Section 18, Town Sumpter.

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Sauk County, WI

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Settlement of land along Honey Creek in Sauk County, Wisconsin began in the fall of 1842 when Bartholomew Ragatz, newly arrived with his family from Canton Graubuendon, Switzerland, chose a large tract in Section 36, Town of Honey Creek. Other families from Graubuendon followed the Ragatz' path during the 1840's and settled on adjacent and neighboring tracts in Honey Creek, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Sumpter townships. During the decades of 1840, 1850 and 1860 the lands bordering the branches of Honey Creek were settled largely by the Swiss and their descendents. The present historic district was defined by identifying from early land records and maps the tracts originally settled by Swiss and which continued in Swiss ownership through 1893.

The original area of settlement follows Honey Creek and its branches and is further delineated by high hills on the north and south and an ancient terrace of the Wisconsin River, comprising infertile sand barrens, on the east. To the west the Honey Creek basin was settled by other German-speaking immigrants and by a second group of Graubuenders who began arriving in 1845. The western border of the historic district is based on contiguity of the historically Swiss farms and by the present integrity of their historic resources. Overlays of land ownership in 1859, 1877 and 1893 were combined with overlays of soil and slope suitable for farming and extant historic resources. This technique, taken from a planning methodology developed by landscape architect Ian McHarg, revealed a core area which was then more precisely delineated through a combination of:

- a) natural features
 - 900' contours as shown on the 1:62500 USGS topological map (coinciding with the wooded portions of the steeply sloping hills)
 - Honey Creek and its branches
- b) present land ownership
 - property lines of farms on the perimeter of the district
- c) roads and town and section lines
 - where necessary to complete boundaries already suggested by a) and b).

The purpose of this technique was to identify a contiguous area of Swiss settlement in which not only the built features but also the landscape and viewshed could be examined for their historic significance and present integrity.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following information applies to all photographs:

Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District
Sauk County, WI
Photos by Jane Eiseley, taken September 1987.
Negatives located at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

List of photographs

1. Site #13 from the southwest. Non-contributing house; vinyl siding over stone, kick on roof. 1852, 1910
2. Site #10 from southwest. Contributing house, plaster over stone. 1853
3. Site #11 from north. Contributing house (abandoned) wood frame, c1860, 1875
4. Site #25 from southwest. Contributing house, plaster over stone, 1868. Barn, 1906
5. Site #30 from northeast. Contributing stone house 1868, c1875
6. Site #1 from southwest. Contributing stone house 1870
7. Site #41 from southeast. Contributing stone house 1869
8. Site #20 from south. Contributing stone house 1854
9. Site #14 from east. Contributing frame house c1890
10. Site #28 from south. Contributing frame house c1900 windmill c1890
11. Site #23 from west. Contributing granary, c1870, silo c1905

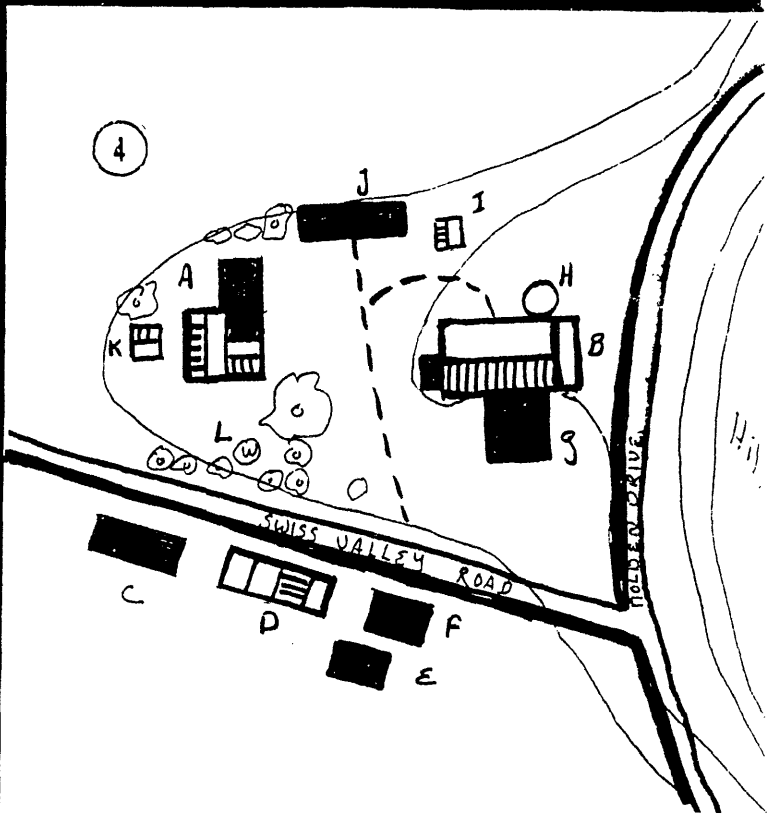
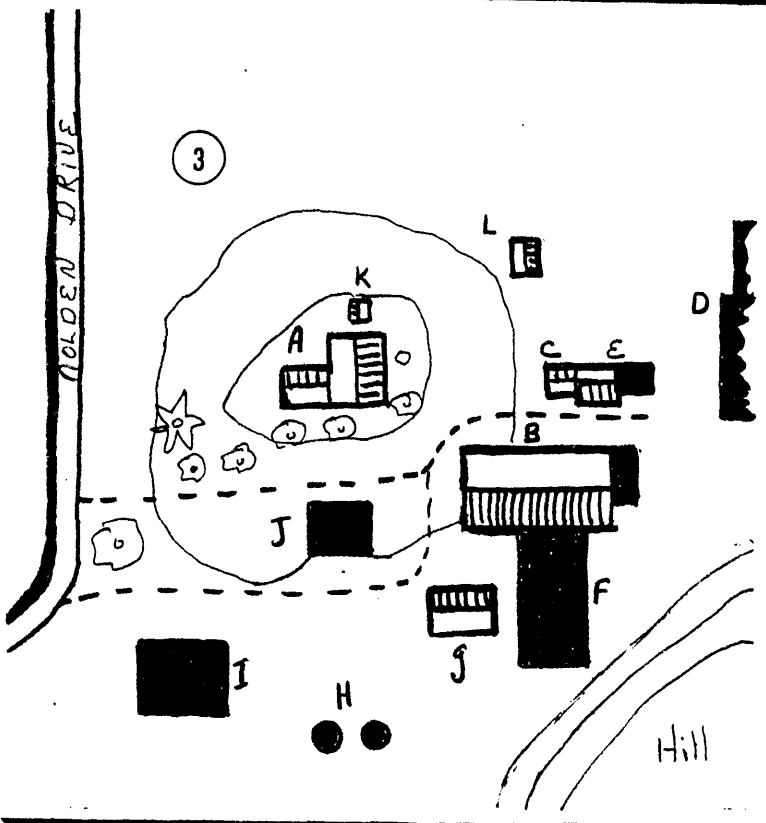
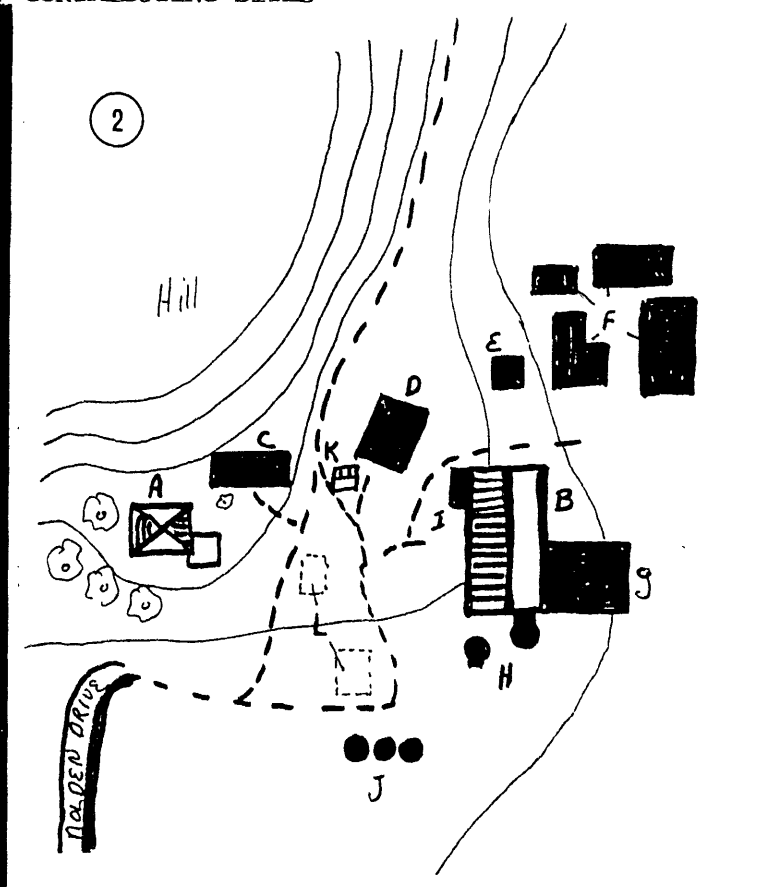
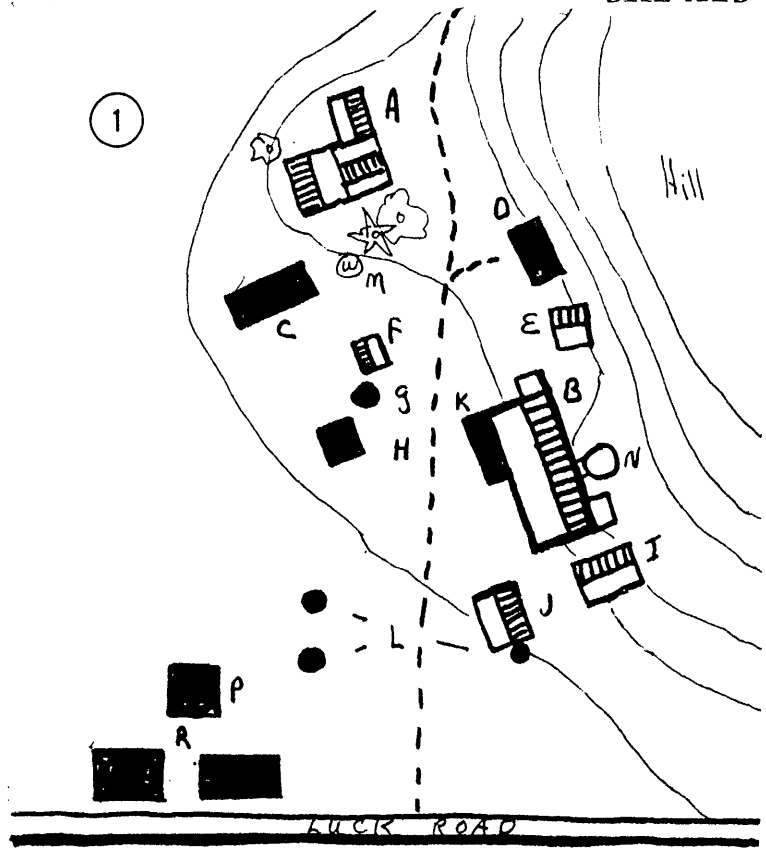
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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION CONTINUED

12. Site #23 from south. Contributing granary, summer kitchen c1860, ice house with leanto c1880
13. Site #23 from east. Contributing barn c1880, silo, milkhouse c1910
14. Site #23 from east. Contributing pump house c1910, windmill c1890, corn/crib-hog house c1880, 1910
15. Site #23 from southwest. Contributing farrowing house c1915, hog house c1915
16. Site #50 from east. Contributing corn/crib-machine shed c1890, wood stave silo c1890, barn c1880
17. Site #13 from south. Non-contributing trailer-house, shed, cement stave silo, wire corn crib. Contributing granary c1860, barn 1902
18. Site #52 from south. Contributing schoolhouse 1877
19. Site #9 from west. Contributing schoolhouse 1895
20. Site #47 from west. Non-contributing pole barns, silos. Contributing house 1916
21. Site #47 from southwest. Non-contributing pole barns, silos, Contributing barn c1880
22. West boundary, Schneller house (excluded from district) from northeast. Partially demolished house showing construction of "block and stack" masonry pattern.
23. Site #54 from south. Steuber quarry, north district boundary (900' line)
24. Sites #27, 28 from north boundary, site # 33 in distance
25. Site #54 from southeast. Steuber quarry, north boundary (900' line) CTH PF in the foreground.
26. Site #5 from east. Hillside siting seen from Swiss Valley Road



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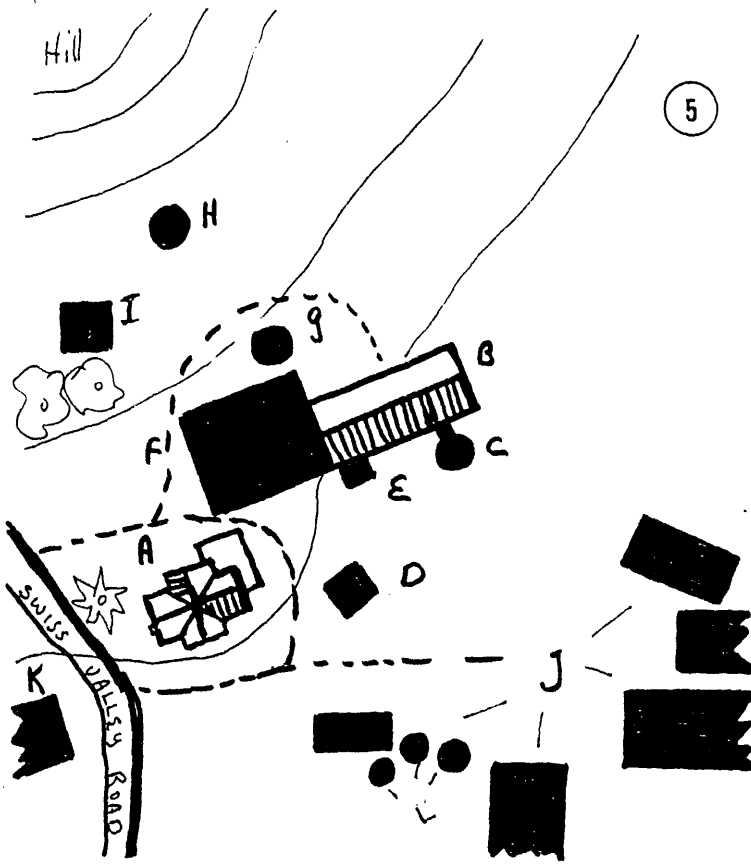


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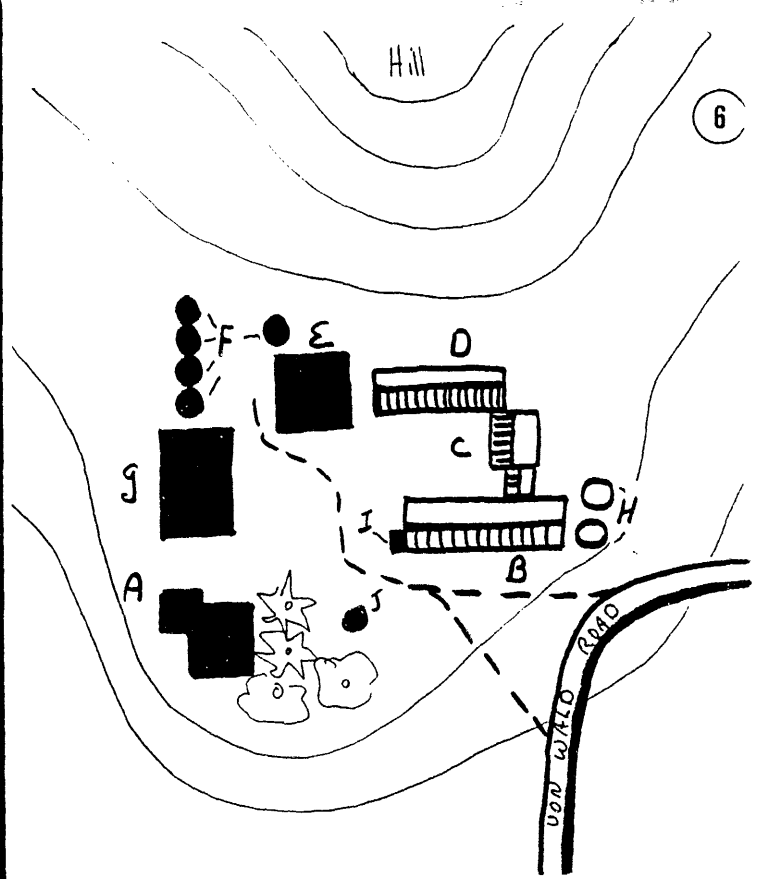


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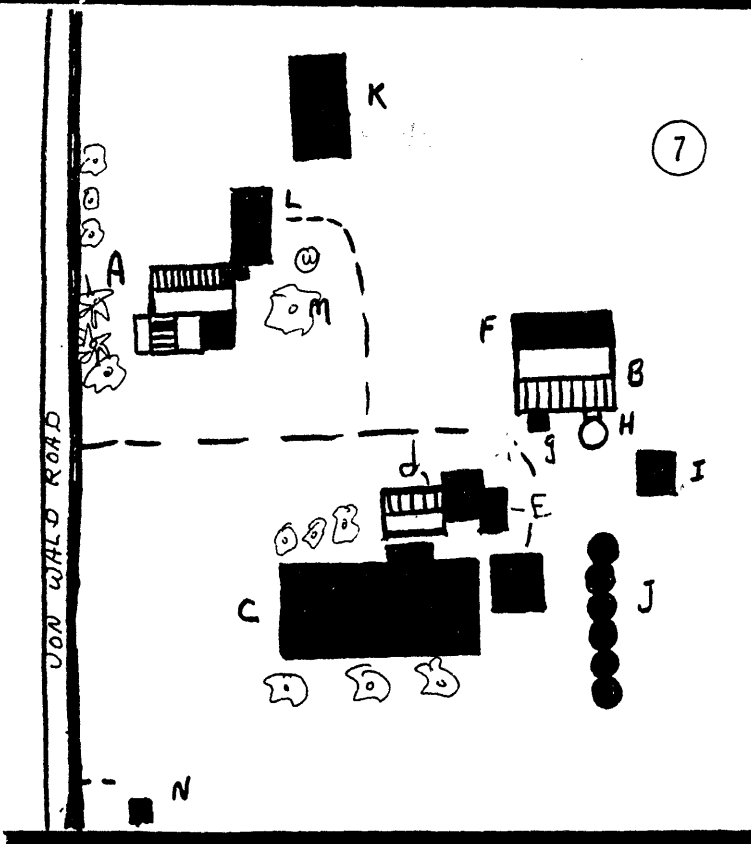
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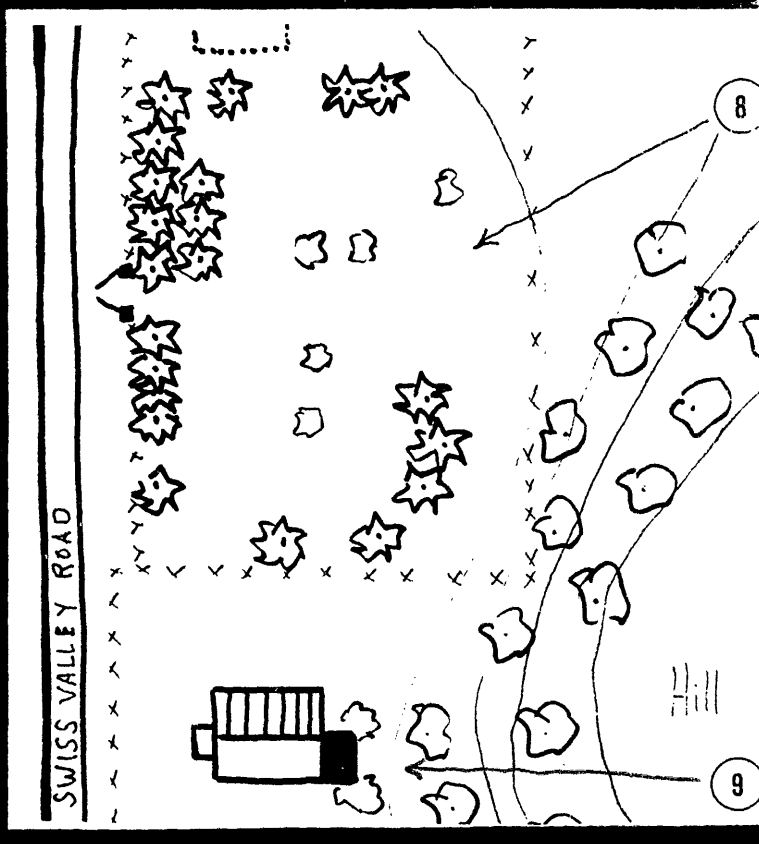
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
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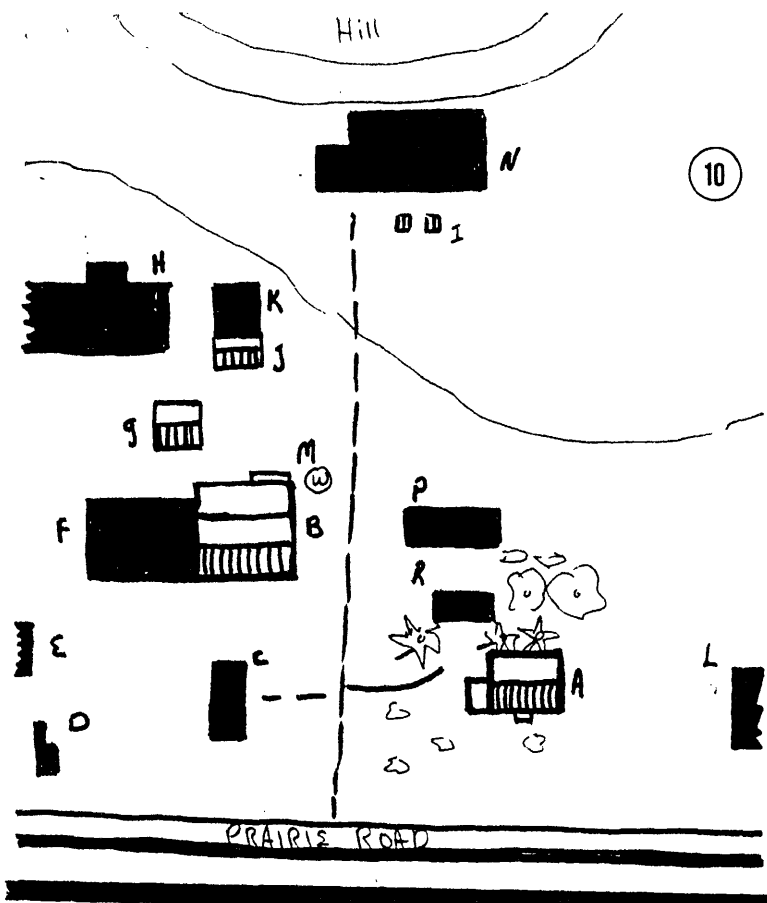
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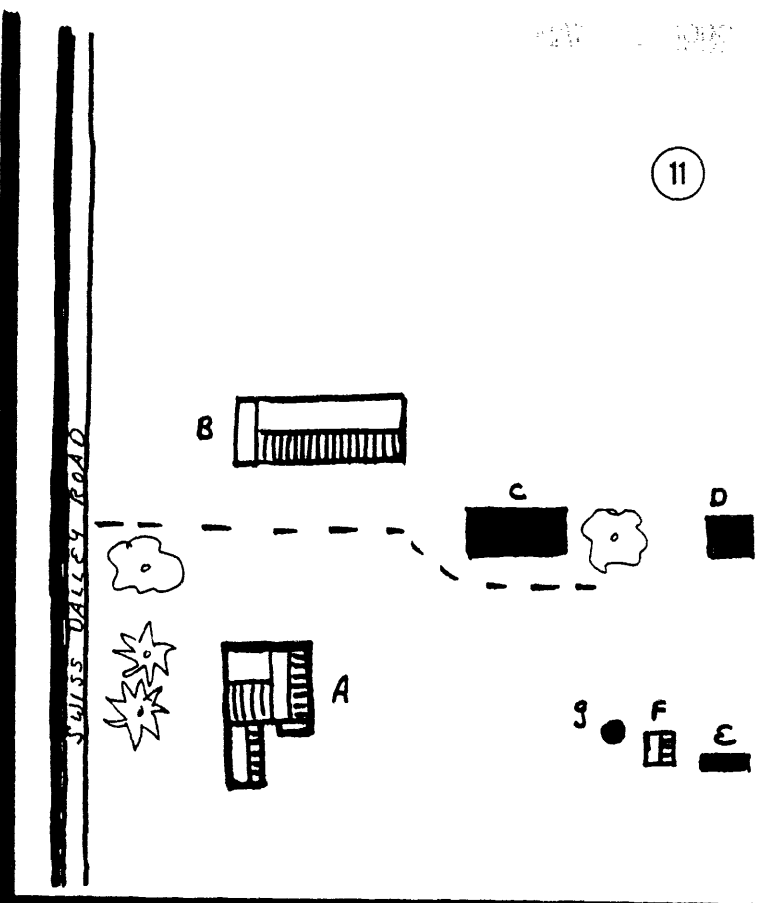
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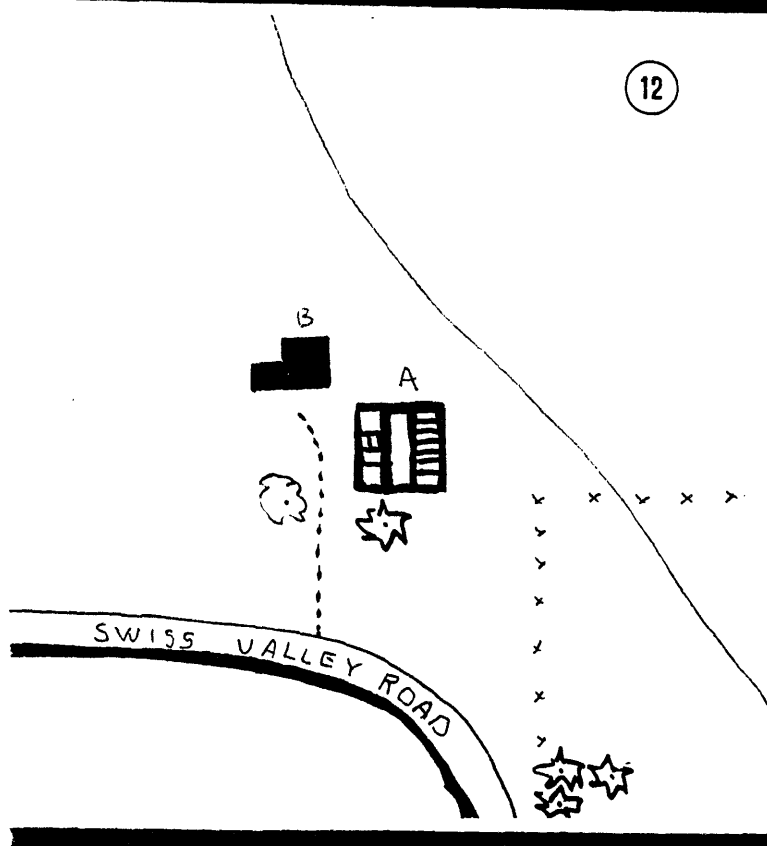
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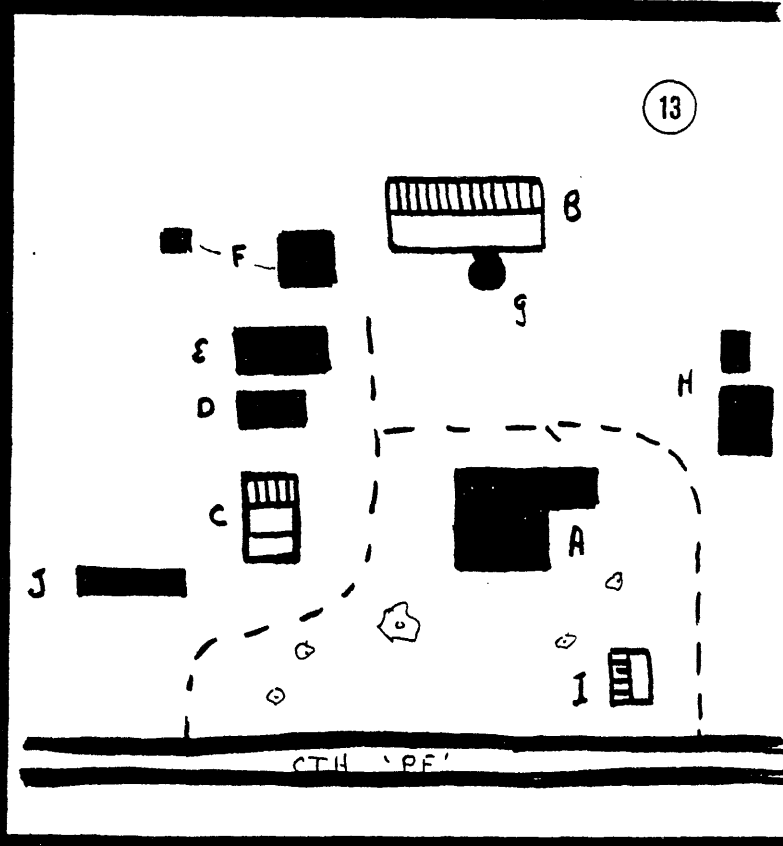
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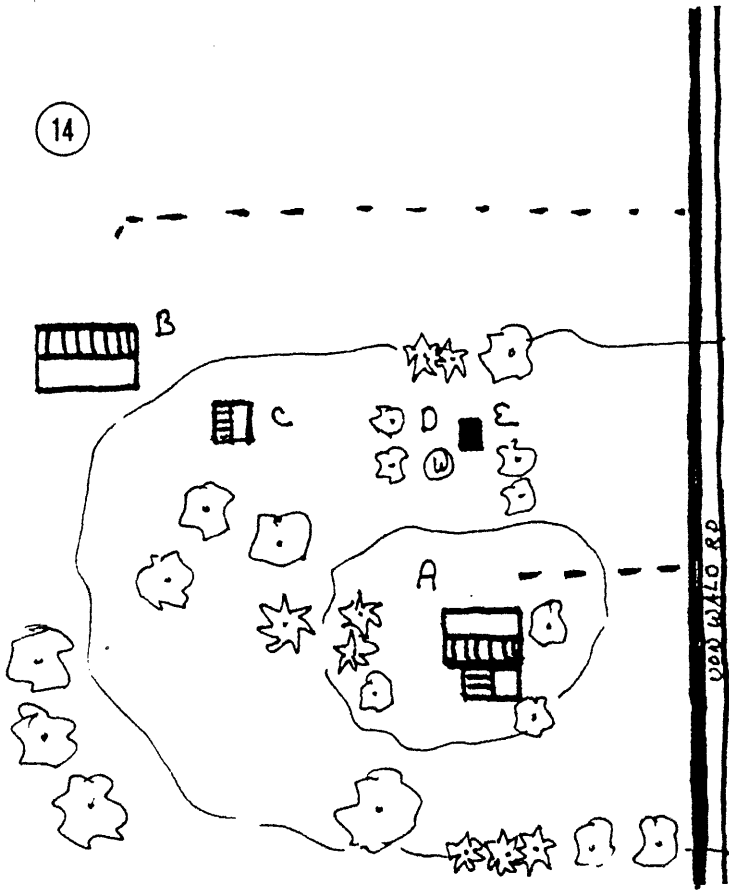
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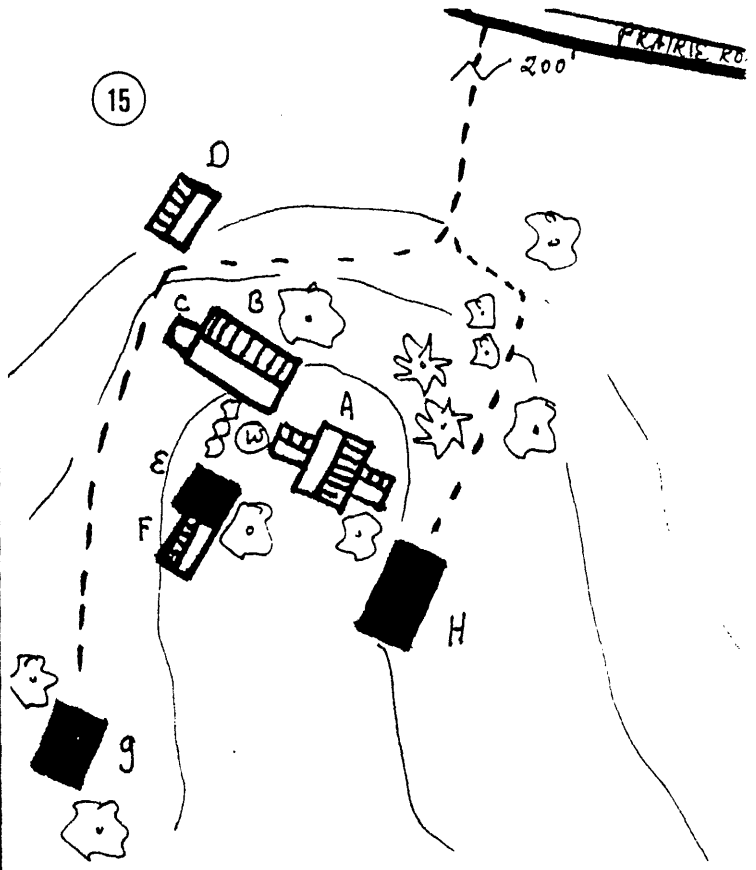
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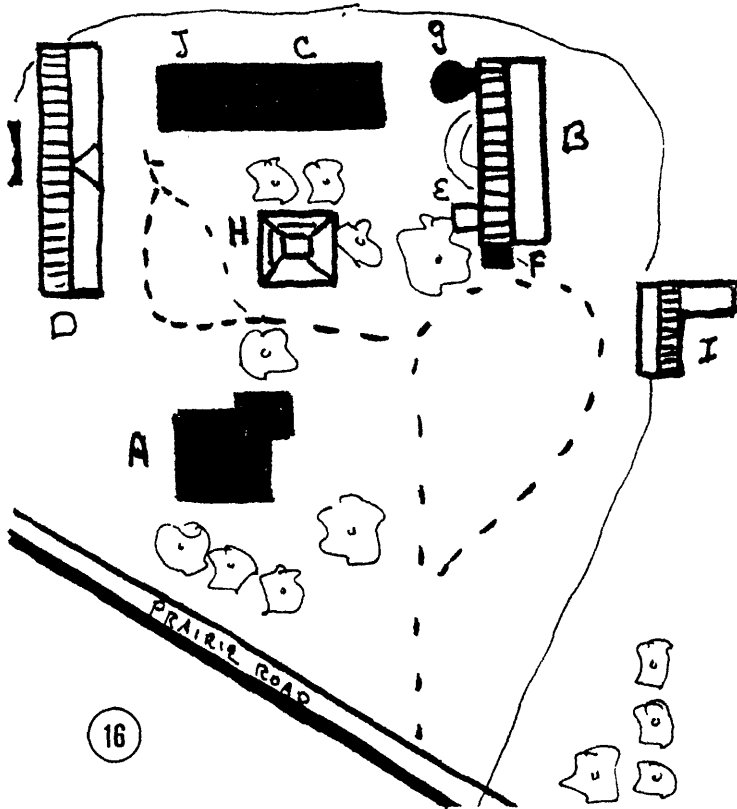
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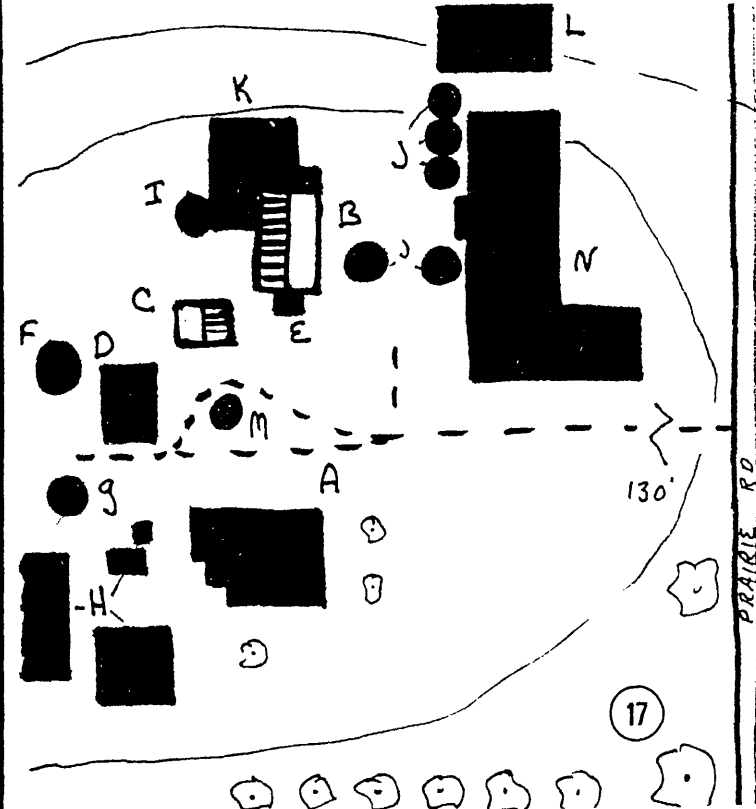
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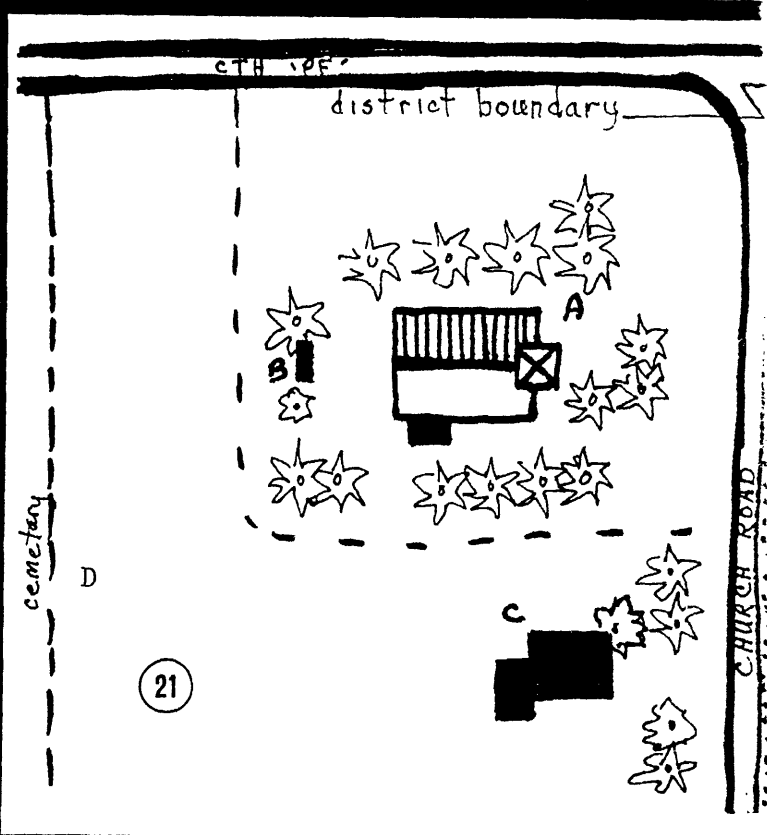
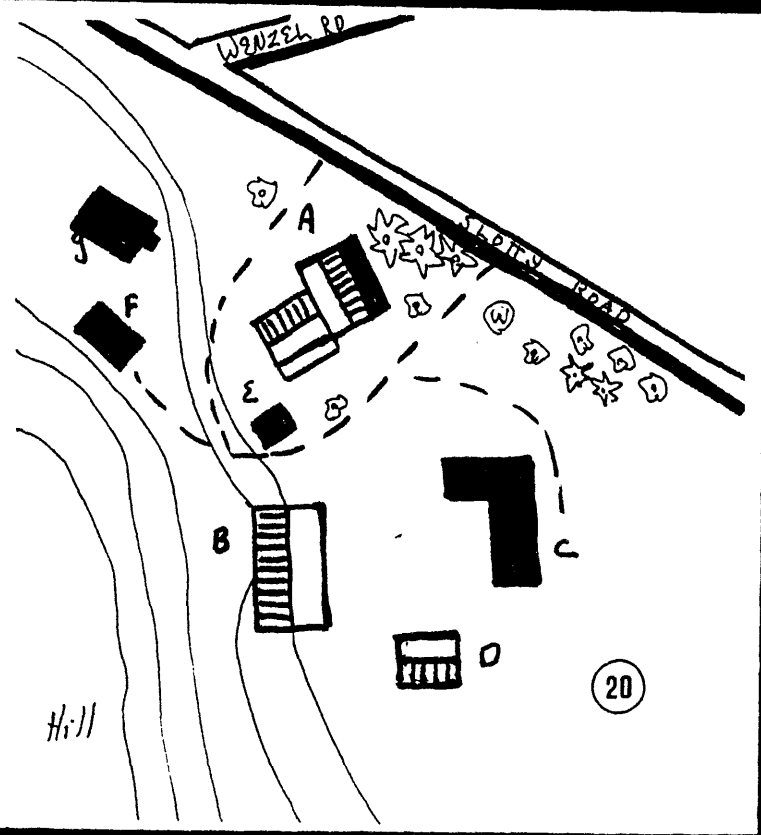
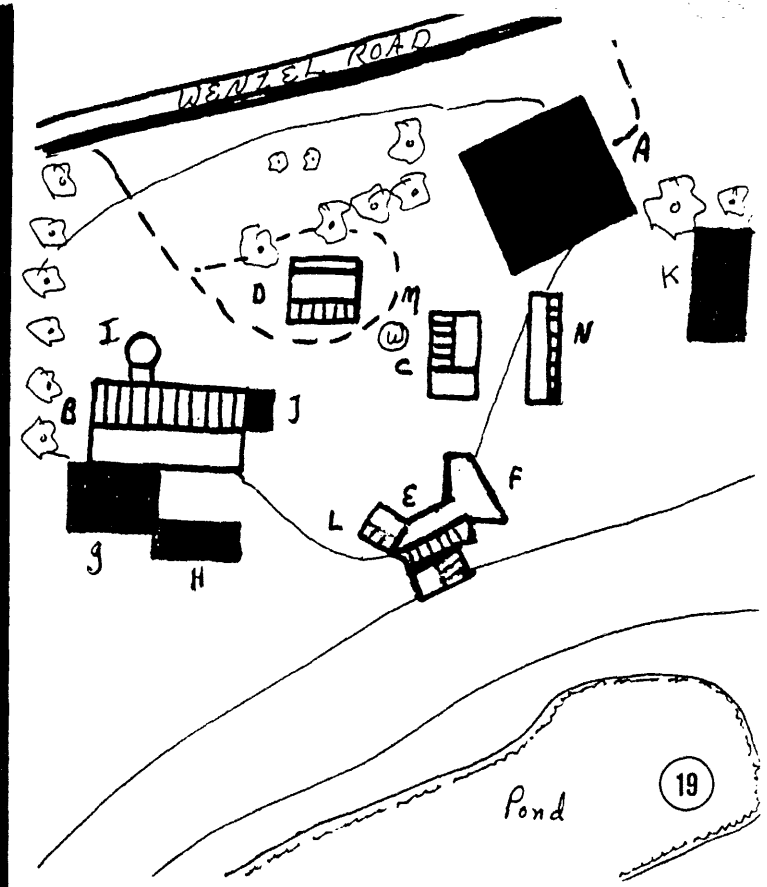
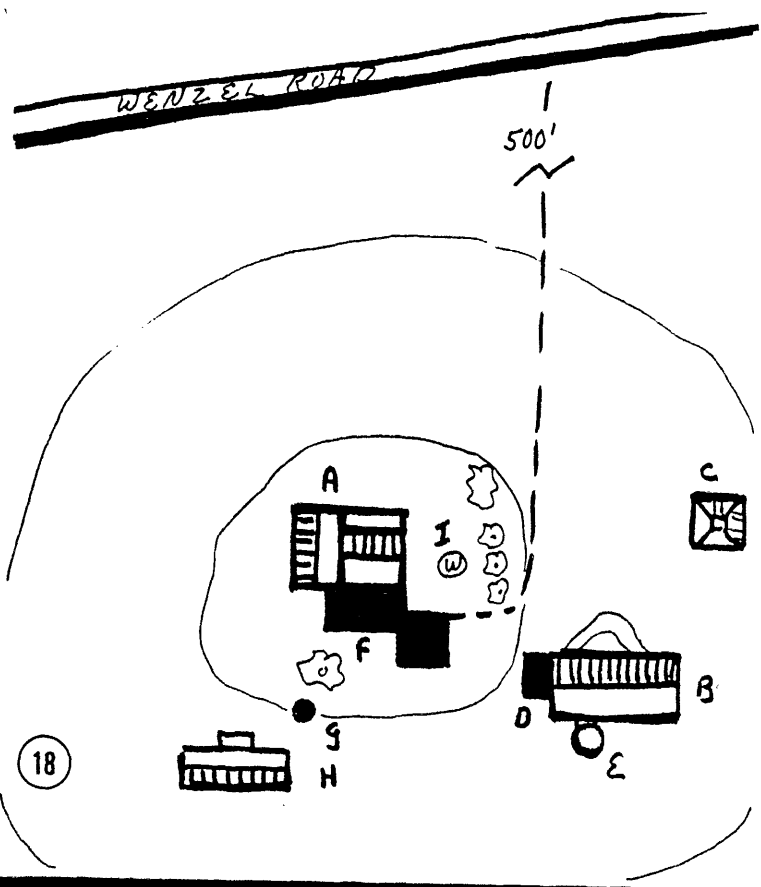


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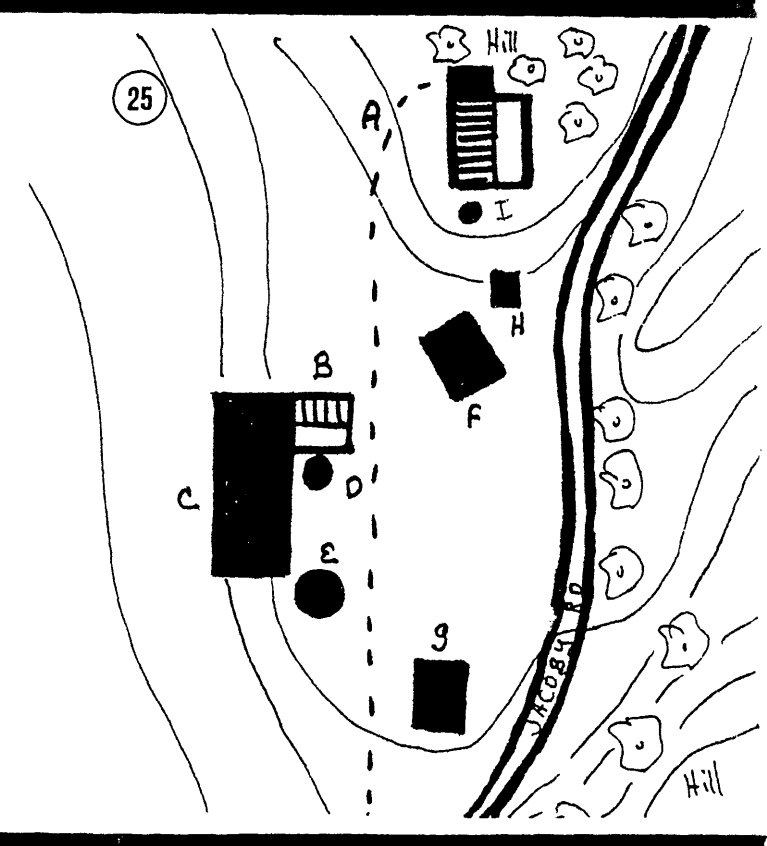
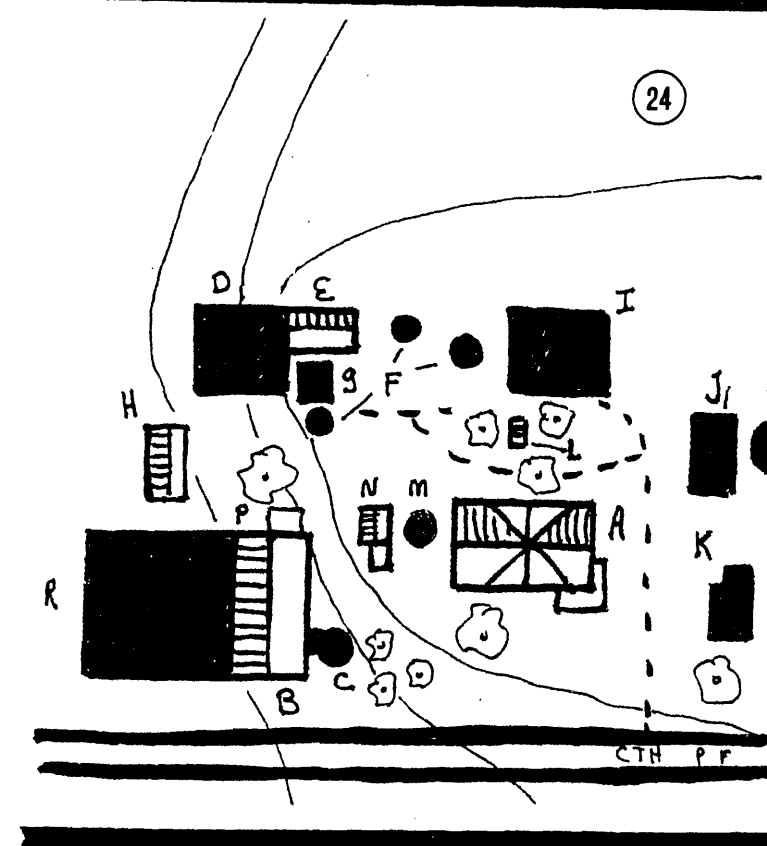
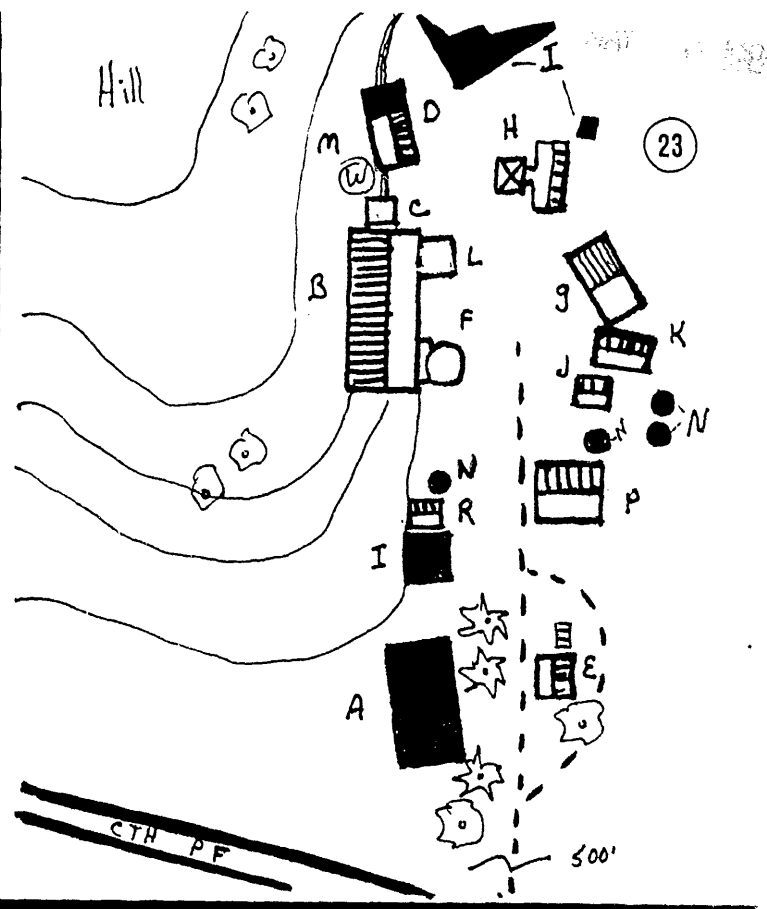
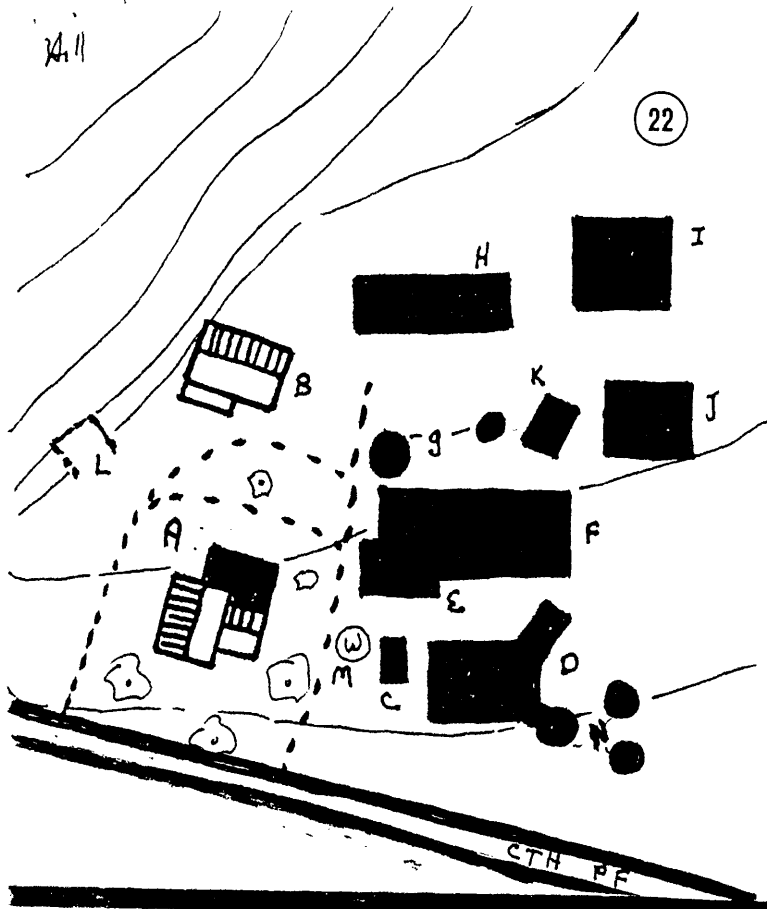


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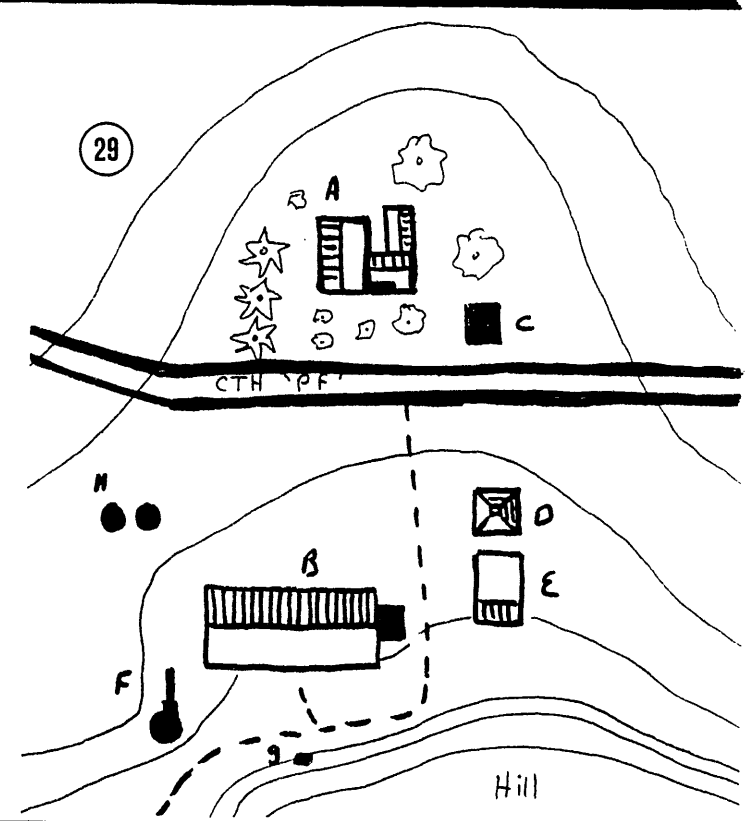
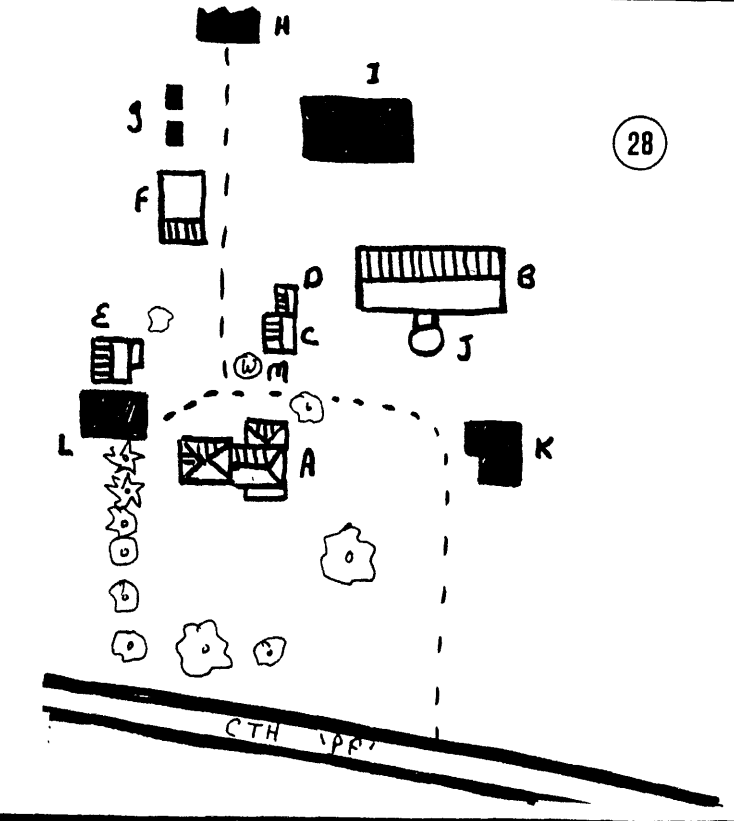
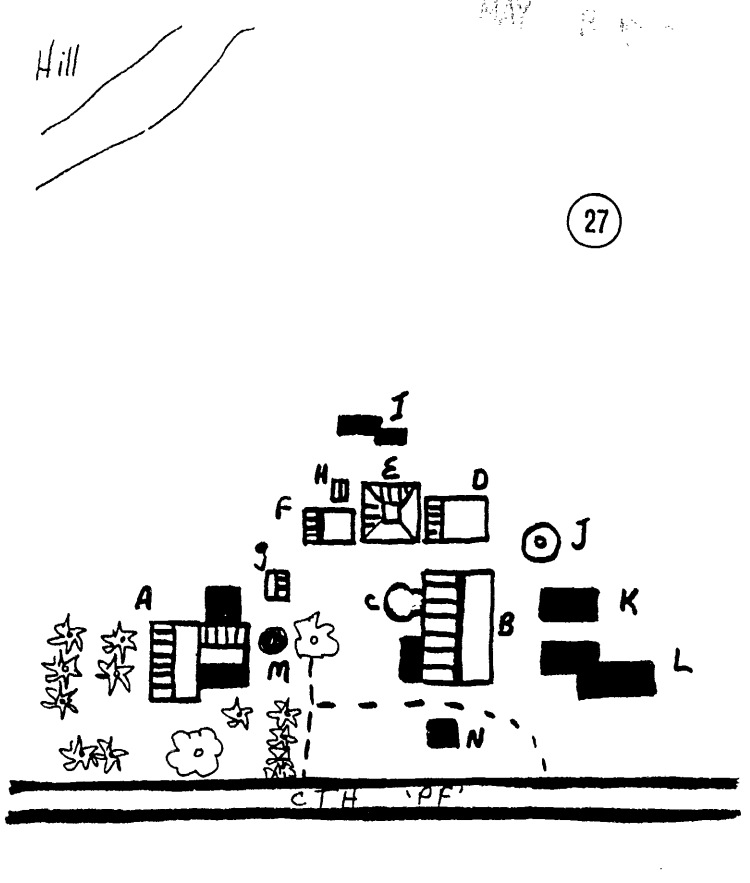
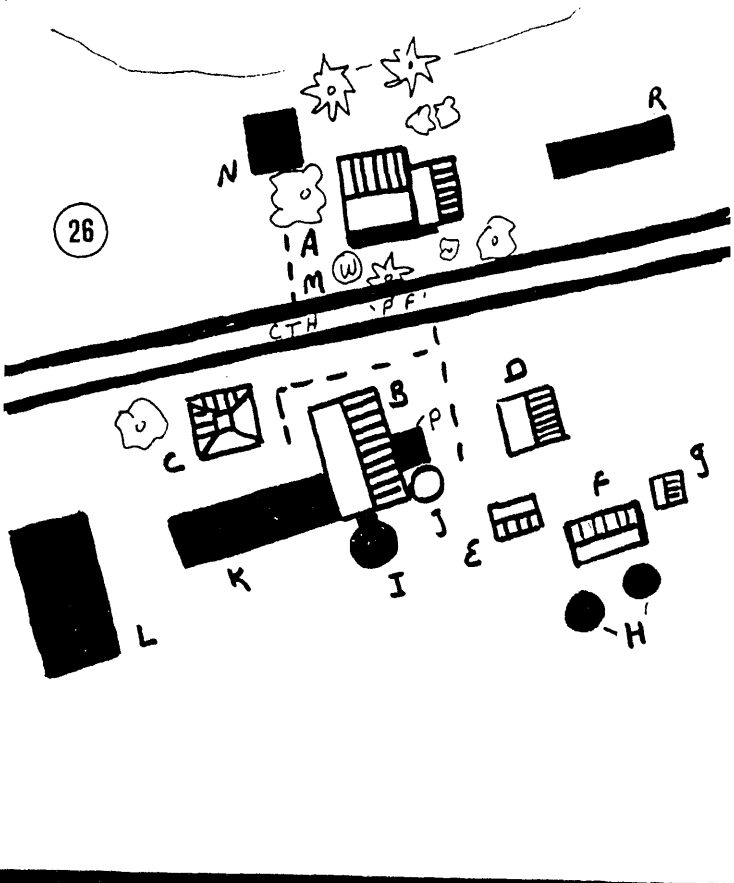
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

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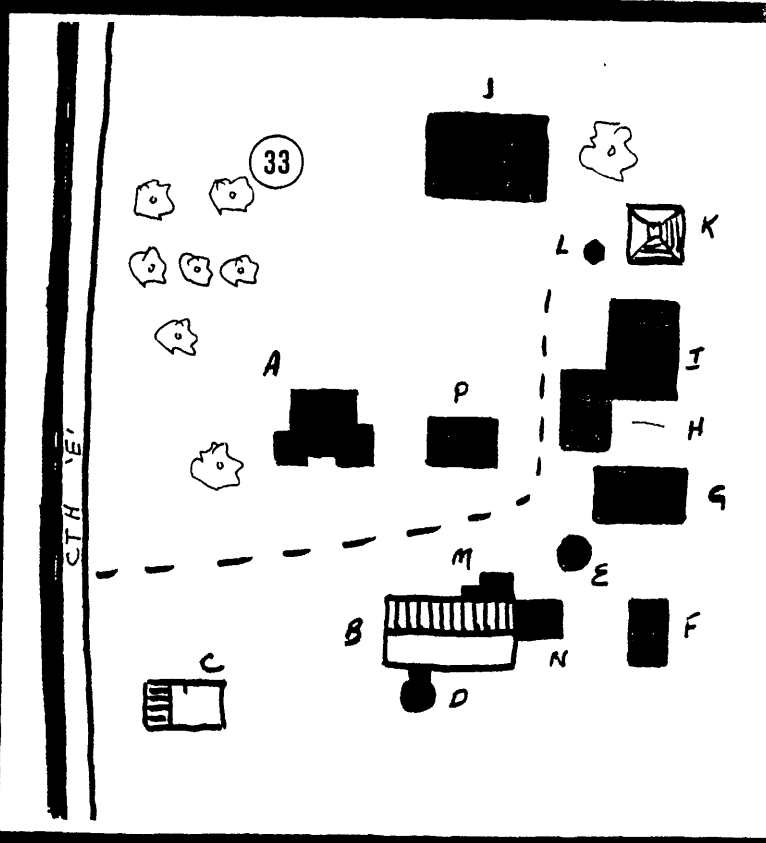
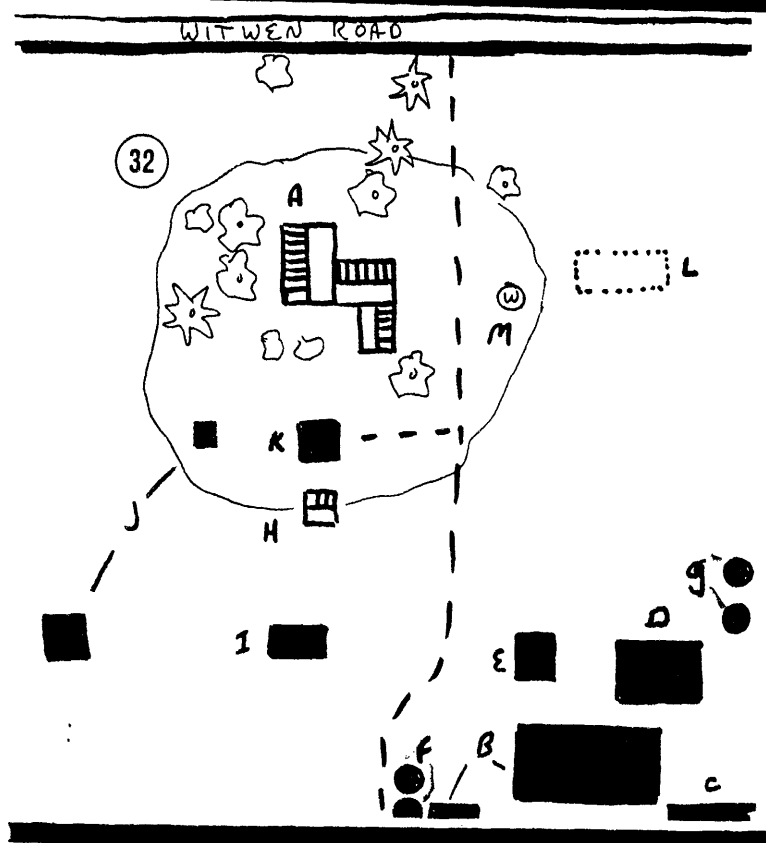
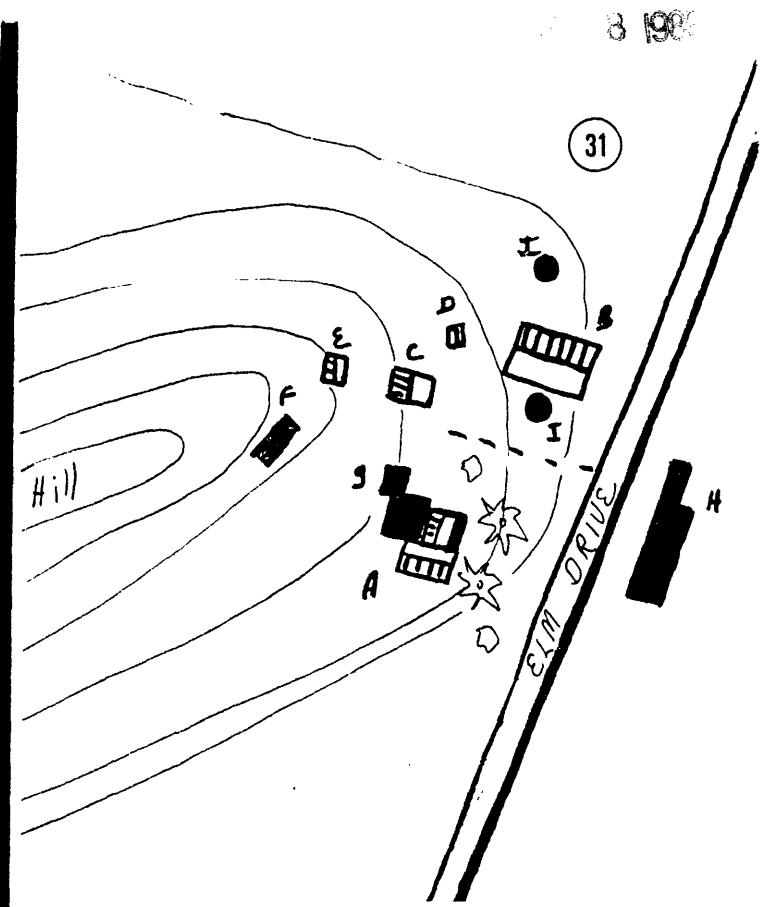
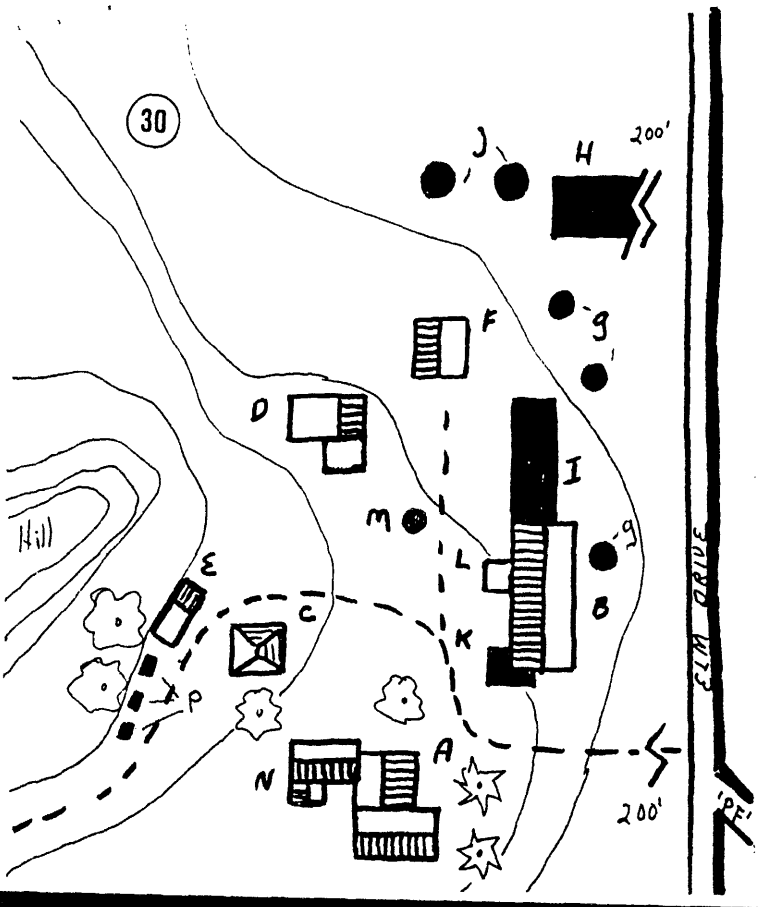
HONEY CREEK SWISS RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



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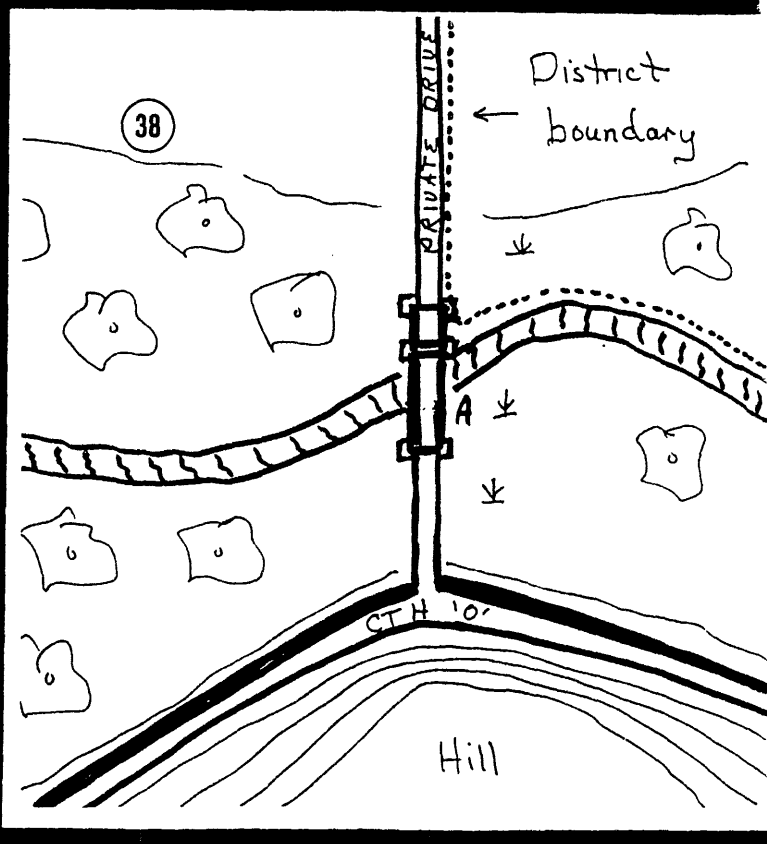
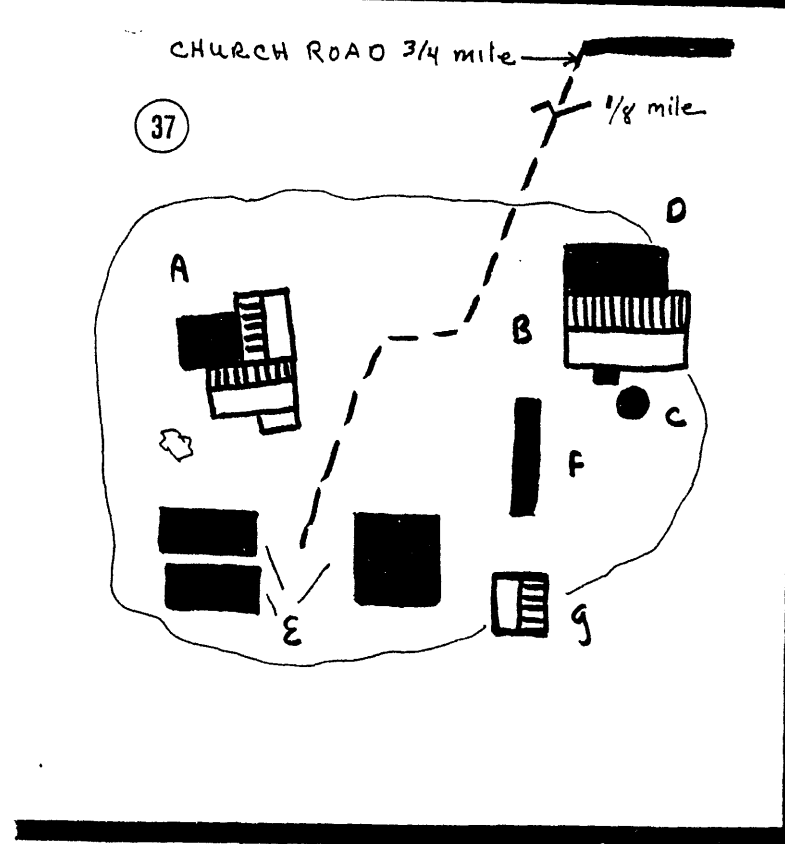
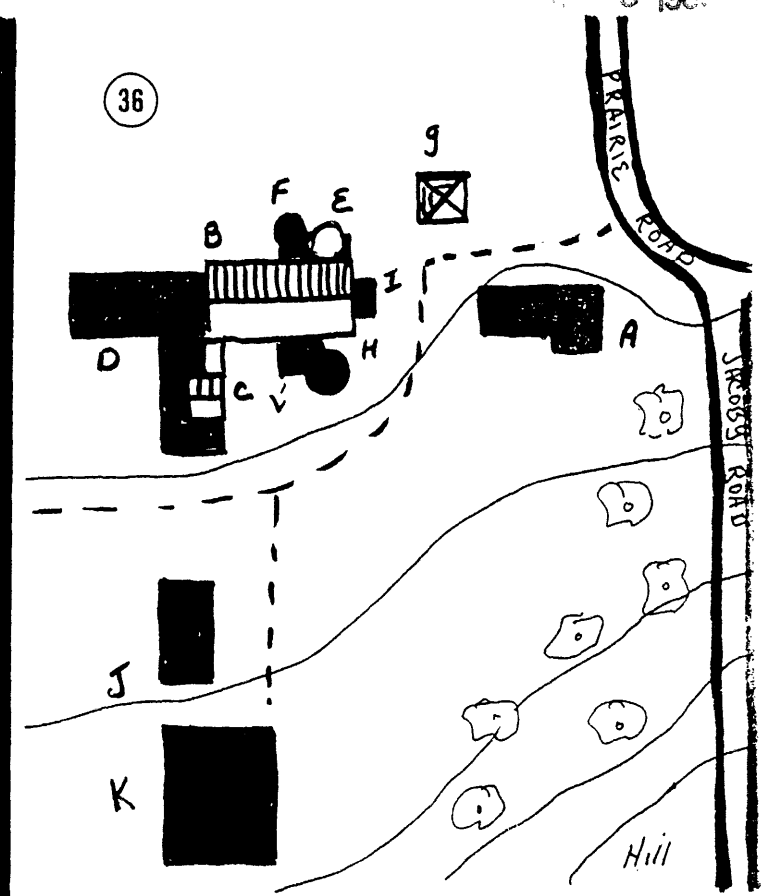
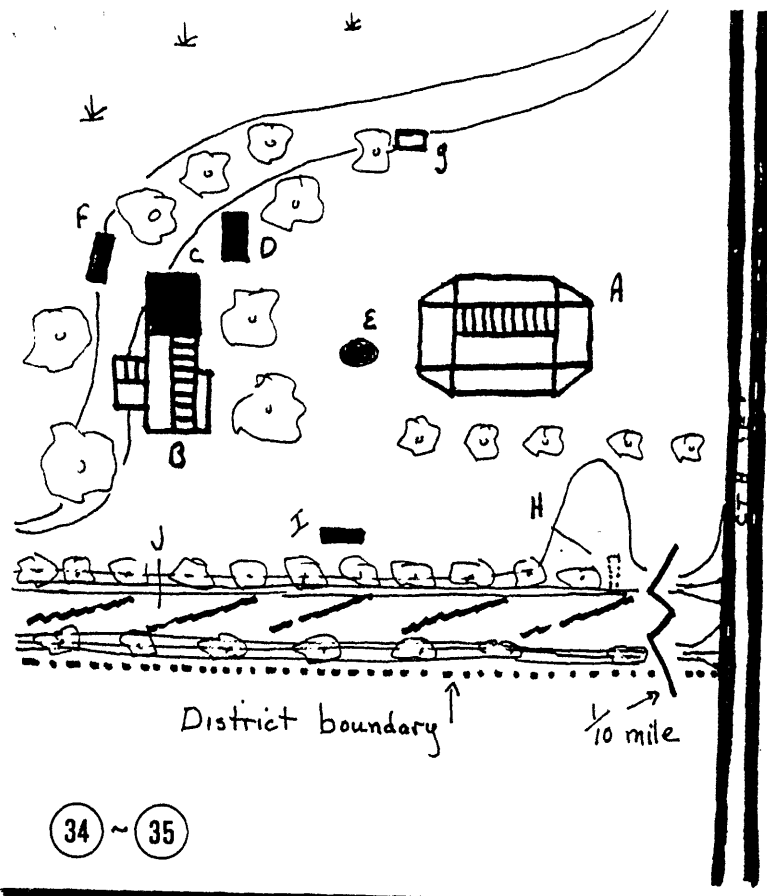


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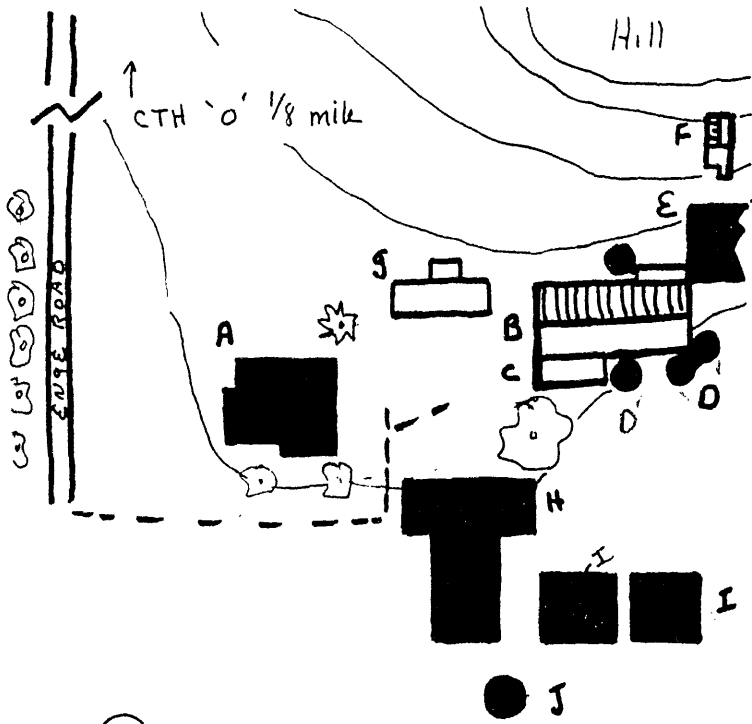
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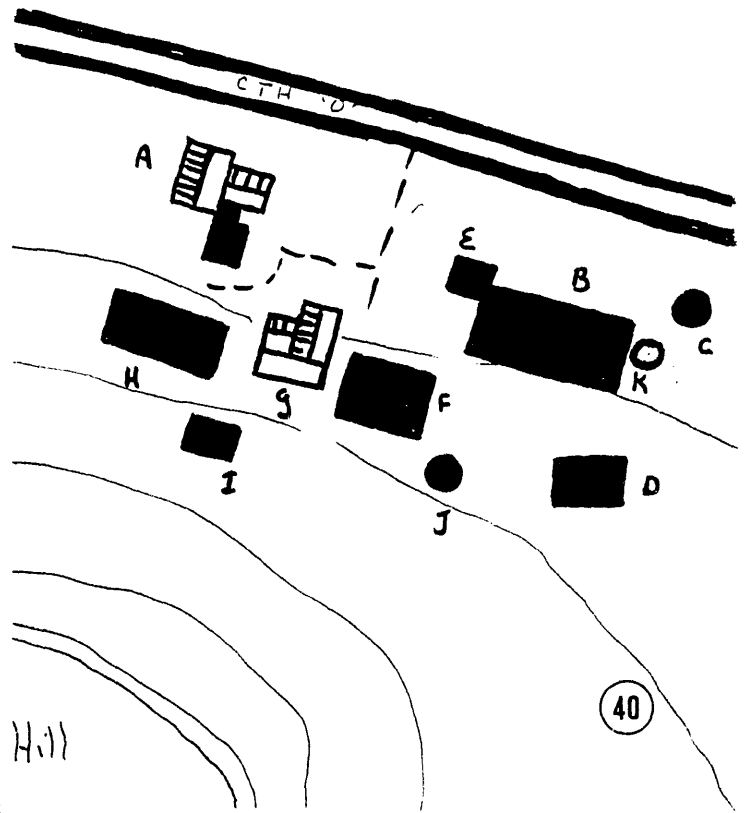
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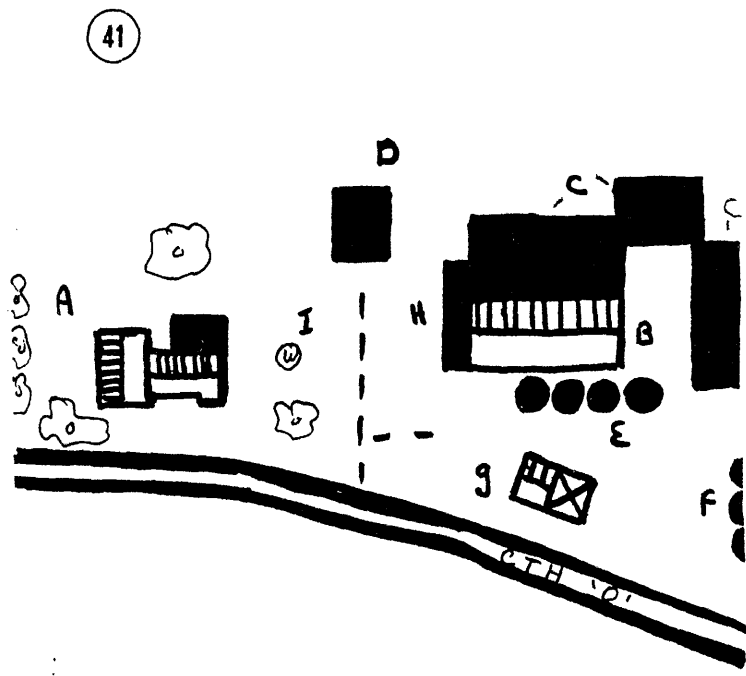
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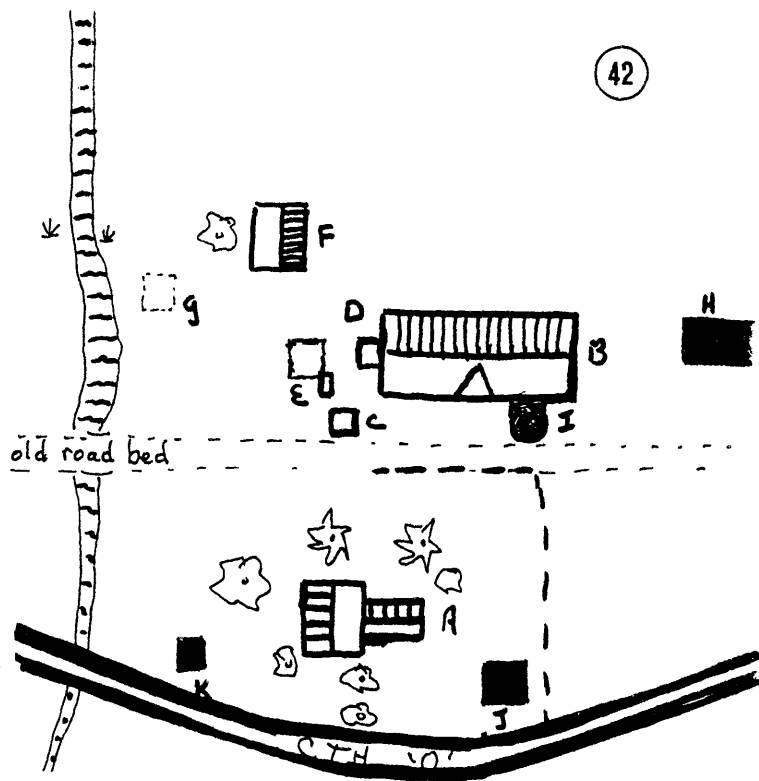
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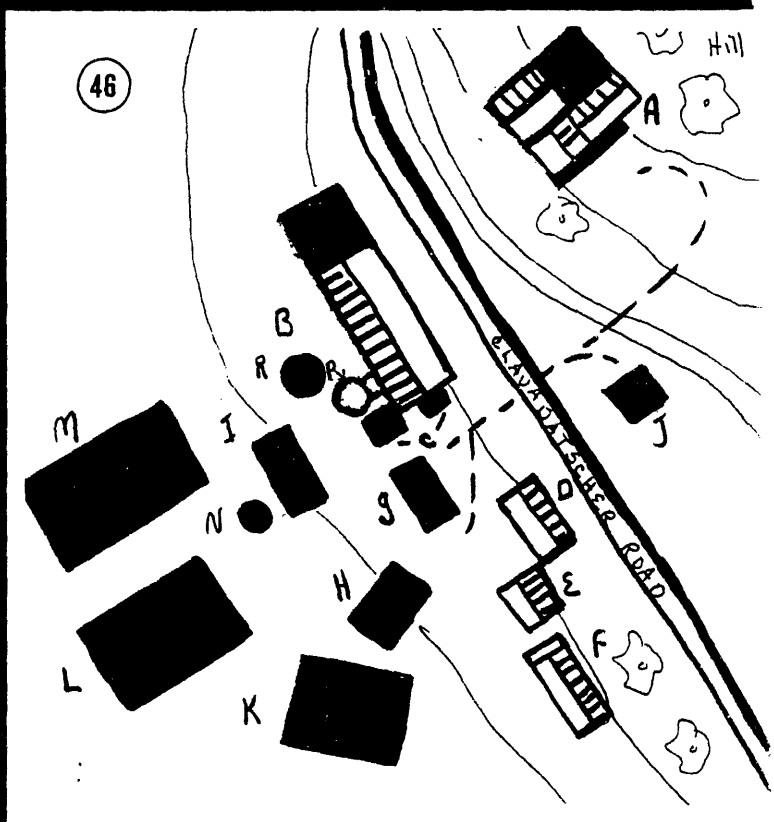
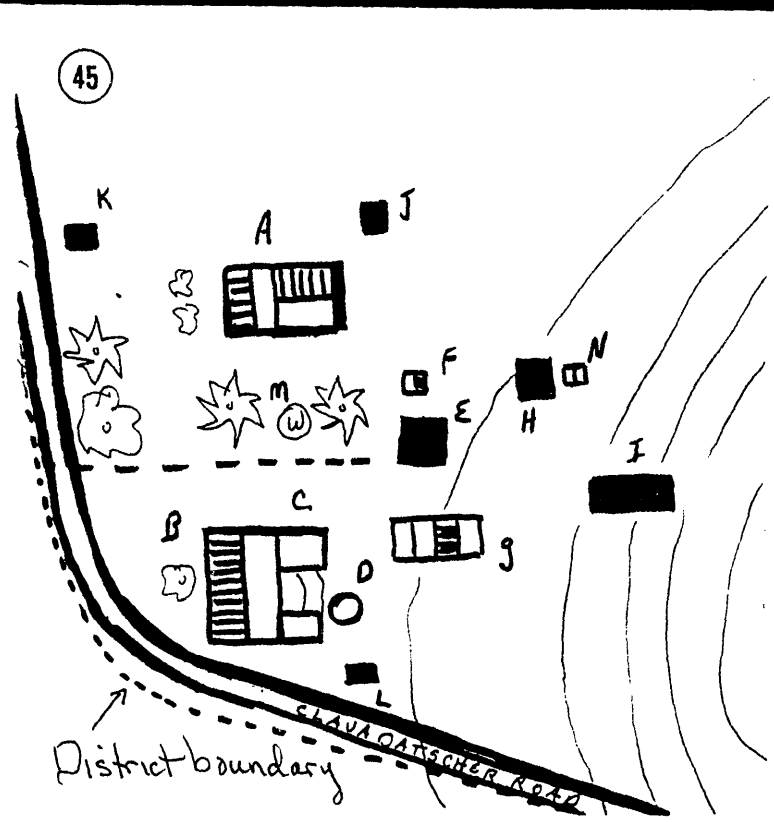
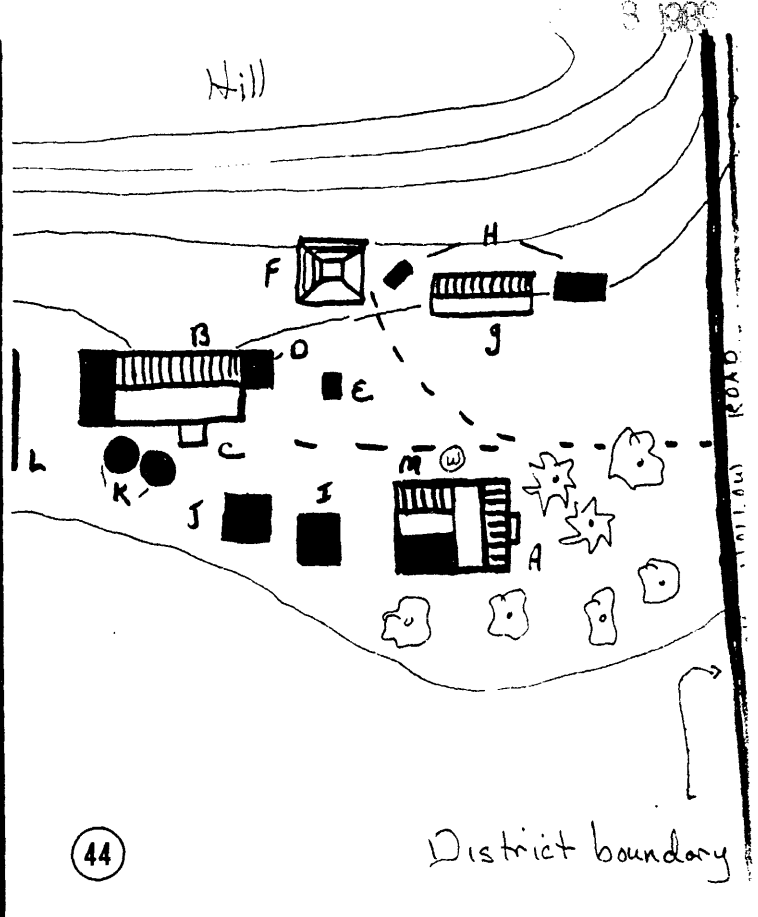
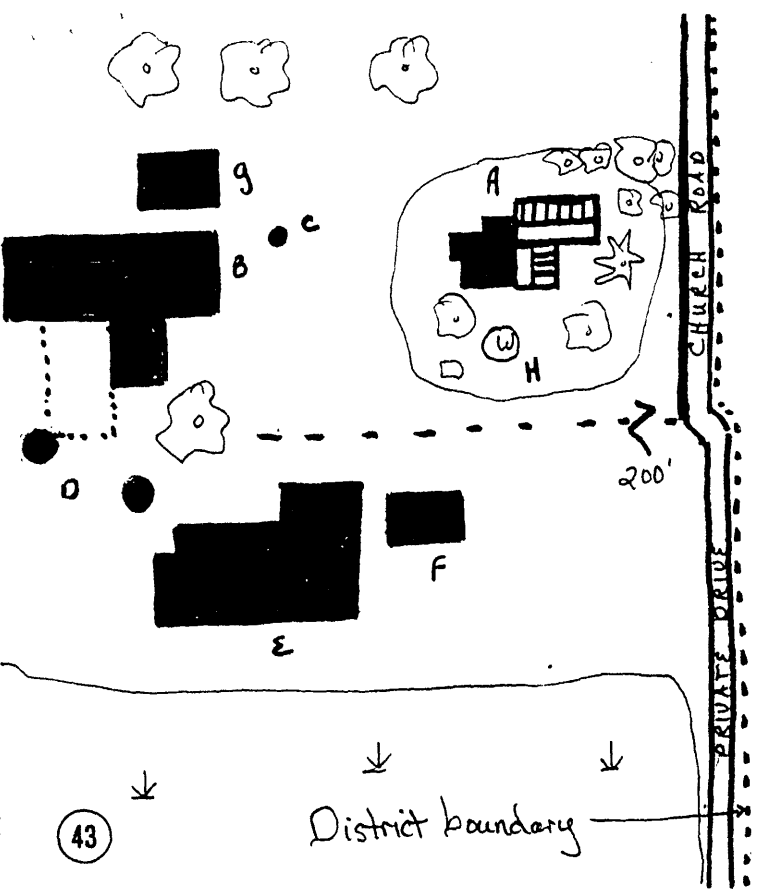


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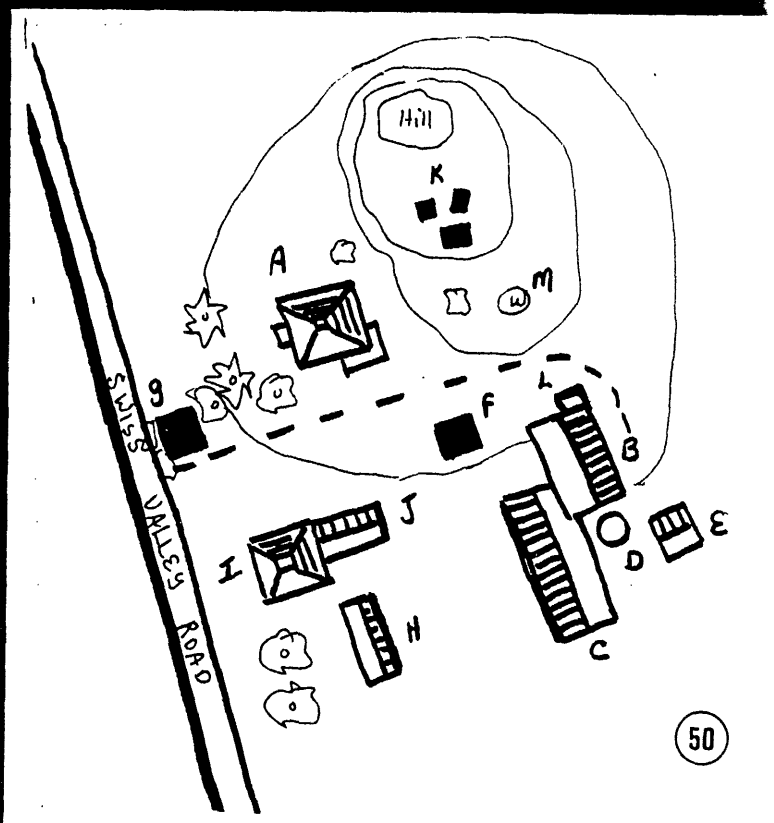
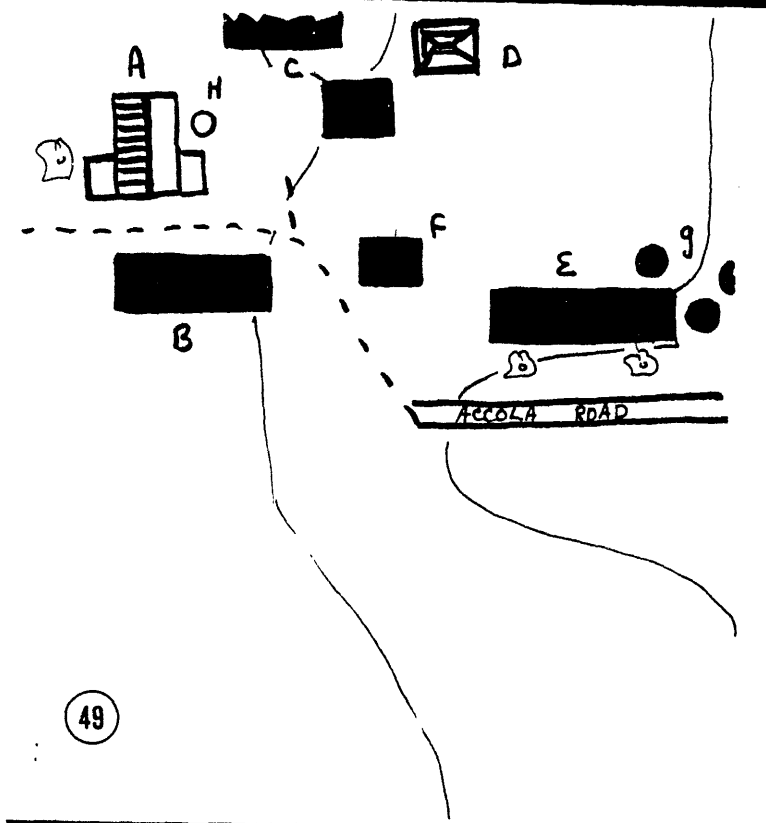
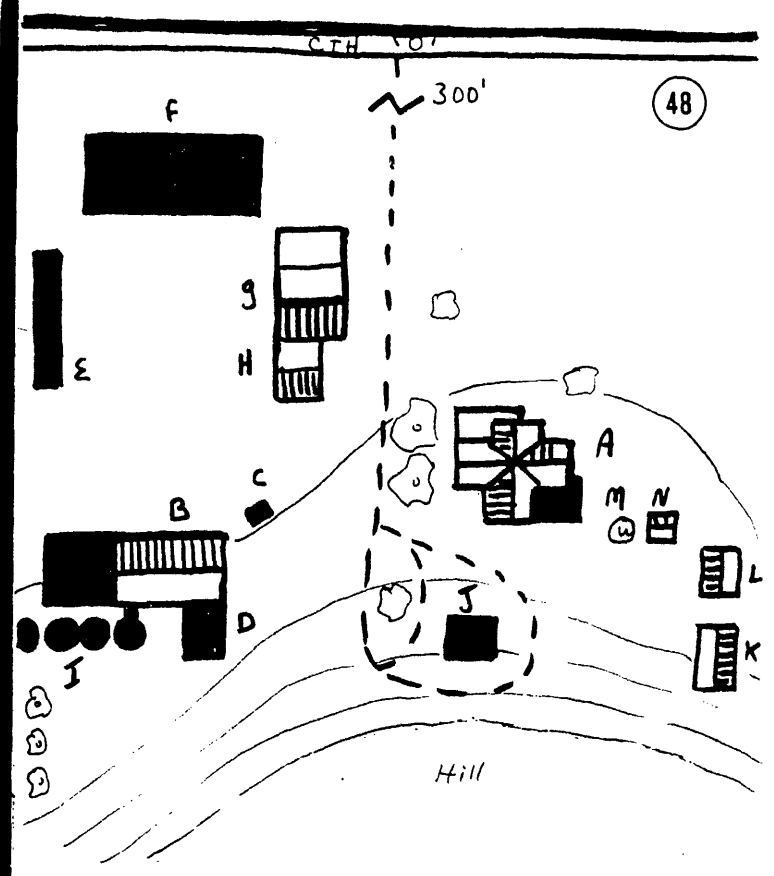
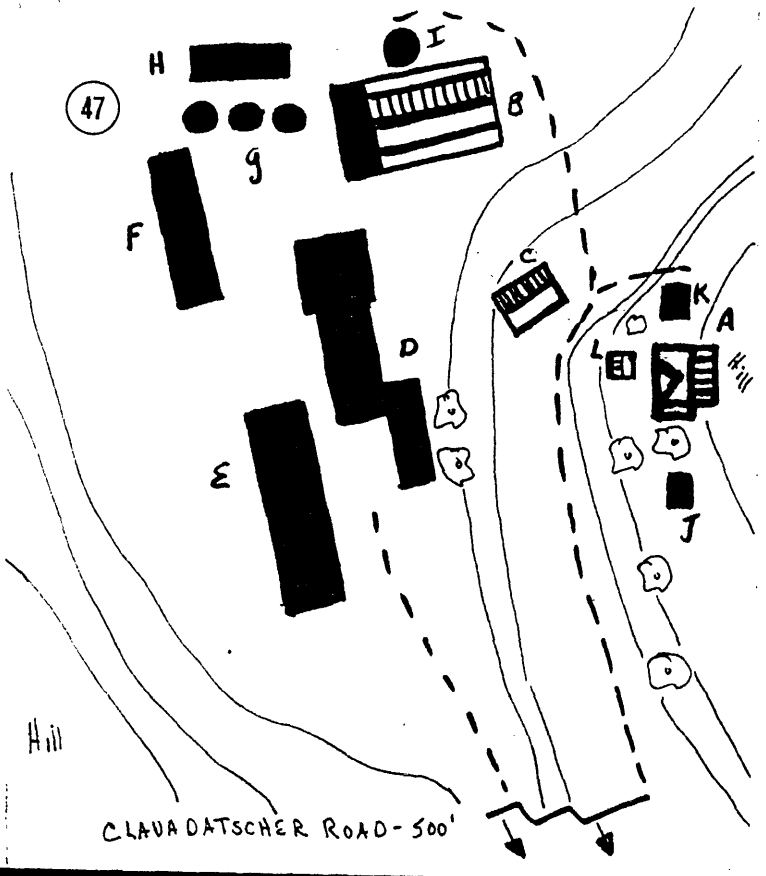
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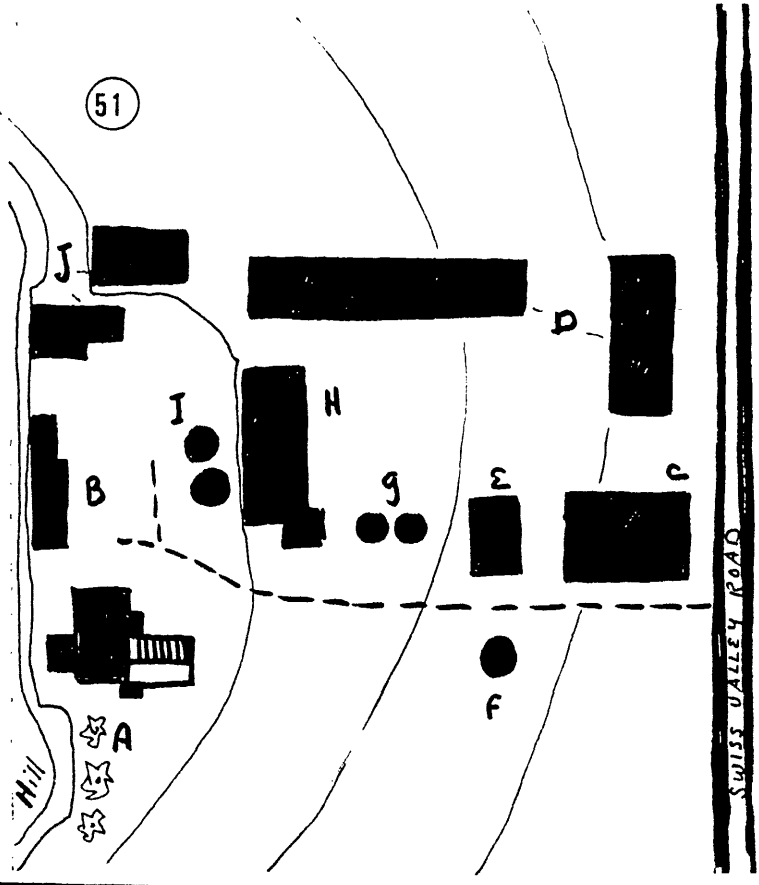


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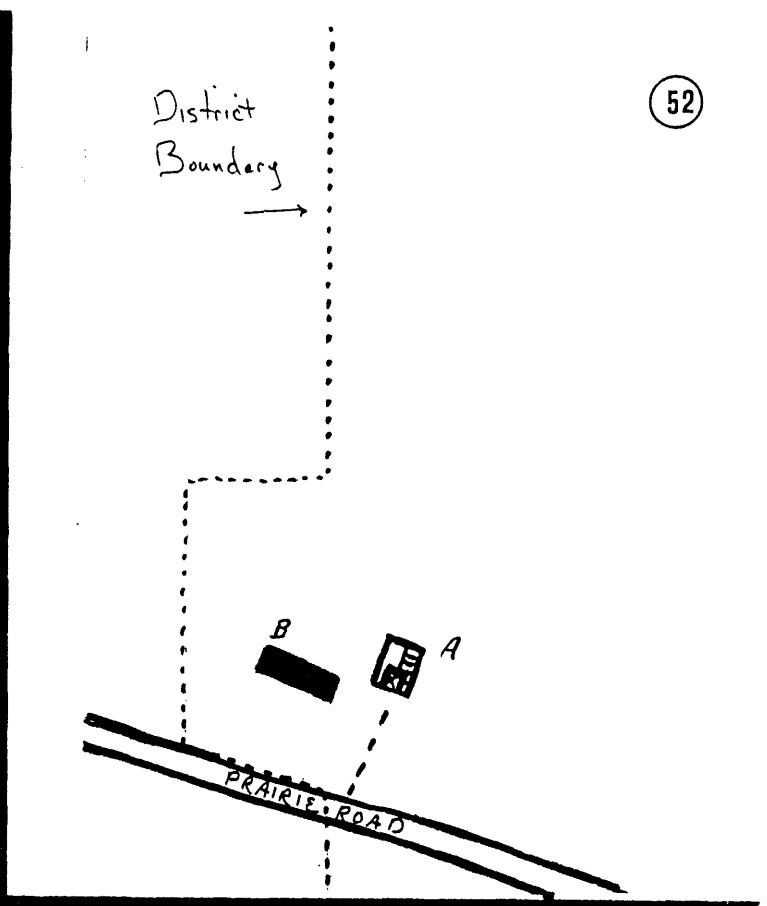
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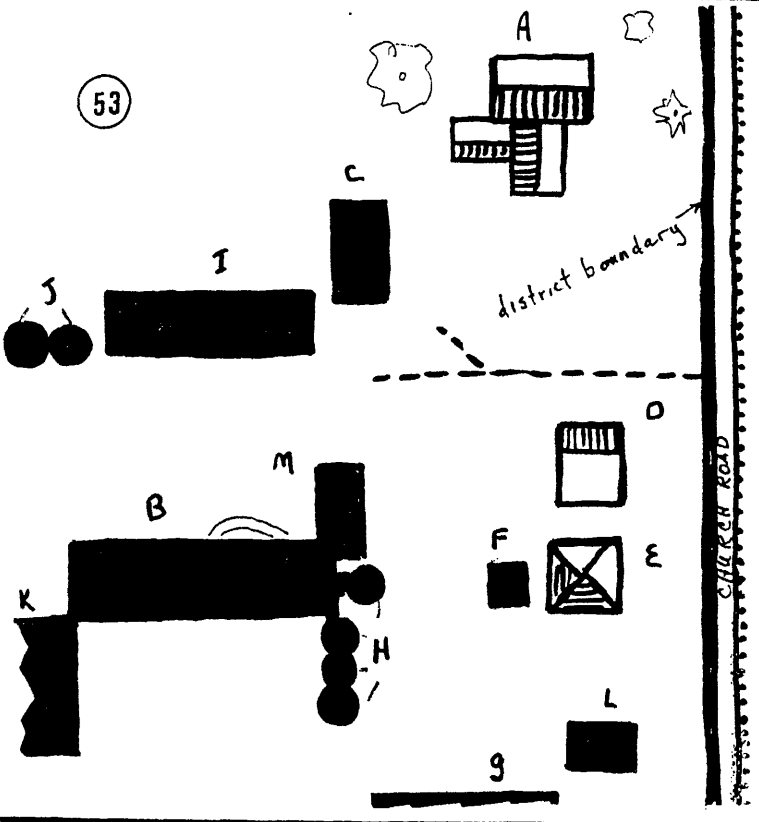
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