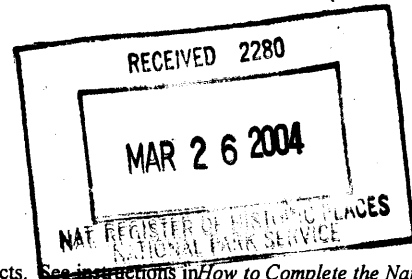


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	5632 Sturgeon Bay Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Green Bay	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Brown	code 009
			zip code 54229

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] SAPO Date 3/23/04

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Name of Property

Brown County
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Beth Boland

5/5/04

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	2	1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		2	1 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources
is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/ animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/ animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Name of Property

Brown County
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

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Continuation Sheet

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Narrative Description

Constructed in 1938, the Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty stand at the southeast corner of the intersection of Gravel Pit Road and State Trunk Highway (STH) 57 (5632 Sturgeon Bay Road) in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23, Township 25 North, Range 22 East, town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin. The historic boundary encompasses the contributing barn and pigsty, and a non-contributing pole shed. The shed is included in the historic boundary due to its close proximity to the pigsty. Just south of these structures is a second pole shed that has no historical association with the property. West of the barn, there is a group home that was associated with the historic barn and pigsty at one time. However, alterations diminish its integrity. The second shed and group home are not included in the historic boundary for this property. A small modern residential structure, which stands between the group home and the barn, has also been excluded from the boundary.

Rockwood Lodge Barn 1938 *Contributing*

Built in 1938, the Rockwood Lodge Barn is a two-story brick dairy barn. Although built well into the twentieth century, the large barn incorporates a gabled roof rather than the gambrel form that became popular after 1910. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has three metal ventilators on the ridge. Extensions of the ridge are located at the gable ends. Known as "hanging gables," their function is to shelter the hayfork and protect the loft opening from the weather.

The barn rests on a concrete foundation and has load-bearing brick walls. The bricks are laid in a common-bond pattern with five stretcher rows per one header row above the first-story windows. Between and below the first-story windows the bricks are laid in a random-bond pattern. The window openings of the entire barn display brick sills and lintels. Concrete walls divide the interior of the lower level, which houses dairy cows. A series of small rooms, including a milk room, office, feed room, and chicken pen, are located along the west wall, and a larger milking bay exists along the east wall. The upper level functions as a hayloft and granary.

The west facade has two entrances with wood doors, and nine square window openings. Eight of the openings display six-pane, hopper-sash windows, and one has been boarded. The entrance at the south end of the west facade includes a screen door. Two additional openings are located just below the roofline and provide access to the hayloft.

A concrete-stave silo is attached to the north facade with a small concrete-block vestibule. An entrance with a wood door is located on the east facade of the vestibule and a four-pane window is located on the west facade. The north facade of the barn displays a six-pane, hopper-sash window on each side of the silo structure. A large hayloft opening with a corrugated-metal sliding door is located under the gable of the north facade. Metal trim and corrugated-metal siding are also located under the gable peak.

The east facade displays seven window openings, two of which contain vents and five with six-pane, hopper-sash windows. An entrance with a sliding wood door on a metal track is located on the north end of the east

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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facade and an entrance with a hinged wood door is located on the south end. A gabled-roof, brick entrance vestibule is attached to the center of the facade and is used as the main cattle entrance for the barn.

The south facade displays four, six-pane, hopper-sash windows on the lower level. A corrugated-metal sliding door is located at mid-level of the facade, and is flanked by large rectangular openings that have been covered. A second corrugated-metal sliding door, corrugated-metal siding, and metal trim are located under the gable peak of this facade.

Pigsty 1938 *Contributing*

The rectangular pigsty is located southeast of the barn. This structure rests on a concrete foundation and displays load-bearing brick walls; a low-pitched, standing-seam metal front-gabled roof; two metal ridge ventilators; and an interior brick chimney. The eaves of the roof are located a few feet aboveground. Five rectangular openings have been cut into each side of the roof and serve as skylights. The principal entrance is in the east facade and contains a hinged wood door on the central axis. A six-pane window with a brick sill is located on each side of the entrance. The west facade displays a central entrance and two hooded vents. The north and south facades each contain four openings for the hogs to enter and exit the building from, and fenced yards are adjacent to these facades.

The interior of the pigsty contains a feed storage space on the east end. The western two-thirds of the structure displays a central aisle of concrete with individual pens on either side. The pens are separated with metal piping.

Shed c. 1990 *Non-Contributing*

A corrugated-metal, gabled-roof pole shed stands to the southwest of the pigsty. The east facade displays an overhead garage door and a small entrance on the north end, and a large sliding-track door in the middle. A large sliding-track door is located on the east facade, and a small gabled-roof shed with clapboard siding and a wooden door stands adjacent to the east end of the north facade. Due to its recent construction date, this building is non-contributing.

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Section 8 Page 1

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance

The Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture*, as fine local examples of brick agricultural outbuildings from the second quarter of the twentieth century. Though the form of both of these structures adhere to a common type, the use of brick in agricultural buildings is uncommon in Wisconsin. The Rockwood Lodge structures have exterior load-bearing brick walls, interior concrete walls, and concrete foundations. The typical Wisconsin agricultural building was built of wood with an interior frame structure of heavy timber and an exterior sheathing of vertical boards. Essentially well preserved, the Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty are uncommon agricultural resources and are worthy of recognition for their individual architectural significance for their method of construction. The period of significance for the barn and pigsty is 1938, the year in which they were constructed.

Historic Context

History of Brown County

Menominee, Winnebago, and Fox Indian tribes inhabited the shores of Green Bay when Jean Nicolet landed there in 1634. In the 1650s and 1660s French traders began fur trading and missionary activities, and soon established Wisconsin's first community of European settlers. The development of Brown County began in 1683, when the French erected the post called La Baye, which included the present cities of Green Bay and De Pere. For almost two centuries, this was one of the most important fur-trading posts in the Midwest. Yankee traders did not move into the area until the 1820s and 1830s, shortly after the U.S. government gained authority over the region. In 1830 Bay Settlement was established northeast of Green Bay by primarily French-Canadian families. The federal census in 1830 revealed 1,500 inhabitants in the area.¹

Brown County originally covered a large portion of eastern Wisconsin. However, an Act of the Territorial Legislature on December 7, 1836, created Portage, Marquette, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and portions of Washington and Dodge Counties from land located in Brown County. The town of Green Bay was established in 1838 and consisted of 98 square miles until the towns of Preble, Humbolt, and Scott were created from its lands in 1858. In 1854 the city of Green Bay was incorporated and replaced De Pere as the county seat.²

Early settlement of townships typically involved the development of villages at major road intersections or near mills and general stores, as these areas were better able to support commercial activities. During the 1850s and 1860s, Bay Settlement became a center for commercial goods and services for residents of Green Bay

¹ "Brown County History - 1634 to 1700," n.d., <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wibrown/1700s.htm>> (7 September 2001).

² "Brown County History - 1634 to 1700," n.d., <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wibrown/1700s.htm>> (7 September 2001).

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Township. Aux Premiers Belges, later known as Robinsonville and then as Champion, is another community that developed in the early history of Green Bay Township. Robinsonville was established when the first group of Belgian settlers to the area, upon taking the advice of Father Daems, relinquished their land claims in Kaukauna and settled in the northeast area of Brown County. They made their homes from the huge cedars that covered the region. Robinsonville's first post office was established in 1880. In 1899 Robinsonville had a blacksmith shop, hotel, general store, post office, and School No. 3.³

Turn-of-the-century northeastern Brown County was dotted with both large farms and smaller homesteads that relied on commercial centers, including Bay Settlement, for services. However, beginning in the early twentieth century, the expansion of surfaced highways and the increased use of automobiles signaled the demise of the small service community. With improved transportation, the nearby large city of Green Bay was able to provide for the needs of local farmers. Although Bay Settlement's service role declined, its institutional services founded by Father Daems, including the Holy Cross School, the Sisters of Saint Francis convent, and the Holy Cross Church, remained.

In addition to the Belgians, many Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and Hollanders were also Roman Catholic and contributed to the development of the strong religious community in the region. Members of the Norbertine Order, for example, came from Holland in 1893 and became influential among Catholics in the area. The Norbertines advocated adherence to church rules by settlers who had fallen astray of their religion. They also established facilities for higher learning, including St. Norbert's College in De Pere.⁴ By 1898 Roman Catholics, the majority of whom were immigrants, numbered 125,000 in the Green Bay Diocese, which had jurisdiction over northeastern Wisconsin, and 121 churches had been established.⁵

Agriculture

In the second half of the nineteenth century, agricultural activities on the Door Peninsula experienced a series of changes. During the early settlement period of the area, around the mid-nineteenth century, agricultural activity consisted mainly of grain production. Prior to the twentieth century, agriculture shifted to the production of vegetables and then to fruit. During this transitional period, the dairy business also became an important means of making a living. Throughout the twentieth century, a diversified agricultural system

³ Tishler and Brynildson, 20-27.

⁴ For information about the Norbertines and their influence, see *The Haven of My Salvation . . . Dedication of St. Norbert Abbey* (West De Pere, WI, 1959); and *With the Grace of God . . . 100th Anniversary* (Green Bay, WI: Alt Publishing Co., 1993).

⁵ Wyatt, ed., "Religion," 3:3.4-3.7; and Wyatt, ed., "Settlement," 1:4.5.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

evolved, which included dairying and cherry production, as well as growing abundant crops of rye, oats, barley, corn, peas, and potatoes.

Wheat became the first major cash crop in the area, as it was throughout much of the frontier. Wheat was an ideal crop for pioneers because soil that was not previously cultivated yielded the best results. In 1850 approximately 430 acres of wheat was grown on the peninsula. By 1890 that number had swelled to nearly 55,000 acres of wheat. However, the continuous wheat production drained essential nitrogen from the soil. As fields became useless, farmers cleared new land to grow their wheat. Eventually, these fields also became useless for wheat production.⁶ As pioneers moved on, wheat as a major cash crop followed the frontier westward.

Similar to other farms throughout Wisconsin, as wheat crops failed, peninsula farmers turned to dairy farming as a new means of making a living. *Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in Wisconsin* provides a summary of the three stages of development of the dairy industry in Wisconsin. Early dairy production began in the 1840s and 1850s as New Yorkers who had been raised on dairy farms brought their skills west. Following the decline of the wheat market, dairying competed with a variety of other cash crops and animal husbandry for the former wheat farmers' interest. The dairy industry experienced a revolution between 1860 and 1890 as farmers became more specialized. By the 1890s the foundation of the Wisconsin dairy industry was firmly in place.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, the dairy industry was characterized by expansion, both in number of dairy farms and regions of the state where this activity was prominent, and by prosperity. By 1915, Wisconsin had become the leading dairy state in the nation with six southeastern counties comprising the heartland for milk production. Butter and cheese making became important industries in the southwestern part of the state. Historically, the northeastern counties surrounding Green Bay have also played a role in the dairy industry.⁷ In 1915 Door, Kewaunee, and Brown counties produced nearly 21-million pounds of cheese combined.⁸

Coinciding with the transition to dairy farming in the late nineteenth century, farmers turned to the production of crops that supported livestock production and were better suited to the soil and climate than wheat. Potatoes became more important to the economy and grew well in the peninsula soil. In 1870, 2,197 acres of potatoes were planted on the Door Peninsula. A farmer could harvest as many as 700 bushels of potatoes from 1 acre.

⁶ Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, *A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture: 1848-1948* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, 1948), 90.

⁷ Wyatt, ed., "Agriculture," 2:9-11.

⁸ Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 111.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

As wheat was declining, three times as many acres of potatoes were planted, with 6,394 acres in 1890.⁹ By the end of the nineteenth century, other crops such as peas and sugar beets, also became popular on the peninsula.

Farmers also experimented with growing and manufacturing other crops and products. In the late 1890s, 25,000 pounds of wool was produced in Door County alone. For a short period, farmers also produced bundles of birch brush for the use in manufacturing brooms. Cranberries were also introduced, but lasted only a short time. Cranberry plants required a wet and marsh environment and therefore only flourished when there was a lot of water. The production suffered during droughts.¹⁰

The large-scale, commercial production of cherries on the peninsula that exists today started in the 1890s. Prior to this time, a limited number of fruit trees were found in the area with only a small number of true orchards. Farmers primarily grew fruit trees for their personal use. The first commercial orchards were planted in the northern part of the peninsula in the 1890s. In the following years, farmers throughout the Door Peninsula grew fruit trees for large-scale production and distribution. Cherries and apples became the most successful of the various fruit crops.¹¹

Throughout the twentieth century, the diversified agricultural system of the peninsula continued to evolve and modernize. Although farmers in the area depend on many industries such as raising various livestock, processing cherries, and producing wine, the major agricultural economic force in both Door and Brown Counties continues to be dairy production.

In 1936 milk comprised 51.3 percent of the gross farm income in Brown County. This figure had risen to 56.9 percent by 1944.¹² The Norbertine Fathers constructed the dairy barn at Rockwood Lodge, a Catholic retreat and nursing home, in 1938. It is unknown whether the entire production was used by the lodge or whether some was sold commercially. The Rockwood Lodge Barn presently houses dairy cattle and the owner is a member of a milk producers' cooperative.

⁹ Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 90; and Marvin M. Lotz, *Discovering Door County's Past: A Comprehensive History of the Door Peninsula in two volumes*, Vol. 1, *From the Beginning to 1930* (Fish Creek, WI: Holy House Press, 1994), 128.

¹⁰ Lotz, 1:130-131.

¹¹ Lotz, 1:132-133.

¹² Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, *Brown County Agriculture* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, 1946), n.p.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
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Architecture
Building Materials

This region lies within what is known as the "Red Clay District of Wisconsin." This proximity to soil types suitable for making bricks allowed for bricks to be easily and inexpensively manufactured.¹³ Small, local brickyards were established in the 1880s and supplied the deep red bricks used for construction in the area. These locally produced red bricks were used for the main building, and light tan or cream-colored bricks from the Milwaukee area were sometimes used to accent window and door openings. The use of different colors in brick construction is a distinctive feature of this rural landscape.¹⁴ According to the *Milwaukee Journal*, Joseph Vandermissen had the largest brick-making kiln in the area, employing several people, and George Peters operated a kiln south of Brussels.¹⁵ A 1986 survey conducted by William H. Tishler and Erik Brynildson, *The Architectural and Landscape Characteristics of Rural Belgian Settlement in Northeastern Wisconsin*, documented 18 brickyards in the area, including those owned by Vandermissen and Peters.¹⁶ Local brick production diminished by the early twentieth century when larger brick-making operations and newer technologies took over. By 1913 there were only seven brick manufacturers in the area around Green Bay.¹⁷

Higher-quality bricks were used on the exterior of the building, while lesser-quality bricks were used for the interior walls, which were often plastered over. The mortar was made from local lime and sand from the shores of Lake Michigan.¹⁸ Brick architecture was used not only for domestic structures, but also for educational, commercial, and some agricultural facilities. Brick agricultural outbuildings are rare in the region, though a few barns, sheds, granaries, and pigsties have been identified in the area. Tishler and Brynildson noted two examples of brick barns, a smokehouse and pumphouse of brick, and a number of brick granaries in their survey of Belgian architecture.¹⁹ Brick veneer over hewn cedar or pine logs can also be found in the Belgian

¹³ Tishler and Brynildson, 75.

¹⁴ Noble, 2:140; Wyatt, ed., "Architecture," 2:4.11.

¹⁵ "Red brick homes mark of Belgian Settlement," *Milwaukee Journal*, 9 May 1926
<http://www.shsw.wisc.edu/wlhba/article_View.asp?pageno=1&id=12467> (31 July 2002).

¹⁶ Tishler and Brynildson, 41-49.

¹⁷ Deborah B. Martin, 330.

¹⁸ Lawrence LeRoy, interview by William H. Tishler and Erik Brynildson, in "The Architecture and Landscape Characteristics of Rural Belgian Settlement in Northeastern Wisconsin" (Madison, Wisc., July 1986), 76.

¹⁹ Laatsch and Calkins, 200; and Tishler and Brynildson, 87-89. According to Allen G. Noble, "The Belgians did not use brick for either barns or outbuildings," see Noble, 2:141. He was apparently not aware of the few examples that have been identified.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
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architecture of the Door Peninsula. They also recorded that at least one barn in the area had a brick veneer; this example was reported in the *Door County Advocate* in 1884 but is apparently no longer extant.²⁰ This construction technique is unusual, however, and likely represents a transition from log to all-brick construction.²¹

Agricultural Outbuildings

No systematic survey of Wisconsin agricultural outbuildings has been completed; however, *CRM* outlines the types of agricultural structures found throughout the state. Early examples of barns and other agricultural outbuildings were log or timber framed and some later examples were built of brick.

Unlike the Belgian house, the method of construction for barns in the Door Peninsula cannot be recognized as distinctly Belgian. Barns reflected economic progress and practicality rather than perpetuating ethnic traditions.²² This acceptance of new influences is evident in the three types of large barns found in the area—double-crib log threshing barns, smaller single-crib log cattle barns, and timber-framed dairy barns. The basement or dairy barn is the largest type of barn found in the area. This barn type originated in Upstate New York and was carried westward by dairy farmers to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Early examples were typically framed with heavy squared timbers and clad with vertical wood boards. Older examples of basement barns feature gabled roofs, which were replaced in the early twentieth century by the gambrel roof form. *CRM* describes basement barns as follows:

The basement barn, one of the most common barn types in Wisconsin, is a medium-to-large barn with a raised masonry foundation at least the height of the doorways and forming a lower story. Most often, the upper story is framed and sheathed in boards or board-and-batten, although examples built entirely of masonry are found in Wisconsin. Gable roofed basement barns may have originally been threshing barns. With the decline of wheat farming, many were converted to basement barns to accommodate dairy farming. A track for the pulleys that operate the hayfork runs under the roof ridge and often the barns have an exaggerated peak at either end of the ridge, called a "hanging gable," to house and shelter the hayfork and protect the loft opening from the weather. Sometimes this shelter actually boxes in the hayfork and is called a "hay-hood." Cupolas and dormers for ventilation are both common. Multiple entrances at the

²⁰ Laatsch and Calkins, 200; Noble, 2:140; and Tishler and Brynildson, 74. Tishler notes having located mention of such a barn in the newspaper.

²¹ Tishler and Brynildson, 73.

²² This conclusion has been reached by both Professor Tishler and Professor Laatsch. For information on barns built by Belgian immigrants, see previously cited works by Laatsch and Calkins; Tishler; Tishler and Brynildson; and Noble. Also see John Hart Fraser, *The Look of the Land* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975), 117-18.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
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*basement level, including in the end walls, are fairly standard. Used for purposes similar to the bank barn, the lower floor of the basement barn was intended for animal shelter and machinery or implement storage, while the upper level was devoted to hay and grain storage. Many basement barns have an earth or frame ramp leading to the second story.*²³

Pigsties were often located just outside the farmstead complex proper. Pigsties were typically 20 to 30 feet wide by 30 to 40 feet long with a separate pen for each sow and with three or four low hog doors on each side. According to the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, hogs did not play an important part in Brown County agriculture.²⁴

The Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty are typical in their size and arrangement. The barn accommodates 20 to 24 dairy cattle, and the pigsty accommodates 10 to 12 hogs with four doors on each side. Although the barn's form and features are characteristic of Wisconsin dairy or basement barns, this example does not have a raised foundation. This is likely due to the entire structure being built of brick. The barn and pigsty are unusual because of their brick construction. Brick agricultural buildings are rare in northeastern Wisconsin, though a few barns, sheds, granaries, and pigsties have been identified in the area. Both the barn and the pigsty have had few alterations and retain good historic integrity.

*History of the Property*²⁵

The Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty property is located near the northwest corner of a 40-acre lot in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23, Township 25 North, Range 22 East, town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin. In 1920 the historic property was owned by Joseph Vandermeulen, who retained ownership until 1937. The Norbertine Fathers acquired the property in 1938. In 1938 the Norbertine Fathers of Green Bay constructed the dairy barn and pigsty at Rockwood Lodge, a Catholic retreat and nursing home. In addition to the barn and pigsty, other buildings associated with the Rockwood Lodge were also built at this time, including the main building of the group home property. Rockwood Lodge was a retreat and recreation center developed by the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in the late 1930s. The retreat buildings were sold to the Green Bay Packers in 1945. Those structures located north of Highway 57 are reported to have burned to the ground in

²³ Wyatt, ed., "Architecture," 2:5-2.

²⁴ Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, *Brown County Agriculture*, n.p.

²⁵ Information regarding property owners and assessment was compiled from town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin, *Assessment and Tax Rolls, 1860-1955*, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Special Collections, Cofrin Library; the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, Wisc.; plat maps of Brown County, 1870-1958, see bibliography for individual citations; Ken Rabas, telephone interviews by Mead & Hunt, March and April 1994; Alpine Country Home Manager, telephone interview with Mead & Hunt, 18 April 1994; and Wisconsin Highway Commission, "Design plans for State Trunk Highway 57," microfilm records at the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, 1931 and 1959.

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
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1950.(26) Only the entrance walls and some gate posts remain on the north side of the road. On the south side, the group home, which is now called Alpine Country Home, was formerly part of Rockwood Lodge. Resources consulted for information on the Norbertine Order included no mention of this facility. According to a 1959 right-of-way plat, Pennings owned the barns and the Rockwood Convalescence House, which were both on the original lot, and another house which was located just across Bowers Road. No other structures are indicated in the vicinity. Though once under single ownership, the buildings associated with the nursing home and present group home are now owned by John Monroe, while Ken Rabas owns the historic barn and pigsty and the modern sheds just to their south. John C. Pennings purchased the property, including the barn, pigsty, and nursing home around 1950. He operated the center for convalescents under the name Pennings Nursing Home for at least a decade. Ken Rabas purchased the property that included the barn and pigsty from Pennings in the early 1960s. A separate owner purchased the convalescent home at a later date.

Conclusion

These remnants of the Rockwood retreat operated by the Norbertine order are locally significant under *Criterion C: Architecture* for their method of construction. Masonry agricultural properties are uncommon in Wisconsin, making these two structures notable in the local context. Agricultural buildings were typically economical and practical in construction. Most were built by family owned farm operations, which lacked sufficient capital to construct masonry barns. Consequently, Wisconsin barns were characteristically of frame construction. Masonry barns were typically constructed as part of model farms owned by wealthy "gentleman" farmers or by corporate farmers. In this context, the Rockwood barns reflect the available capital of the Norbertine order and are show barns, illustrative of the economic power and stability of the church. Their masonry construction may have been due to an aesthetic concern about the appearance that they conveyed to the nearby retreat facility that they helped to support.

26 See "Section 106 Compliance Architectural/Historical Survey. STH 57, Brown and Kewaunee Counties," Uniplan Associates, June 1993.

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.4 acres

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

1 16 436310 4942220
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Erin Pogany, Matt Becker, and Jeremy Happel	date	April 2003
organization	Mead & Hunt, Inc.	telephone	608-273-6380
street & number	6501 Watts Road	zip code	53719-2700
city or town	Madison	state	WI

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Section 9 Page 1

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Maps

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary is described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south edge of STH 57 approximately 110 feet from the northwest corner of the barn proceed east for 200 feet, turn south for 325 feet, turn west for 145 feet, and then the southwest corner and the west boundary follow the east edge of the property's driveway to the beginning point. The north boundary is concurrent with the southern edge of STH 57. The map is to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the extant buildings that were historically associated with the property.

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty

Brown County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Kenneth Rabas	date	1/2004
organization		telephone	920 866-2265
street&number	5174 Gravel Pit Road	zip code	54229
city or town	New Franken	state	WI

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

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

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Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 1

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

The following information pertains to all photographs:

*Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin
Date: July and November 2002
Photographer: Matt Becker and Jeremy Happel, Mead & Hunt, Inc.
Negatives located at the Wisconsin Historical Society*

*Photograph 1 of 10
General view of farmstead
View looking northeast*

*Photograph 2 of 10
Barn, south and west facades
View looking northeast*

*Photograph 3 of 10
Barn, north and west facades
View looking southeast*

*Photograph 4 of 10
Barn, north and east facades
View looking southwest*

*Photograph 5 of 10
Barn, south and west facades
View looking northeast*

*Photograph 6 of 10
Barn, interior view of milking floor
View looking northwest*

*Photograph 7 of 10
Pigsty, north and west facades
View looking southeast*

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 2

Rockwood Lodge Barn and Pigsty
Town of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

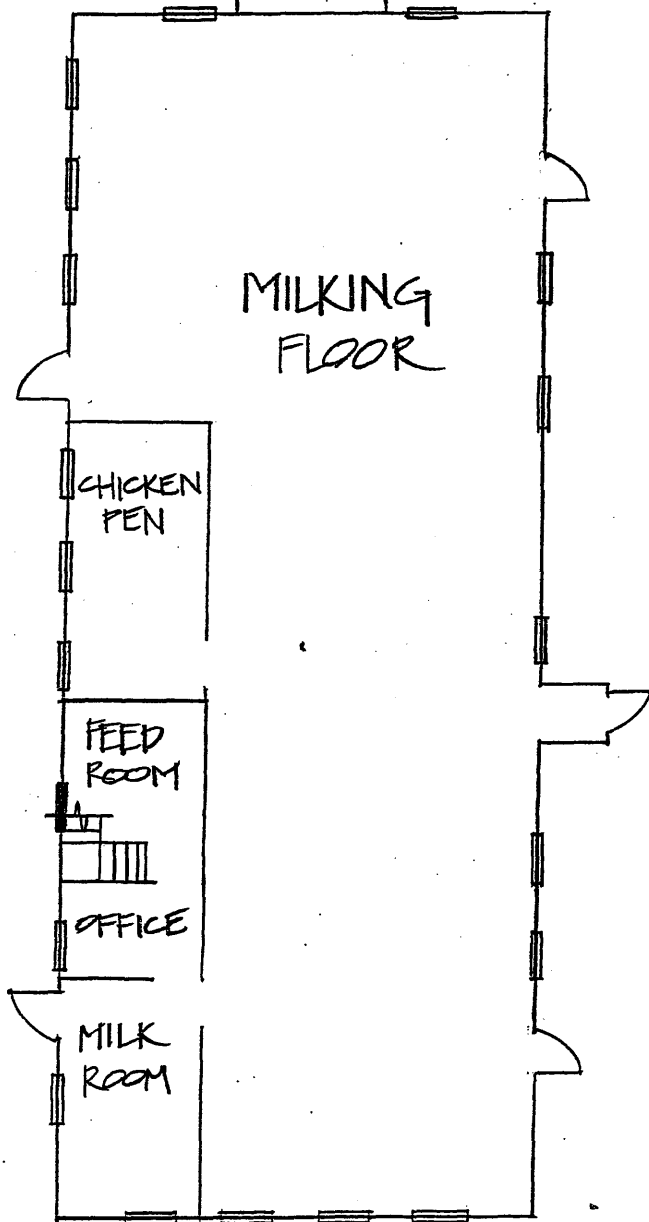
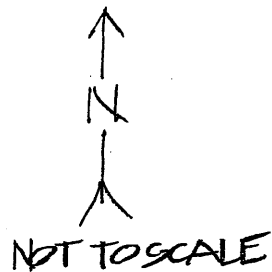
Photograph 8 of 10
Pigsty, south facade
View looking north

Photograph 9 of 10
Pigsty, interior view of pens
View looking east

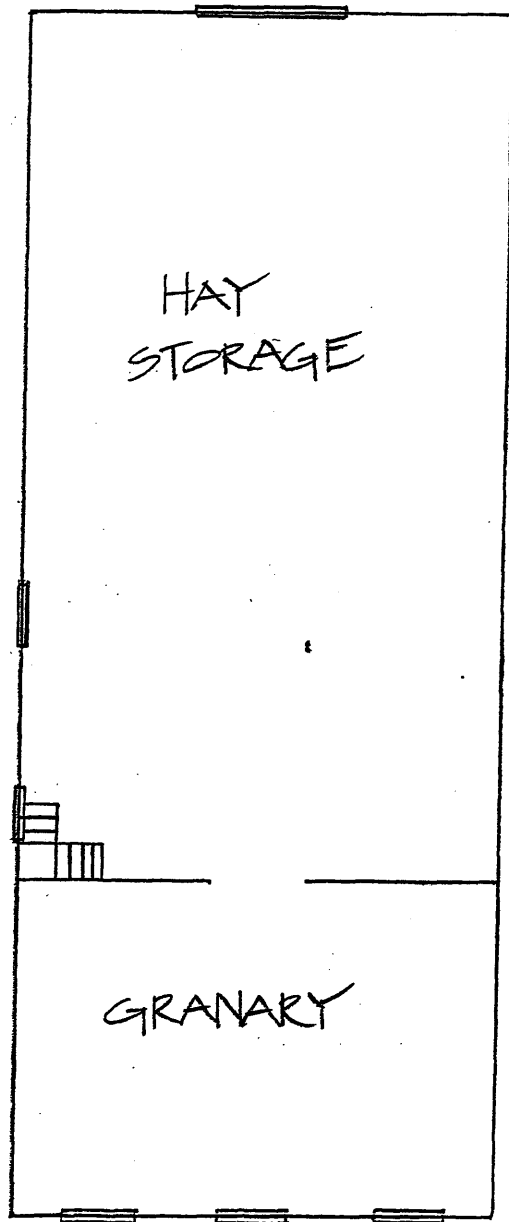
Photograph 10 of 10
Shed, south and west facades
View looking northeast

FLOOR PLAN

ROCKWOOD LODGE BARN
5632 STURGEON BAY ROAD
TOWN OF GREEN BAY
BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN



FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

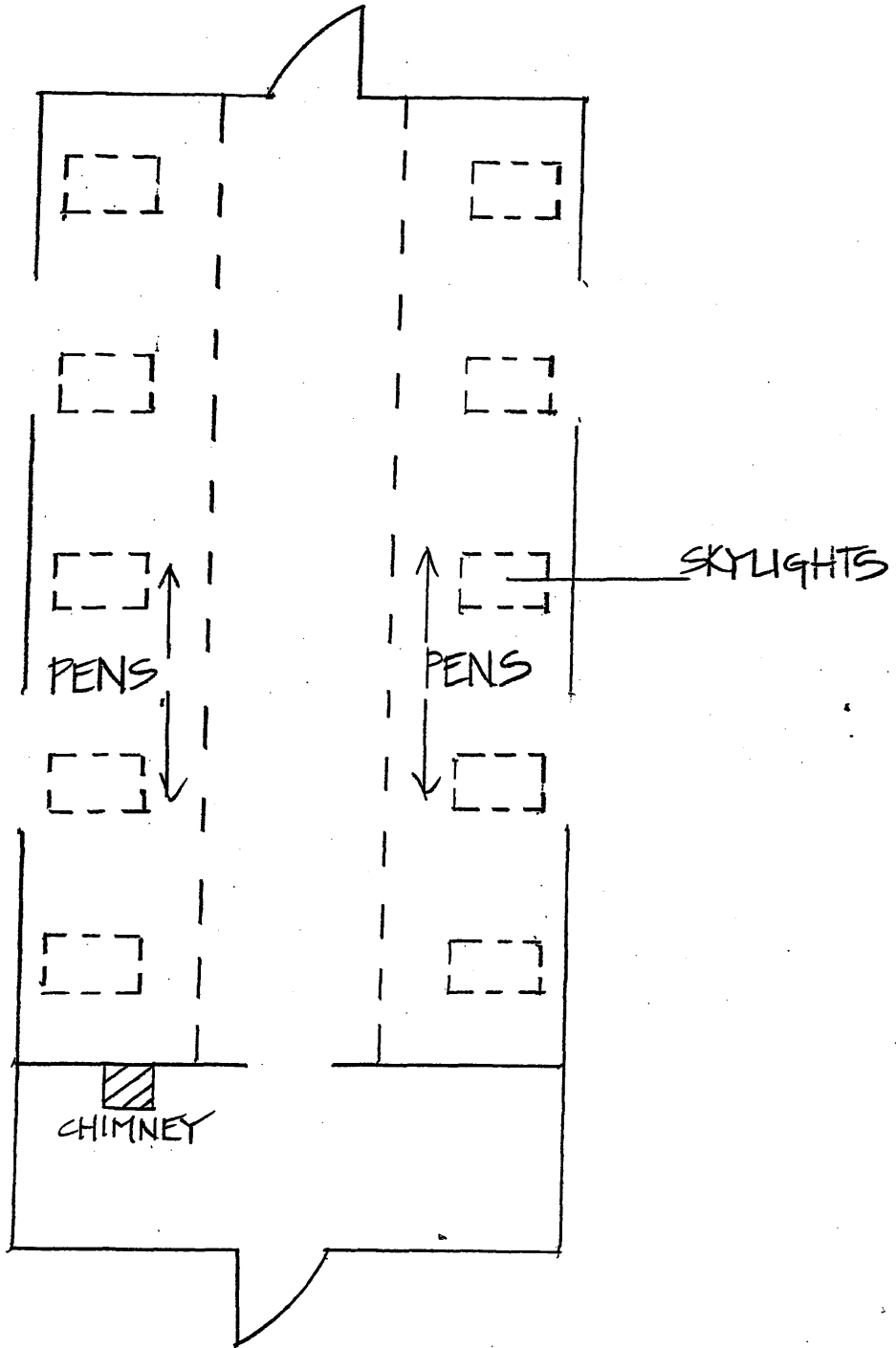


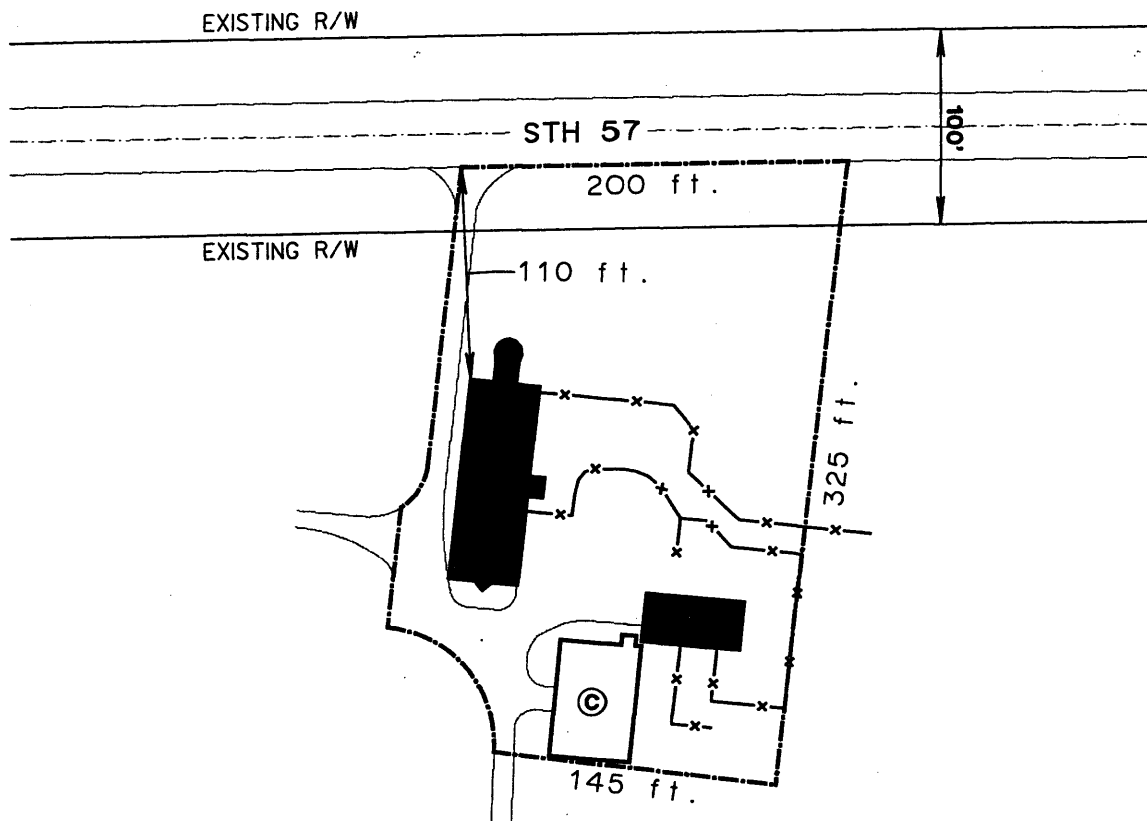
SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN




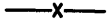
ROCKWOOD LODGE PIGSTY
5632 STURGEON BAY ROAD
TOWN OF GREEN BAY
BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

← N →
NOT TO SCALE





- BUILDINGS:**
- (A) BARN
 - (B) PIGSTY
 - (C) SHED

- LEGEND:**
-  NONCONTRIBUTING
 -  CONTRIBUTING
 -  HISTORIC BOUNDARY
 -  BARBED-WIRE FENCE

ROCKWOOD LODGE BARN

**5632 STURGEON BAY ROAD
TOWN OF GREEN BAY
BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

