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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 Krause, Daniel E., Stone Barn  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	Northeast corner of County Trunk Highway S and Schwartz Road				N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Chase				N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI	county	Oconto	code 83 zip code 54142

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia L. Green 5/31/2000  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI Date

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

Krause Stone Barn  
Name of Property

Oconto  
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:)

*Edouard H. Beall*

7/24/00

*for*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)  
 private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)  
 building(s)  
 district  
 structure  
 site  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 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: storage

#### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Foundation Stone  
walls Stone

roof Metal  
other Wood

#### Narrative Description

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

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Section 7 Page 1 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

### **Introduction:**

The Krause Stone Barn is a large gable-roofed fieldstone barn located in a rural, predominately agricultural portion of Oconto County on the west side of the bay of Green Bay. Constructed in 1903 to a design by the property's owner, the building has undergone few alterations and retains an exceptional level of integrity. The Krause Stone Barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a fine example of the stone barn building type. This nomination is prepared in order to facilitate private and public activities leading to the building's preservation.

### **Physical Context:**

The Krause Stone Barn is located near the center of the Town of Chase, located in the southeastern corner of Oconto County in northeastern Wisconsin. The barn stands near the geographic center of a forty-acre parcel that is largely planted to crops; it is accessed by a long dirt driveway which terminates in a grassy area to the south of the barn that is approximately the same dimensions as the barn. The property's well is located near the southeast corner of this grassy area. A grassy area approximately twenty feet in width surrounds the balance of the building and separates the barn from the crops planted. The property includes only one other structure, a poured concrete silo that adjoins the barn near the center of its south facade. The property did historically include, at a minimum, two houses and a shed. Although the composition and layout of the farmstead cannot be determined on the basis of extant resources, early plat maps do indicate the homestead as being located along the side of the driveway approximately fifty to one hundred feet from the adjoining public right-of-way.<sup>1</sup> Since the Krause Stone barn was built on a farmstead that had been occupied since the 1870s, it may be reasonable to assume that the majority of the farm's buildings were grouped near the house, in the manner common to late nineteenth century farmsteads extant in the area. Both houses and any other buildings had been removed from the property by 1954 and the utilitarian shed collapsed in the early 1990s.<sup>2</sup>

As a result of its unusual size, construction materials and lack of adjoining structures, the Krause Stone barn is readily visible in all directions from the public right-of-ways adjoining the parcel; the barn may be clearly seen from many vantage points at distance of as much as a quarter of a mile. The terrain surrounding the barn's parcel is generally flat to slightly rolling and generally devoted to agricultural or forestry land uses. Residential and commercial developments are occurring within a few miles of the Krause Stone barn, in the eastern portion of the Town of Chase, where access to Interstate Highway 41 provides relatively easy access to the city of Green Bay.

### **General Features, Exterior:**

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<sup>1</sup> Plat books of Oconto County.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Casimir Frysh, co-owner of property, July 9, 1999.

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The Krause Stone Barn is one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in width; it is oriented in an east-west direction that is almost completely in parallel with the cardinal compass points. The walls of the structure are two feet thick and constructed of variegated fieldstone, most of which consists of glacial drift granites, basalts and other igneous rocks. The fieldstone is roughly coursed; stones of various sizes are used throughout all of the walls and range in size from a few inches to nearly a foot in diameter. Large split fieldstones are used at the corners as quoins. The lintels of windows and doors are set in shallow arches with limestone or red brick; all of the windows along the north and south facades have had their original glass panes replaced with translucent plastic panels prior to 1995.<sup>3</sup> The large doorways at the east and west facades have original wood doors, as do all of the pedestrian doorways along the west and south facades. The roof consists of a single layer of corrugated metal roofing; this roof replaced an earlier metal roof that was severely damaged by a windstorm in 1995. The details of the facade and the interior are discussed below.

**Primary (South-facing) facade:**

The south-facing facade faces the driveway and is the most complex and most fenestrated facade of the barn. The facade has ten equally-spaced bays, not including the silo. Most of the bays consist of a single first-story window; the third and eighth bays from the west also include a second, smaller window at the second story hay loft area. All of the windows are roughly square, and have plain wood frames set under arched lintels constructed of double layers of end-on soldiered brick. Most of the spaces between the arched lintels and the frames have been infilled with concrete at an early but undetermined date; as previously discussed, all of the window glazing was replaced with translucent plastic panels at an unknown date later than 1954 but prior to 1995.

Commencing at the westerly corner of the facade, the first bay consists of a single pedestrian entry door constructed of wood planks and set under an arched lintel; the next bay has one single window identical to the description given above. The third bay from the west has a single window at the first and second stories, as described previously. A passageway from the silo into the barn is inserted between the third and fourth bays, and includes pedestrian doors on both side of the passage; the silo is described in greater detail below. The fourth bay, the first located east of the silo, consists of a single window. The fifth bay includes a window identical to those described previously; above this window is a smooth pentagonal limestone bordered at top and bottom by narrow, slightly projecting limestone slabs. The stone is inscribed in an italic script as follows:

1903  
D.E.Krause  
architect  
Wm Mensenkamp  
mason.

The bay to the immediate east of the datestone's bay consists of a single wood plank pedestrian door identical to that described in the first bay. Another single window flanks this door to the east; the eighth bay beyond that window includes a first floor and a smaller second story window as described

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<sup>3</sup> Interview with Casimir Frysh, *ibid*.

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previously. The ninth bay consists of a double pedestrian door constructed of wood planks; these doors are taller than any of the other first-story openings and were used to bring cattle in and out of the barn. The arched lintel of this doorway is also wider and taller than the other openings' arched lintels and is set with limestone blocks identical to those found over the drive doors of the east and west-facing facades. The final, easternmost bay consists of a single window identical to those described previously.

The silo adjoining this facade stands approximately fifty feet in height and is constructed of poured concrete. Steel bands circle the silo at regular intervals, and the silo is surmounted by a poured concrete cap in a cylindrical shape common to poured concrete silos of the second decade of the twentieth century. The precise date of the silo's construction cannot be identified conclusively on the basis of the available resources; the silo is consistent in forms and materials with silos built in Northeast Wisconsin during the 1910s. Although the silo represents an alteration to the barn site, it does not significantly detract from the barn's visual, structural and locational integrity. Moreover, the silo represents the continuing use of this barn during a period of significant technological change in agriculture. It should be noted that such alterations are to be expected in a working building and do not necessarily detract from the building's integrity; as outlined in Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin:

Many structures within extant farmsteads have undergone various alterations and modernizations in an attempt to stay abreast of contemporary dairying practices. Some modern intrusions may not detract from National Register eligibility, but the overall architectural integrity of these structures should be an important contextual consideration.<sup>4</sup>

The Krause Stone barn retains considerable overall architectural integrity, and as a result the silo may be seen to not substantially detract from the barn's eligibility.

#### **West-facing Facade:**

The west gable end facade is dominated by an arch-topped drive-through entry approximately fifteen feet in height and ten feet in width. The doorway is framed on either side by fieldstones arranged as quoins; the haunches of the arch consist of blocks of limestone approximately twice the size of standard bricks, which are set on end around the arch. The door is constructed of vertical planks; the entire doorway is entirely intact. The northern portion of the facade adjoining this door has no fenestration; the doorway is flanked to the south by three openings. The northernmost such opening is a circle approximately three feet in diameter; this opening has a double row of end-on soldiered bricks lining the upper half of the circle, while the lower half is faced completely with fieldstones. This opening has been filled with mortar and small fieldstones; the date of this alteration and the original purpose of the opening are both unknown, but the alteration appears to date from shortly

<sup>4</sup> "Agriculture." Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2 [Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin] 1986, p.11-7.

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after the time of the building's construction. A pedestrian door is located immediately south of the circular opening; its flat lintel is formed of three rows of end-on soldiered bricks. The doorway is protected by a wood door on a sliding frame that extends south of the doorway across the southernmost opening in the facade. This window is located at approximately the same level as the circular opening and is slightly larger than that feature, having a slightly arched lintel consisting of a double row of end-on soldiered bricks. The window glazing has been altered in the manner cited above. Above the ground floor level, the facade has no features with the exception of two open ventilation holes, both of which are original and unaltered. A semicircular opening is centered directly over the door and under the gable peak; the arch of this opening is lined with a single row of bricks and opens into the drive-through area of the barn's interior, as discussed below. The second ventilation opening is located over the space between the cattle door and window discussed previously, and is approximately three feet beneath the eaves. This opening is in the form of a rough and imperfect triangle; the upper sides of this form are created by two limestone slabs. This opening leads into the stable portion of the barn, as discussed below. With the exception of the alterations to the circular opening and the window as discussed above, this facade is highly intact and in excellent condition.

#### **East-facing Facade:**

The east-facing facade is in many respects identical to the west-facing facade described previously, and includes a drive-through doorway and semicircular and triangular ventilation openings identical to those described on the opposing gable end facade. A small window opening is set into the ground floor level of the southern portion of the facade, opposite the cattle door discussed on the west-facing facade; this window has a partial arched lintel of brick with brick infill between the arch and the window's lintel. With the exception of the replacement of the window glazing, this facade is entirely unaltered.

#### **North-facing Facade:**

This facade has no notable features with the exception of three windows set into the lower portion of the facade. These windows are of the same dimensions as those described previously elsewhere on the building; these windows are, however, set into the wall at an approximate forty-five degree angle. The reason for this variation is unknown. With the exception of the alteration of the window glazing, as discussed previously, this facade is unaltered since its construction.

#### **Interior:**

The interior of the Krause Stone barn is divided longitudinally into two sections: a narrower stable area with hay mow at the second-story level, and a wider drive through and threshing/storage area that is open to the rafters. The stable area is 20 to 25 feet in width, while the threshing area constitutes the balance of the building's interior. The two spaces are separated by a fieldstone wall approximately eight feet in height that extends the entire length of the building. The drive doors at the east-and west-facing facades open into the threshing area; the stable area is accessed via the

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pedestrian doors described on the facades. The floor of the stable area is predominately constructed of concrete, some of which has been broken; a loose dirt floor remains in the threshing area.

The stable area is raised slightly from ground floor level on a concrete pad of three to four inches. A narrow pedestrian passageway extends along the south wall of the barn approximately three-quarters of the length of the building; it terminates at a gate that leads into the stable proper at the east end, where it widens to the entire width of the stable area. Near the center of the length of this passage is a small, hand-cranked pump approximately three feet in height. This pump, which appears to be original to the building and was cited as working in 1995,<sup>5</sup> is connected by a lateral pipeline to the well located at the southeast corner of the grassy clearing south of the barn. The concrete around the pump has been largely broken away, and the soil surrounding the pump has undergone some subsidence. In the stable area there is no evidence of stanchions of any sort, and the stable area is separated from the passageway by a wood fence approximately four feet in height. A calving pen is located against the exterior wall in the northwest corner of the stable. The length of the interior fieldstone wall is inset with a continuous series of self-feeders, each of which consists of a single panel constructed of wide wood planks set at a diagonal into an opening in the fieldstone wall. According to the barn's current owners, these feeders permitted the farmer to shovel hay or feed into the side of the feeder adjoining the threshing area, where the hay and feed was located, and thus provide feed for the cattle without extensive hauling or repeated trips.<sup>6</sup> A small pedestrian door is set into the interior fieldstone wall directly opposite the gate from the passageway into the stable area. The ceiling of the entire stable portion of the building is approximately eight feet from the floor and is constructed of peeled log joists overlain with a single layer of wide wood planks.

The threshing area of the barn constitutes the entire remaining balance of the building's volume, as discussed previously. The threshing area is dominated by the building's unusual and elaborate pillar and truss system, which may have been developed as a result of the building's atypical width. The trusses consist of four pairs of peeled logs, each approximately fifteen feet in height, placed vertically approximately twenty feet apart, framing the driveway between the two drive doorways. A horizontal log extends across the tops of each pair of vertical logs, extending approximately three feet beyond the vertical logs and being supported on the interior of the angles by smaller square-hewn log struts. The portion of the horizontal log which extends beyond the vertical log intersects an additional unhewn log that rises at a sharp angle from the side of the vertical log, commencing approximately three feet below the lower intersection of the strut described previously. This angled log, in turn, intersects the roof's rafters, where it is additionally anchored by two struts that extend from the angled log to the rafters. The rafters consist of tamarack logs over thirty-five feet in length; the roof is completed with a single layer of corrugated metal roofing material. The balance of the interior of the threshing area has no notable features, with the exception of the fieldstone walls, which are exposed on all sides; the remainder of the space is used for machinery storage.

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<sup>5</sup> Aaron Berzowski, "Frysh brothers restore stone barn." Pulaski News, October 12, 1995, p. 8-9.

<sup>6</sup> Interview with Stanley Frysh, co-owner of property, July 9, 1999.-

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In 1995, after a severe wind storm removed a portion of the original roof over the northeastern corner of the barn, repairs were conducted to replace the roof and repair damage to the north wall, which had been settling and shifting away from the balance of the building. Contractor Orvil Krueger of Marion, Wisconsin, used steel cables and winches to haul the wall back into place and used mortar and fieldstones to repair the wall before replacing the original but severely damaged standing seam roof with corrugated steel panels. The steel cables remain in the building at approximately the level of the horizontal members of the trusses, where they continue to support the building.

#### Conclusion:

The Krause Stone Barn retains a high level of physical and situational integrity, and excellently represents its role as a fine example of the stone barn building type. Although some alterations to the building are in evidence, these changes do not substantially detract from the building's physical or situational integrity. The most readily visually apparent change, the addition of the concrete silo, reflects an adaptation to the changing technology of agriculture in Wisconsin during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Although the silo constitutes an alteration to the barn site, it does not significantly distract from the barn's visual, structural and locational integrity. Moreover, the silo represents the continuing use of this barn during a period of significant technological change in agriculture, and thus constitutes a reasonable adaptation of the property during the term of its use in accordance with the standards outlined in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.<sup>7</sup>

The Krause Stone barn retains considerable overall architectural integrity, and thus the silo does not substantially detract from the barn's eligibility. The alterations to the window glazing, while more recent in vintage, do not substantially distract from the building's overall visual impact and represent a relatively minor alteration in terms of the building's overall mass and visibility. Finally, the alterations to the roofing material represent an effort to protect the building's structural integrity while employing a material as close in appearance to the original roofing material as possible given the available materials and labor during the period when the repair was required. Impressively, the barn retains all of its original wood plank doors, and all of its original interior features, including the pillars and roof trusswork, the stable manger and the water pump. As noted in Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin, "Original machinery, where still in place, may be of substantial interest and can enhance a nomination."<sup>8</sup> As a result of its exceptional integrity and significance as a fine example of a building form rare to Wisconsin, the Krause Stone barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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<sup>7</sup> "Agriculture." Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin, *op cit.*, p. 11-7.

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*



Krause Stone Barn  
Name of Property

Oconto  
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

1903

### Significant Dates

1903

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Krause, D.E. (architect)

Mensenkamp, William (mason)

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Section 8 Page 1 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

**Introduction:**

The Krause Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as a fine example of the stone barn building type, a form rare in Wisconsin. Built in 1903 and designed by the property's owner, the Krause Stone Barn was a local landmark virtually from its date of construction as a result of its unusual form, size and construction materials. The barn's character-defining features, including its fieldstone walls, round-arched drive-through doorways, and interior composition and fixtures, have remained almost completely unaltered since the building's construction. The building was designed to house cattle and farm equipment, a task that it continued to fulfill until the recent past. This nomination is prepared in order to facilitate future public and private efforts to preserve the Krause Stone Barn as a notable element of the agricultural landscape of northeastern Wisconsin.

**Historical Background: Town of Chase.**

The Town of Chase is located in the southwestern corner of Oconto County in northeastern Wisconsin, approximately five miles northeast of the village of Pulaski in Brown County. The first known non-Native American activity in the area began in 1864 with the construction of the Nathan Chase sawmill on the Little Suamico River, approximately two miles southeast of the Krause Stone Barn. Never a large or well-known operation, the Chase sawmill is likely to have initially cut pine growing near the mill site for sale in Green Bay and other surrounding communities; by the time settlement in the area began in earnest in the mid-1870s the mill probably had exhausted the locally-available pine and begun cutting tamarack and other, less profitable softwoods. Early settlement in the Chase area was spurred to a great extent by two nearby natural catastrophes: the 1871 Peshtigo Fire and the 1877 Pensaukee Tornado. The fire, which decimated thousands of acres of forest and farmland in northeastern Wisconsin and became known as the largest forest fire in American history, was concentrated along the shores of Lake Michigan and does not appear to have extended as far west as the Chase sawmill and its largely unoccupied vicinity. The fire is known, however, to have resulted in a migration of residents of the eastern portion of Oconto County to points farther west, including the Little Suamico river basin. Similarly, the Pensaukee tornado nearly leveled the community of that name, located several miles northeast of Chase on the shore of Lake Michigan, as well as damaging a great deal of surrounding farmland; several cases of individuals moving west after being rendered destitute by the tornado appear in accounts of the disaster. Both disasters also helped further deplete the forest stock upon which the Chase sawmill was reliant, and an 1886 forest fire that raged through the Chase area is likely to have resulted in both the final closing of the sawmill and the further opening of the area's land to farmers.<sup>9</sup>

By the late 1800s, a community had developed near the crossroads to serve the small community of mill employees and farmers who were beginning to settle in the area. A post office under the name

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<sup>9</sup> Betty Muck, "The History of Pulaski, Wisconsin" [MSS, located at Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay]. [1953], p.4.

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of St. Nathan was established in 1873; in March 1890 the name was changed to Chase.<sup>10</sup> During this time period, the J.J.Hof Land Company of Chicago began to purchase the remaining government-owned and cutover lands in Chase and much of the surrounding area, with the intention of reselling such lands to European immigrants seeking farmland. Although these activities caused some friction between local residents and the company, the community's perception of self-interest seems to have prevailed:

There was a good deal of prejudice against the Hof Land Co. awhile [sic] ago on account of their holding land at the price they ask for it, claiming that it kept out settlers. But the company manages to sell its lands all the same and the people [living in the town] are beginning to discover that every dollar of valuation added to the town, lowers the rate per cent on taxes and so are taking pains to induce settlers to buy land. We have a large territory that is open for settlers that is good farm land and we would like a colony of Germans or Scandinavians to located here.<sup>11</sup>

The ethnic preference stated above is not surprising, since many of the early settlers, including the Krause family, had emigrated from the German states or Scandinavia. The Hof Company, however, did business primarily with immigrants from Poland, a country recently opened to immigration and experiencing a great outflow of former peasants and small farmers. The Hof Company settled Polish immigrants throughout the territory surrounding Chase, most notably in the vicinity of the future village of Pulaski, five miles south of Chase. As a result of this immigration, by the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century the Town of Chase had become almost completely settled with family farms. Most of these farms initially raised household crops and wheat for sale as a cash crop; by the 1910s and 1920s the increasing statewide popularity of dairying as a profitable crop reached northeastern Wisconsin and many Chase farms began dairy production.

#### **Historical Background: Krause Stone Barn**

As with many rural and agricultural buildings, information regarding the Krause family or its farm is scant at best. With the exception of real estate property records, a small number of primary document sources and extremely limited oral history accounts, as well as the evidence contained in the building itself, very few resources exist or are extant that can illuminate the details of the Krause Stone barn's genesis and use. For example, the Town of Chase was not consistently covered by any area newspaper during the period of the barn's construction; additionally, neither the town nor any of its known residents were more than cursorily mentioned in either historic or contemporary published accounts of regional history. Furthermore, tax rolls for the town are extant

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<sup>10</sup> Chase: To the People! For the People! By the People! [Town of Chase, Wisconsin, private publication, 1997], p. 47. Copy located at the Brown County Library, Green Bay.

<sup>11</sup> "Sketches of Our Towns." Oconto County Reporter, December 25, 1902, n.p. Copy located in collection of the Oconto County Historical Society.

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only sporadically and do not itemize personal property, and most of the other sources commonly used to document the history of a property either are not extant or apparently never were produced with regard to this location. The account given under this section includes the most complete information that can be gathered at this time. Although the outline is somewhat skeletal, the known history of the Krause Stone barn property is sufficient to establish the historical context necessary to evaluate the building's architectural significance as a fine example of the stone barn building type.

According to the property's title records, the quarter-section which became the Krause farmstead was purchased by Daniel Krause in 1870, two years after the original owner received a federal patent for the parcel.<sup>12</sup> Daniel Krause sold the property to Daniel E. Krause, who is presumed to be the former Krause's son, in 1876. Daniel E. Krause owned the property with Bertha, his wife, until 1920, when the parcel was sold.<sup>13</sup> In the 1910 federal census schedules, D.E. Krause is listed as having been born in Germany in approximately 1857; he emigrated to the United States in 1868. At the time of the census Krause was listed as a "General Farmer," most of Krause's neighbors, meanwhile, are listed as dairy farmers or home farmers.<sup>14</sup> In 1912, Krause was listed in a county publication as an "Assessor, Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle;"<sup>15</sup> it is likely that Krause designed his barn to house his breeding operations. He is, however, not listed as a breeder in the general state commercial directories of the period; as a result it is possible that the breeding aspect of Krause's farming was either short-lived or carried out on an exclusively local level. By the standards of the Town of Chase, Krause appears to have been a reasonably prosperous farmer; in both 1900 and 1910 Krause's personal property totals were among the highest in the town.<sup>16</sup>

As previously cited, the Krause Stone Barn was designed by D.E. Krause and constructed in 1903 by a local mason named William Mensenkamp. No information is known pertaining to Mensenkamp; he is not listed in any known directory or publication of the period. Additionally, no eyewitness accounts of the barn's construction are known to exist.

Between Krause's sale of the farm in 1920 and 1954 the farm changed hands eleven times, including a 1933 purchase at a sheriff's sale as a result of a foreclosure in 1931. During this time period, no single owner held the property for more than six years, and most owned it for only one or two years.

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<sup>12</sup> Warranty Deed, Gotfried and Anna Regal to Daniel Krause, Volume 25 Deeds page 328, Oconto County Recorder of Deeds.

<sup>13</sup> . Warranty Deed: Daniel E. Krause widower to Roman Janicki and Katie , Volume 127 Deeds page 106, Oconto County Recorder of Deeds.

<sup>14</sup> 1910 United States Census Schedules, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin. Household number 126.

<sup>15</sup> Standard Atlas of Oconto County, Wisconsin, George A. Ogle & Co. Publishers & Engravers, Chicago, 1912, p. 72.

<sup>16</sup> Assessor's Rolls, Town of Chase, 1900 and 1910. Located at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

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Section 8 Page 4 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

In 1954 the property was sold to the brothers Casimir and Stanley Frysh, who owned the adjoining farm to the east of the Krause Stone Barn property. The Frysh brothers continue to own the property at the time of this writing; the few alterations they have made to the property are discussed in Section 7 above. During the Frysh brothers' farming career, the Krause Stone Barn was used to shelter heifers,<sup>17</sup> as of this writing, the farm fields are leased to a tenant farmer and the barn is used for machinery storage.

**Significance: Stone Barn Building Type.**

The Krause Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as a fine and unique example of the stone barn building type. Barns constructed fully of stone are rare in Wisconsin; no other full-sized fieldstone barns are known to exist in Oconto County. Additionally, this building is of an usual form and design that is believed to have German precedents; no barn of this design in any materials is known to exist in Wisconsin.<sup>18</sup>

Although Wisconsin's rural landscape has been historically dominated by barns, particularly during the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, the majority of such barns have been largely constructed of wood siding on wood or timber frames. In most of the historically farmed regions of the state, forests provided the most readily available and most plentiful building materials. In Northeast Wisconsin, where the Krause Stone barn is located, most farms were established on forested or recently-lumbered lands. As a result, wood, in the form of logs, sawed boards or timbers, has been the most common building material for barns and most other agricultural outbuildings throughout most of Wisconsin's agricultural history. Prior to the popularization of concrete blocks and poured concrete in the early twentieth century, stone was, however, frequently used for foundations and stable areas of barns. In much of Northeast Wisconsin, barn and rural house foundations constructed of fieldstone are common, with quarried stone, usually limestone, found in localized areas, particularly near the Niagara Escarpment east and south of the Bay of Green Bay. In addition to providing a solid base on which to place the framing of the upper portion of the barn, stone construction of either type provided particular benefits, particularly with regard to the husbandry needs of livestock. Stone walls generally have higher insulative qualities than wood, and as a result animals kept in a stone stable area remain warmer during the winter and cooler during the summer than do animals stabled in most wood frame structures. Such insulation was particularly important to the husbandry of cattle, who were historically more costly and often more profitable than other types of livestock.

Buildings constructed completely of fieldstone are often associated with emigrants from Ireland or the German states, two areas of Europe in which a strong tradition of building with stone existed.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Interview with Casimir Frysh, co-owner of property, July 9, 1999.

<sup>18</sup> Interview with Orville Krueger, barn restoration specialist, August 24, 1999.

<sup>19</sup> "Stone." Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2. [Madison:State Historical Society of Wisconsin] 1986, p. 4-6.

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Section 8 Page 5 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

Fieldstone construction is also strongly associated with the northern and eastern portions of the state of Wisconsin, a region in which glacial deposits and glacial till are strongly in evidence. In these regions, glacially-deposited stones, particularly igneous rocks such as granites and basalts, heave to the surface every spring with the thawing of the soil; such stones must usually be removed from the field before plowing can commence. The stones recovered in this manner may range in size from fist-sized rocks to boulders weighing a ton or more. As a result of this yearly event, an extensive supply of fieldstones could be stockpiled over the course of only a few years' farming. For many farmers the availability of such a collection of building materials from their own property made fieldstone construction less expensive, and, as a result, more desirable than quarried stone, and the additional effort required to fit the fieldstones together effectively was outweighed by the ability to avoid buying building materials.

Fieldstone construction generally requires careful selection of stones, which must be chosen to fit with each other when placed in the wall. Although most fieldstone builders placed larger stones in the lower portion of the wall and smaller stones progressively closer to the roofline, this rule does not hold universally, and for a variety of reasons larger or smaller stones may be placed at varying heights throughout the building. Depending on the preference of the owner or builders, fieldstones may be selected on the basis of matching or contrasting color, shape or size in order to create a rough overall pattern or to highlight particular features of a building, such as a doorway or gable. When flat stone surfaces are required, as in the case of quoins, or when pieces of stone smaller than the available rocks are necessary, fieldstones may be split, a process which requires considerable skill in order to attain the desired results. Generous beds of limestone mortar are generally used to cement fieldstones in place, and door, windows, and other openings are often framed with wood, brick or quarried stone in order to ensure structural stability.

The Krause Stone barn is an excellent example of the construction method described above. The exterior and interior walls, which average two feet in width, are constructed of variegated fieldstones, which are roughly coursed and appear to have been chosen in order to achieve a generally even overall pattern of varying colors, sizes and shapes of stones. Unlike many fieldstone buildings, in which larger stones are used near the bottom of a wall with progressively smaller stones above, the Krause Stone barn's walls have stones of all sizes in the gables as well as at the ground level. Most of the fieldstones, in fact, fall within a relatively narrow range of sizes, a fact which may indicate either the preference of the designer or mason or the types of fieldstones available on the property. The building includes several types and colors of stone; these distinctive colors and forms are dispersed evenly across all facades of the building. The building's quoins are fashioned from larger split fieldstones and have generally neat and square corners. The original limestone mortar predominates, with small concrete patches being evident in a few locations; the mortar is nearly flush with the surface of the stones on the exterior and is tooled around each stone on the interior of the building. Finally, as has been noted previously, the lintels of the doors and many windows are constructed of brick or quarried limestone. The building, as a result, is immediately recognizable as a fieldstone barn and provides an excellent object lesson in agricultural fieldstone construction.

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Section 8 Page 6 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

It should also be noted that the Krause Stone Barn is unusually large for a fieldstone structure, measuring one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in width, and, as previously cited, is of an unusual design that is believed to have been adapted by the owner-designer from similar structures in Europe. Unlike the usual Midwestern symmetrical barn, the Krause Stone barn may be internally divided into thirds, with the one-third constituting the livestock portion of the building being divided by a one-story stone wall from the remainder of the structure. Additionally, the Krause Stone barn is accessed through drive-through doors at the gable ends of the structure; the typical Wisconsin barn has drive-through doors in the long sides of the building. Finally, the Krause Stone barn has an unusually low profile for an agricultural building of its size and era, a visual difference that is readily apparent and quite distinctive from more conventional barns in its vicinity. Unfortunately, the paucity of extant information pertaining to the Krause farmstead and barn do not permit an explanation of either the building's construction method or its design; the possibility of a German precedent, although intriguing, cannot be corroborated at this time.

**Context:**

As previously discussed, the Krause Stone Barn is one of few stone barns in the state and is the only known stone barn in Oconto County.<sup>20</sup> Stone buildings of any type are relatively rare in Oconto County; the area was historically heavily forested, with the result that either *in situ* logs or manufactured wood building products were readily available from the earliest period of the area's settlement. Fieldstones and, in some localized areas, quarried stone was frequently used to construct basement and foundation areas of livestock barns and houses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; such barns and houses are still commonly encountered in Oconto County. All-stone construction, however, is generally confined in the historically agricultural regions of the county to small auxiliary farm structures. Fieldstone milk houses, for example, can be found throughout the county; a highly intact example can be found at the farmstead adjacent to the Krause Stone Barn at 8110 County Trunk Highway C. Such structures, however, are only a fraction of the size and complexity of the Krause Stone Barn, and represent a significantly different type of building than the Krause Stone Barn. As a result, it may be seen that the Krause Stone Barn represents a significant and unique building type within the context of Oconto County, and one which has no known direct counterpart.

**Conclusion:**

The Krause Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as a fine example of a stone barn, a building type rare in Wisconsin and not known to exist elsewhere in Oconto County. Due to its size, setting, and excellent integrity, this barn is a highly visible landmark in its vicinity; its unique construction and design distinguish it from all other farm buildings in its region. As a result of its construction, design and integrity, the Krause Stone Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Chris Jaworski, President, Pulaski Area Historical Society, June 25,

Krause Stone Barn  
Name of Property

Oconto  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 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:

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State Agency  
 Federal Agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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

1 1/6 4/0/6/6/4/0 4/9/5/2/1/1/0  
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	Della G. Rucker	date	8/28/99
organization	Rucker Historical Research	telephone	513/769-3692
street & number	3570 Sherbrooke Dr.	city or town	Cincinnati
city or town	Cincinnati	state	OH
		zip code	45241



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Section 9 Page 1 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County. Wisconsin

Major Bibliographical References:

1910 United States Census Schedules, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin. Household number 126.

Assessor's Rolls, Town of Chase, 1900 and 1910. Located at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

Frysh, Casimir and Stanley. Interview, July 9, 1999.

Berzowski, Aaron. "Frysh brothers restore stone barn." Pulaski News, October 12, 1995, pp. 8-9.

Chase: To the People! For the People! By the People! [Town of Chase, Wisconsin, private publication, 1997], p. 47. Copy located at the Brown County Library, Green Bay.

Krueger, Orville. Interview, August 24, 1999.

Jaworski, Christopher, President, Pulaski Area Historical Society. Interview, June 25, 1999.

Muck, Betty. "The History of Pulaski, Wisconsin" [MSS, located at Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay]. [1953].

"Sketches of Our Towns." Oconto County Reporter, December 25, 1902, n.p. Copy located in collection of the Oconto County Historical Society.

Standard Atlas of Oconto County, Wisconsin, George A. Ogle & Co. Publishers & Engravers, Chicago, 1912.

Warranty Deed, Gotfried and Anna Regal to Daniel Krause, Volume 25 Deeds page 328, Oconto County Recorder of Deeds.

Warranty Deed: Daniel E. Krause widower to Roman Janicki and Katie, Volume 127 Deeds page 106, Oconto County Recorder of Deeds.

Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1986.

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Section 10 Page 1 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County. Wisconsin

Boundary Description:

The nominated property is defined as follows:

A portion of the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 26 North of Range 19 East, all in the Town of Chase, Oconto County. The boundary is an area consisting of the building with a 50 foot buffer in each direction.

Boundary Justification:

The remainder of the farmstead of which the barn was a part is no longer extant. The boundary consists of a buffer zone around the nominated building. The nominated boundary is a portion of the parcel historically associated with the barn.

Krause Stone Barn  
Name of Property

Oconto  
County and State

Wisconsin

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

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

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

### Property Owner

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

<b>name/title</b>	Casimir and Stanley Frysh		
<b>organization</b>		<b>date</b>	
<b>street&amp;number</b>	8110 County Trunk Highway S	<b>telephone</b>	920/822-3176
<b>city or town</b>	Pulaski	<b>state</b>	WI
		<b>zip code</b>	54142

**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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Section Photos Page 1 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin

**Photo #1 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

View looking northeast.

**Photo #2 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

South-facing facade.

**Photo #3 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

West-facing facade, view looking northeast.

**Photo #4 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

West-facing facade.

**Photo #5 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

East-facing facade, southerly half.

**Photo #6 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

East-facing facade, northerly half.

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Section Photos Page 2 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County. Wisconsin

**Photo #7 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN  
Town of Chase, Oconto County  
Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999  
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
North-facing facade.

**Photo #8 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN  
Town of Chase, Oconto County  
Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999  
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Detail of south-facing facade.

**Photo #9 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN  
Town of Chase, Oconto County  
Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999  
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Door, south-facing facade.

**Photo #10 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN  
Town of Chase, Oconto County  
Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999  
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Interior, trusses at roof.

**Photo #11 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN  
Town of Chase, Oconto County  
Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999  
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Interior, truss and post detail.

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Section Photos Page 3 Krause Stone Barn, Town of Chase, Oconto County, Wisconsin

**Photo #12 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Interior, self-feeders.

**Photo #13 of 13**

KRAUSE STONE BARN

Town of Chase, Oconto County

Photo by D.G. Rucker, July 09, 1999

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Interior, pump.