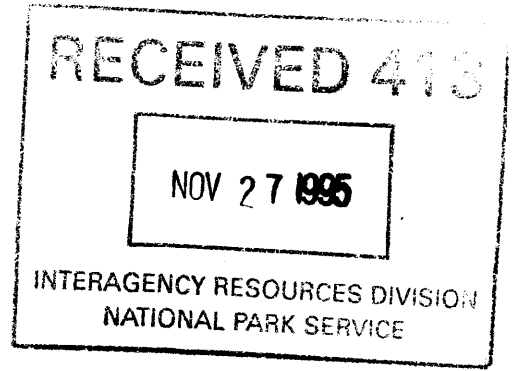


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/88)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property _____

historic name Schulze, Ferdinand, House

other names/site number Schultz, Ferdinand, House

2. Location _____

street & number North 4262 Daley Road N/A not for publication

city or town Hustisford N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Dodge code 027 zip code 53034

3. Classification _____

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building (s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
			<u>1</u> Total
Name of related multiple property listings:		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register	
<u>N/A</u>		<u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

John J. Deane
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

7 NOV. 1995
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal Agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

Entered in the
National Register 1.11.96

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date _____

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century

foundation stone

walls brick

roof shingles

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Ferdinand Schulze [Schultz] House, located in the village of Hustisford, was constructed in 1872-1874 on Lot 5 of Charles Lovell's Addition to the village of Hustisford in the township of Hustisford (Abstract, Deed 56:514, 69:520; Neuenschwander, Interview, 1994; Nolan, Interview, 1994). This house, located at the end of a short residential street, is situated on a lot sloping toward the east that measures 132 feet along the front [west] end and 273.26 feet along its north boundary and 264 feet along its south boundary. A mound, on which Fireman's Park, established in 1937, borders the property along its west boundary. Wild Cat Creek runs along the rear (east) of the property and the village ball diamond is located along the southern boundary of the property. The Schulze house property is comprised of a vernacular brick side gabled house, a barn with pegged beams construction, a multi-purpose storage shed and the ruins of a stone smoke house. The property is further characterized by various deciduous trees and bushes and a large pine tree at the rear of the house (See sketch map and photograph #1).

1. SCHULZE HOUSE.

1871-1873

Photographs #1-14

Contributing

This rectangular, two-story, vernacular side gabled house features creme brick elevations, a high fieldstone and mortar foundation and a shingled gable roof. The brick elevations are 14 inches thick at the first floor level, 12 inches thick at the second floor level while the attic level is constructed of brick 10 inches thick (Nolan, Interview, 1994). This five-bay vernacular house displays a symmetrical design characterized by a centrally located front entrance featuring a segmental arched doorway ornamented by a denticulated brick arch and by a sidelighted door. The front elevation as well as the side elevations display symmetrically arranged segmental arched windows featuring rowlock bond window heads with denticulated trim and wooden sills. Smaller half-windows with two over two lights and arched window heads of articulated rowlock bond placed directly under the roof eaves on the front and rear elevations light the upper floor of the house. The windows on the rear elevations are identical to those on the front and rear elevations except the full length windows on the second floor are placed asymmetrically. In addition, the rear entrance door to the first floor kitchen in the fieldstone foundation, which is characterized by brick segmental arch and quoins, are flanked by a plain segmental arched window with two over two lights. Segmental arched windows with two over two lights and brick window heads also are located on the south wall of the foundation while two small rectangular windows with three small lights and topped by plain brick arches are located on the north foundation wall. The attic is

X See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

Architecture 1871-1873 1871-1873*

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schulze, Ferdinand/ Builder**

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

The Ferdinand Schulze House is locally significant under Criterion C because it is a well-preserved example of the side-gabled form house and mid-to-late 19th century local brick construction. This five-bay, cream brick side-gabled house is characterized by segmental-arched windows with articulated rowlock bond window heads and two-over-two lights, a centrally located sidelighted entrance and a fieldstone foundation. The interior features a central hall plan and a basement kitchen. This house is also significant because it contains an unusual construction feature: two side-by-side barrel vaulted "cellar rooms" whose segmental-arched ceilings are supported by the masonry walls of the foundation. The Schulze house is among the best preserved examples of local brick construction and of the side-gabled house form constructed in the 19th century in the area of the village of Hustisford.

The Schulze house was built between 1871 and 1873 in the newly platted Charles Lovell Addition to the Village of Hustisford in the township of Hustisford. This house was constructed by a Prussian immigrant stone mason as his personal residence. A gable-roofed bank barn and a granary/shed, both of which feature board and batten siding, pegged beam construction and tamarack roof joists, add to the historic significance of the property. Schulze, who practiced as a mason from the time of his arrival from Prussia in 1870 until his retirement around 1910, used the property

*(Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Norris, Wellge & Co. [map], 1885).

** Nolan, Interview, 1994; Neuenschwander, Interview, 1994.

 X See continuation sheet

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

lighted by a pair of wedge-shaped windows located in the south gable end and by two small round-arched windows in the north gable end. The original wooden storm windows with two-over-two lights presently cover all the windows of this well-preserved house and exterior wooden shutters frame the three half-windows on the upper story of the front elevation. The front elevation is further characterized by an elevated, wooden, one-bay, open entrance porch featuring a low asphalt-shingled hipped roof, a lattice-work railing and apron, carved posts, and a balustraded railing with turned posts along the entrance steps. Symmetrical chimneys, the north one of which is original, surmount each of the gable ends.

The interior of the Schultz house essentially displays a central hall plan with two unequal size rooms on either side of the hall. However, in this case, the hall space is taken up by the central stairway as well as the hallway and stair landings of the two upper floors. Furthermore, the two-story Schultz house features the classic four-over-four house plan in which the central hall plan was extended to two floors. A parlor/sitting room is located on either side of the hall on the first floor and smaller rooms are located to the rear of the first sitting rooms. The second floor room arrangement is similar to those on the first floor. A small closet is located at the head of the stairway at the front of the house on the upper floor. The interior space of the ground floor is divided by the stairway into a large room along the south side of the house that extends the full length from the front to the rear of the house, and two equal-sized segmental barrel vaulted storage rooms placed side by side on the north side of the foundation (See Floor Plan). Meat hooks remain on the wall of the east barrel vaulted room (which was apparently used for cold storage) and a wall safe installed by Ferdinand Schulze remains on the west wall of the west vaulted room, which was used for the storage of food and supplies including coal fuel. The ground floor kitchen features full-length windows with 21-inch-deep window sills. The interior of this well-preserved house is further characterized by the original painted pine woodwork, wide board pine floors, plastered walls and open stairway to the basement kitchen (See Photographs #10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).

The interior space of the Schultz house was altered when the two first floor rooms on the south side of the house, which originally served as a living room/parlor and small bedroom, were combined into one large living room in 1991 by the present owner. A bathroom was installed in the 1960s in one of the small, rear rooms located in the north half of the first floor that apparently was originally used for storage. In 1991, the ceiling plaster was covered by dry wall in the living room and kitchen (south side) while the ceiling was covered by ceiling tile in the north front bedroom on the second floor. Also, the basement kitchen was repaired and

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remodeled in 1991. Because of the deterioration of the wood along the underground portion of the west wall, 18 inches of the wooden floor, the wainscoting and the cupboards along the wall were removed and the area repaired. Also at this time, a closet was added to the southeast corner of the kitchen to enclose the laundry facilities. The exterior of the Schulze house has been altered only by the replacement of the front porch floor boards and the porch foundation piers. Exterior shutters were added to the upper story of the front elevation in 1988. In addition, a small lean-to ell that originally sheltered the back door has been removed (Nolan, Interview, 1994).

2. SCHULZE BARN

ca.1870

Photographs #15-20

Contributing (Garage Addition:Non-contributing)

This mid-19th century barn is constructed into the hillside that slopes upward from the west side of the barn. This rectangular, gable-roofed, two-level bank barn, constructed on a high fieldstone and mortar foundation, displays a metal-covered gable roof and vertical board and batten siding. The 18-inch-thick fieldstone foundation is characterized by brick quoins and by brick segmental-arched entrances on the north and south elevations that feature brick quoins and wooden doors. Small rectangular windows along the top of the foundation as well as several small animal doors along the bottom of the foundation are located on the rear elevation of the fieldstone foundation.

Double-leafed doors to the upper level are located on the south elevation. Entrance into the upper level is gained primarily through a double-leafed door from an earth ramp located at northwest corner of the barn. A shed-roofed, two-story forebay addition is located on the northeast corner of the barn. This addition, which is cantilevered over the north entrance to the lower level and supported by a wooden post on the northeast corner, displays vertical board and batten wood siding on its west end, vertical slat siding or cribbing on the east end and a metal roof. Entrances into the addition are located on the west elevation of the upper story, which is accessed by a small wooden stairway, and on the east side of the lower level. The lower level, which displays the original exterior barn wall and a window on its south interior wall and the remnants of plaster on the remaining walls, apparently was used for milk storage, while the upper level was used as a corn crib and general storage. A shed-roofed garage ell, attached to the west side of the barn, is covered by a metal roof, asbestos siding on the rear and west elevations and by wood siding on the north elevation. A wooden sliding track door is attached to the north elevation.

The interior of this 19th century barn features white oak pegged beam and truss construction. The roof rafters and wall joists are constructed with tamarack poles harvested from local sources. The east half of the floor of the upper level is

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approximately 18 inches higher than the west half. The lower level features, post and beam construction, rough fieldstone walls and a concrete floor that continues to display its dairy barn function. The ceiling reflects the change in the floor level of the upper story. A 20 foot deep well is located along the east wall of the lower level of this barn.

The Schulze barn has been altered by the addition of the garage to its west side by George Roethke in 1963-1965. Because of its recent date of construction, the garage addition does not contribute to the historic character of the barn. It has been altered further by the installation of the concrete floor in the lower level and by the two-story addition to its north side by Ferdinand Schulze. During the year 1993-1994, a new roof was installed, new beams and joist were installed in the floor and on the lower level where needed. In addition, some floor board were replaced in the floor of the upper level. The Schulze barn, used by Ferdinand Schultz and George Roethke for animal husbandry, has been vacant since c.1970 (Nolan, Interview, 1994).

3. SCHULZE GRANARY/STORAGE SHED.
Photograph #21

ca.1870

Contributing

This rectangular shed, situated directly to the rear of the house, is constructed on a rough fieldstone foundation and displays vertical board and batten siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A shed-roofed addition located on the west end is covered by horizontal siding on the west and north elevations and asphalt siding on the south front elevation. Two single doors are located in the approximate center of the south elevation and a door also is located on the south elevation of the shed roofed addition. Two small rectangular windows on the shed and one small window on the addition are located on the south side of the building and a window on the shed as well as one on the addition are located on the rear (north elevation) of the building.

The interior of the building, which features a loft over the west half of the shed, displays pegged beam construction and tamarack rafters. A stairway to the loft located in the west section of the building and two chutes, used to dispense grain from the loft, remain in the building. The east section of the building is comprised of an open area with a ground floor. A ladder leads to a door into the loft from the east side of the building. This former granary presently is used for storage.

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The Schulze granary and shed has been altered by the shed roofed addition attached to its west elevation. In addition, the roof boards apparently have been replaced.

4. SMOKE HOUSE RUINS. Non-contributing
Photograph #21
The remains of the cream brick wall of the smoke house are located adjacent to the east elevation of the shed. This smoke house was demolished by vandals in 1988 (Nolan, Interview, 1994). This ruined building does not contribute to the historic character of the Schulze property because of a severe loss of integrity.

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as a base of operation for his masonry trade and for a small farming operation (Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Norris, Wellge & Co., 1885; U.S. Census, 1880, 1900).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Dodge County

Dodge County, located in southeastern Wisconsin, comprises a 576,000 acre area that is 900 miles square. (Butterfield, 1880:314-317, 342). Dodge County, included successively in the Territories of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan Territory, followed by Wisconsin, was created on December 7, 1836 by the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature [newly organized in April 1836]. The Dodge county government, organized by legislative action on January 1, 1840, was established as a fully independent county in March 1844 (Butterfield, 1880:341-342). Juneau was named as the county seat in the mid-1850s. Fires in 1877 and 1878 destroyed many of the early Dodge County Records, save the tax rolls, plat books, tract index and some old mortgages (Butterfield, 1880:359-364).

Dodge County, settled earlier than many parts of north and western Wisconsin, was settled mainly during the mid-19th century era of massive immigration from Europe as well as during the westward migration of Yankee and earlier settlers. The eastern part of Dodge County was settled mostly by "a good class" of Germans, who equaled in number all of the other immigrant nationalities in the county. The high percentage of German-born was maintained throughout the 19th century. In Dodge County, 21.3 percent of the general population or over 60 percent of the foreign-born population were German-born in 1895. The town of Ashippun was settled chiefly by Scandinavians, the towns of Elba, Portland and Shields were settled by Irish immigrants, while the town of Calamus was occupied by the Welsh. Migrating Americans were found mainly in the central portion of the county. The population of Dodge County grew to 42,818 by 1860 (Butterfield, 1880:315, 321-323, 353-354; Nesbit, 1985:291).

Farming remained the major industry in Dodge County from the time it was settled in the mid-19th century up to the present time. However, agricultural product industries and various other lesser short and long term industries contributed to the local economy. During the State of Wisconsin's lumbering era in the mid-19th era, many rafts of white pine logs and lumber from the Wolf River Pinery above Oshkosh crossed Horicon Lake and Lake Sinissippi on their way to Janesville,

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Wisconsin. During the same early period, grist and flour mills and sawmills were the first major industries in Dodge County. Important water power sites were developed in the western half of the county, particularly around Beaver Dam and Fox Lake. The Rock River was the principal water power source in the eastern half of Dodge County; however, because local controversy caused the removal of the Horicon Dam in the mid-19th century, the water power of the Rock River was never fully developed. Another natural resource, iron ore located under the Niagara limestone in the town of Hubbard near the villages of Iron Ridge and Mayville provided raw material for a limited time beginning in the 1860s. Other small industries built to compliment or utilize the products of agriculture include canning factories and agricultural implement factories (Butterfield, 1880:313-314; Neuenschwander, 1976:53; Nesbit, 1985:163).

Village of Hustisford

The village of Hustisford (Sections 9-10-16, Town 10 North, Range 16 East), is located in the town of Hustisford in the east central part of Dodge County. The Rock River runs through the town of Hustisford in a north to south direction through the center of a succession of nearly parallel ridges and valley. Hustisford Lake [3.3 miles long, 2 miles wide], better known as Sinissippi Lake, covers much of the northeast sections of Hustisford township. Sinissippi Lake was a man-made lake created when John Hustis built a log dam across the Rock River south of Tweedy Street in the village in 1845 and a sawmill at the west end of the dam. In 1851, John Hustis built a water power canal from the log dam to a site downstream where he built a flour and grist mill. Other small streams such as Wild Cat Creek empty into the larger rivers running through the town (Butterfield, 1880:410-411, 548; Hubbell, 1913:403-405 Neuenschwander, 1976:52-53).

Settlement of the Town of Hustisford began long before the arrival of the white settlers in the 1830s. Effigy mounds in the shape of various animals shows that the Hustisford area was the site of Indian civilizations even before the eighteenth century inhabitation by the Fox Indians. The Fox Indians were followed by the Winnebago and the Menomonie Indians. The Rock River served as the dividing line between the two tribes. Large Indian villages were located on both sides of the Rock River where the Village of Hustisford is now located.

The first permanent white settlement in the town of Hustisford, as reported by several early histories of Hustisford, occurred in 1844. Mr. Beardsley registered

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land on the Wildcat River, which is the present site of the Cole Addition to the Village of Hustisford. However, H.E. Neuenschwander, a contemporary local historian, maintains the first permanent settler was John Hustis, a 26-year-old Irish lawyer from New York, who established his residence on 298 acres in Section 9 and 138 Acres in Section 10 in 1837. The original claim in Section 9 was made in July 1936 by Orlando Griffith, one of the early surveyors of the area, who transferred his claim to Hustis on August 17, 1837. The settlement became known as Hustis Rapids in 1837 and the name Hustisford for both the town and the village was derived from Hustis and the settlement location, which was the site where the Indians had "forded" the Rock River. The Village of Hustisford, the only commercial center in the township, was platted in 1848 and incorporated in 1908 (Butterfield, 1880:410-411; Hubbell, 1913:403-405 Neuenschwander, 1976:52; Daily Citizen Bicentennial Edition, 1976:23).

The early settlers of Hustisford township and village, for the most part, were Americans who emigrated from New York, looking for new opportunities. During the spring and summer of 1845, the lure of the land, timbered hills, and the beginnings of a commercial center and a milling industry attracted the attention of settlers. A school was established in the village in 1846 and the early churches were organized by the Congregationalists, the German Lutherans and the German Methodists. In 1847, a post office was established in the village. Immigrants soon followed the first influx of Yankee settlers. As in other areas of Dodge County, German Lutherans, who immigrated to America to escape the religious laws of King Friedrich Wilhelm III, eventually outnumbered the earlier American settlers. By 1850, 88 percent of the land in Hustisford township had been claimed. Although the population of the village rose from 59 in 1850 to 615 by 1880, it's development remained hampered by the absence of railway transportation. (Celebrating Hustisford's 150 Year Heritage, 1987:23,44,67; Butterfield, 1880:410-411; Hubbell, 1913:403-408).

The mid-19th century economy of Hustisford depended, for the most part on the farming industry; however, grist and flour mills and sawmills on the Rock River and its tributaries also were major industries in the early settlement period. Many businesses and industries that were founded and dissolved through its history were established to serve the needs of local agriculture. Other agricultural products industries in Hustisford township include a sorghum mill, food processing and canning factories. Wagon factories, harness shops, wooden shoe shop for horses as well as people, brick yards and a furniture factory were built in the 19th century to supply the village and the agricultural community (Celebrating Hustisford 150 Year Heritage, 1987:100-110).

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Schulze House

The Schulze [Schultz] House was built between the years 1871-1873 on Lots 5, 6, and 7 in Lovell's Addition to the village of Hustisford in the township of Hustisford (Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Norris and Wellge [map], 1885; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Foote [map], 1890). Schulze purchased Lot 5 from Charles Lovell in November 1870 and Lots 6 and 7 in 1874. In addition, Schulze purchased a six foot strip of land in Lot 4 of the Lovell Addition in 1892 (Abstract, Deed, 69:520; 107:457). Lovell's Addition, a small subdivision in Hustisford township lying adjacent to the Village of Hustisford boundary, was formed from land originally sold to John Hustis by the U.S. government in 1839. Charles Lovell, who purchased the land located on the east and west banks of Wild Cat Creek at its juncture with the Rock River in 1866, had the property platted for residential lots in 1869 (Abstract, Deeds 37:115, M:2091; Harrison and Warner, [map] 1873). The Schulze House property was annexed in 1986 by the Village of Hustisford at the request of the property owners (Abstract, 630:198; Nolan, Interview, 1994).

The Schulze house, originally located on approximately 3.24 acres of land, was constructed by Ferdinand Schulze [Schultz], a Prussian immigrant stone mason (Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Norris and Wellge [map], 1885; Foote [map], 1890). Ferdinand Schulze immigrated to the Hustisford area with his wife Emilie in 1870. Schulze used the property for his personal residence as well as a base of operation for his masonry trade from the time of its construction until about 1910. He also operated a small farm on the premises (Nolan, Interview, 1994; Polk, 1891, 1895, 1903, 1909; U.S. Census, 1880, 1900, 1910). He placed the house and Lots 5, 6, and 7 under the proprietorship of his daughter Mary Schulze Brechter in February 1919. Ferdinand Schulze died on December 24, 1925 (Abstract, Deed 172:512; Hustisford Cemetery, Tombstone Inscription).

The Schultz house and Lots 5, 6, and 7 were purchased for \$2700 by August A. Roethke from the Bank of Hustisford in December 1923 during a tax sale of the property (Abstract, Deeds 160:426, 153:465; Nolan, Interview, 1994). Roethke, who operated a shoe store and shoe repair shop at 120 North Lake Street from the late 1880s until the late 1920s in the village of Hustisford, listed his personal residence at 124 North Lake Street (Polk, 1888, 1891, 1895, 1903, 1911, 1913, 1917, 1927; Nolan, Interview, 1994; U.S. Census, 1900). August A. Roethke's father, August C. Roethke, who immigrated from Germany to Hustisford in 1867, operated a sorghum mill at the east end of Griffith Street in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as well as a farm (U.S. Census, 1900; Foote [map], 1890; Polk, 1895, 1903, 1911; Nolan,

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Interview, 1994; Neuenschwander, Interview, 1994). The Roethke family used the Schulze house for rental purposes. In 1948, this rental property was placed under the joint ownership of August Roethke's wife Lina and his son George. George Roethke, the proprietor of a confectionery on Lake Street in Hustisford from c.1915 to 1949, became the sole owner of the Schulze property upon his mother's death in 1949 (Abstract, Deed 253:488, 406:472, 415:941, Probate 58-347; Nolan, Interview, 1994). George Roethke sold Lots 6 and 7 of the original Schulze property to the village of Hustisford in the mid-1960s. The present owner, Patricia Roethke Nolan, who inherited the property from her father, George Roethke, in 1988, uses the house for her personal residence. (Nolan, Interview, 1994; Abstract, 630:198, 665:241).

ARCHITECTURE

The Ferdinand Schulze House is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a mid-to-late 19th century side-gabled form house. It has further significance as a well-preserved example of local 19th century brick construction. This five-bay, cream brick side-gabled house is characterized by segmental-arched windows with articulated rowlock bond window heads and two-over-two lights, a centrally located sidelighted entrance and a fieldstone foundation. An unusual construction feature, side by side segmental-arched barrel vaults constructed as part of the foundation, gives the Schulze house additional significance under Criterion C as a rare method of construction. A 19th century barn and granary with pegged beam construction contribute to the historic character of the Schulze property.

The property appears to be good example of a rural tradesman's farm, a distinctive complex of buildings typical of the period containing a small house, a small barn for a combination of horses, cows, and pigs, and orchard yard and small outbuildings. In the future, as a context for these properties is developed, the buildings may be evaluated for ethnic or social history significance under Criterion A.

This mid-19th century vernacular house was constructed by Ferdinand Schulze, a stone mason, between the time he purchased the property in the Lovell Addition in November 1870 and 1873 when the presence of a house on the property was recorded on a plat map published in 1873 (Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Norris and Wellge [map], 1885; Foote [map], 1890). The Schulze house was built in the township of Hustisford on property comprised of Lot 5 purchased in 1870 and Lots 6 and 7 purchased in 1874 from the recently platted Charles Lovell Addition to the Village of Hustisford (Abstract, Deed, 56:514, 69:520; Harrison and Warner [map], 1873; Norris and Wellge [map], 1885; Foote [map], 1890). Schulze immigrated in 1870 at age 18 to the Hustisford area with his new wife Emilie. Trained as a stone mason in Prussia, he immediately established himself as a stone mason in the Hustisford area. Schulze, who worked at his craft until his retirement around

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1910, had a mason contracting business from at least 1891 until 1910 (Polk, 1891, 1895, 1903, 1909, 1911; U.S. Census, 1880, 1900, 1910). According to local historian Herbert Neuenschwander, Schulze, one of at least 23 stone masons in the area, worked mainly as a stone mason constructing building foundations although he was known to also have worked as a brick mason. In addition to his personal residence, examples of Schulze's masonry include the Bethany Lutheran Church Parochial School constructed in 1910 (not extant), the Ernst Zielisch Hardware Store building on Lake Street in Hustisford, and his tombstone in the Hustisford Cemetery (Photograph #22) (Nolan, Interview, 1994; Neuenschwander, Interview, 1994).

According to Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management manual, the side-gabled form was popular in Wisconsin from 1840 until 1940. The manual further states the characteristic features are a rectangular plan and a gable roof, usually moderately pitched with the main entrance into the long side of the house. Although the side-gabled form was most often covered with clapboard veneer, fieldstone, cut stone and brick examples are also common. From one to three stories and usually symmetrical, the side-gabled form is often embellished only by a porch or with various styles of brick moulding ornamenting the window heads. Wings or additions are very common, often a one-story shed spanning all or part of the rear elevation, are either original or a later addition. Later examples are sometimes nearly square in plan and have a higher foundation. (Wyatt, 1986 [Architecture]:3-3). Minimal use of Classical, Italianate or Queen Anne details and massing, as well as any other architectural style popular at the time of construction, were frequently employed to add status to vernacular houses of the period.

The Schulze house, significant as a well-preserved example of the side-gabled house form, is a cream brick two-story house characterized by the rectangular plan and gently pitched side gable roof that is typical of the side-gabled form. The main entrance is located on the street facing facade. The main entrance in the middle bay of the symmetrical five-bay facade reflects the placement of the essentially symmetrical central hall of the house floor plan. The half-sized windows that light the upper story, a side-lighted entrance, and arched windows with decorative denticulated arched window heads all reflect the form's occasional borrowing from past styles. Exceptionally well-preserved, the Schulze house has its original cream brick exterior and it also exhibits the symmetrical design and the original open front porch that were both characteristics of the mid-19th century side-gabled vernacular house form in this area. The original sidelighted entrance and four-over-four windows, which display many of the original lights, add

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to the historic character of this house. Much of the original central hall plan as well as its original painted woodwork, wide pine floor boards and plastered walls remain on the interior of the house (See photographs #10, 11). Furthermore, the Schulze house features a basement kitchen that continues to display the original open stairway leading to the main floor and some of its original wainscotting (See photograph #12).

The Schulze house has suffered minimal alteration of its historic character. Only the repair of the porch has altered the original exterior fabric of this mid-19th century house. The interior has been altered by the installation of a bathroom on the main floor in the 1960s, by the assimilation of the rear bedroom space into the living room and by the replacement of the plaster ceiling with dry wall in the living room, north front bedroom and in the kitchen in 1991. Also in 1991, the deteriorated wainscotting on the west wall and 18 inches of the wood floor of the basement kitchen was repaired and replaced (Nolan, Interview, 1994).

In addition, the Schulze house is a fine example of local vernacular brick construction; however, hard brick from nearby Watertown or Milwaukee was used in its construction instead of the distinctive, softer, vermilion and burnt orange-colored Hustisford brick cited as outstanding by Perrin in his book, Historic Wisconsin Buildings. Apparently, Schulze, a trained craftsman, realized the limitation of the soft brick that was made at the local brickyard of F.W. Lehmann, A.C. Roethke, and L. Prenzlów from c.1867 until 1885. According to the documented records of the local historian Herbert Neuenschwander, approximately 74 extant buildings constructed of Hustisford brick before the demise of the local brickyard remained in the area in 1991. Brick buildings in the late 19th and in the 20th century were generally constructed of cream brick obtained from nearby Watertown or shipped from Milwaukee (Neuenschwander, Interview, 1991; Perrin, 1981:62-64).

The Schulze house is among the best preserved of the mid-to-late 19th century vernacular brick gabled house forms remaining in the area of the village of Hustisford. In survey of the village of Hustisford and the neighborhood of the Schulze house conducted in May 1994, the following seven 19th century vernacular brick houses were determined to have retained a good degree of integrity, of which six are constructed of local Hustisford brick while one displays cream brick. Red brick houses that continue to display the red brick elevations and original architectural details include the houses at 429 South Lake (photograph #23) [Declared eligible for NRHP in 1991], 101-103 East Tweedy (photograph #26), 126 West Juneau (photograph #29), 459 West Juneau (photograph #32), 116 East Tweedy

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(photograph #34), 245 North Lake (photograph #35), and the cream brick house located across Wild Cat Creek from the Schulze house at N4291 German (photograph #37). None of the houses in the survey display arched window heads articulated in the same manner as those on the Schulze house. However, similar window treatment to the Schulze house is displayed by the small, vernacular brick commercial building located at 117 North Lake (photograph #38). Other examples of vernacular brick gabled house forms constructed in the 19th century identified in the May 1994 survey have been altered by the addition of paint and unsympathetic additions and porches. Paint has been applied to the brick surfaces of the vernacular brick houses at 243 South Ann (photograph #24), 147 North Lake (photograph #27), 134 North Lake (photograph #28), 126 West Griffith (photograph #30), c.460 Juneau (photograph #33), and 250 North Lake (photograph #36). Unsympathetic alterations and additions have diminished the significance of the vernacular brick houses at 212 South Ann (photograph #25), 244 South Ridge (photograph #31) and 147 North Lake (photograph #27). Still others have been altered by the addition of contemporary siding to the exterior or have been demolished (no photos).

Furthermore, the Schulze house is significant under Criterion C as example of an unusual method of construction and as a well-preserved example of mid-19th century brick construction. The fieldstone foundation of this 19th century brick house, which is built into the slope existing along the north and west side of the house, supports two segmental barrel vaults in the north half of the basement (See floor plan). The "cellar" rooms created by the barrel vaults have segmental arched doorways opening into the adjacent basement kitchen area. These rooms, apparently used mainly for the storage of foods such as meat, canned foods and root vegetables, have meat hooks remaining on the wall of the east room and a safe in the wall of the west room. (See photographs #13, 14). The uncommon barrel vault construction method used by the Prussian immigrant stone mason Ferdinand Schulze is known to exist in several buildings in the area including the Matthes Store building constructed in 1861 at 102 North Lake and in the Braemer House at the corner of STH 109 and Sawmill Road (Neuenschwander, Interview, 1994; Perrin, 1981:36).

The Schulze barn is a well-preserved example of a 19th century bank barn featuring a gable roof, board and batten siding, a fieldstone foundation as well as pegged beam construction. This barn, presently vacant, has been altered by the addition of a garage to its west side. No systematic survey of Wisconsin agricultural outbuildings has been carried out to date although Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan places barns into a number of categories, including animal barns, bank barns basement barns, hay barns and dairy barns. Gable and gambrel roofs are

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common to all these barns (Wyatt, 1986 [Vol 2]:5-2,3,4). Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan defines the bank barn as a medium to large sized building with a raised foundation that is built into a hill or rise, creating a ramp for the second story and added insulation for the lower level used for animal shelter or for a dairy operation. The lower level of a bank barn is masonry, while the upper level is often board or board and batten. The upper story is used for feed and implement storage. The late 19th and early 20th century bank or basement barns were often converted to a dairy barn. Dairy barns usually required a floor plan featuring two row of stalls and/or stanchions divided by a corridor (Wyatt, 1986 [Vol. 2]:5-2,3,4). The Schulze barn, constructed during the same period as the house, is not a substantial or significant example of a mid-19th century bank barn in the area; however, this barn contributes to the historic character of the property.

The Schulze house is a significant example of a mid-to-late 19th century vernacular brick side-gabled house in the village of Hustisford because of its architectural integrity. It is among the best preserved vernacular brick houses constructed in the 19th century in the Hustisford area. In addition, the Schulze house is significant because it displays an unusual method of construction, the barrel vault, in its basement. The preservation of the associated barn and granary add to the historic character of this well preserved mid-19th century rural complex.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous Documentation on file (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 # _____

See Continuation Sheet
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of additional data:
 State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal Agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:
Architectural Researches, Inc.
La Crosse, WI

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

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

B
Zone Easting Northing

C
Zone Easting Northing

D
Zone Easting Northing
See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description Lovell's Addition to the Village of Hustisford in the township of Hustisford, Township 10 North, Range 16 East, Section 10, Lot 5: Commencing at the northwest corner Lot 5 and the west edge of Daley Road, thence 273 feet east to the west bank of Wild Cat Creek, then south approximately 132 feet along the bank of the creek to the southeast corner of the property, then 264 feet west to the southwest corner of the lot, then north 132 feet to the point of beginning.

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines of the Schulze property include all the property land and buildings legally attached to the property at the present time.

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Joan Rausch, historic consultant
organization Architectural Researches, Inc. date May 16, 1994
street & number W5722 Sherwood Drive telephone (608) 788-5932
city or town La Crosse, Wisconsin state Wisconsin zip code 54601

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(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
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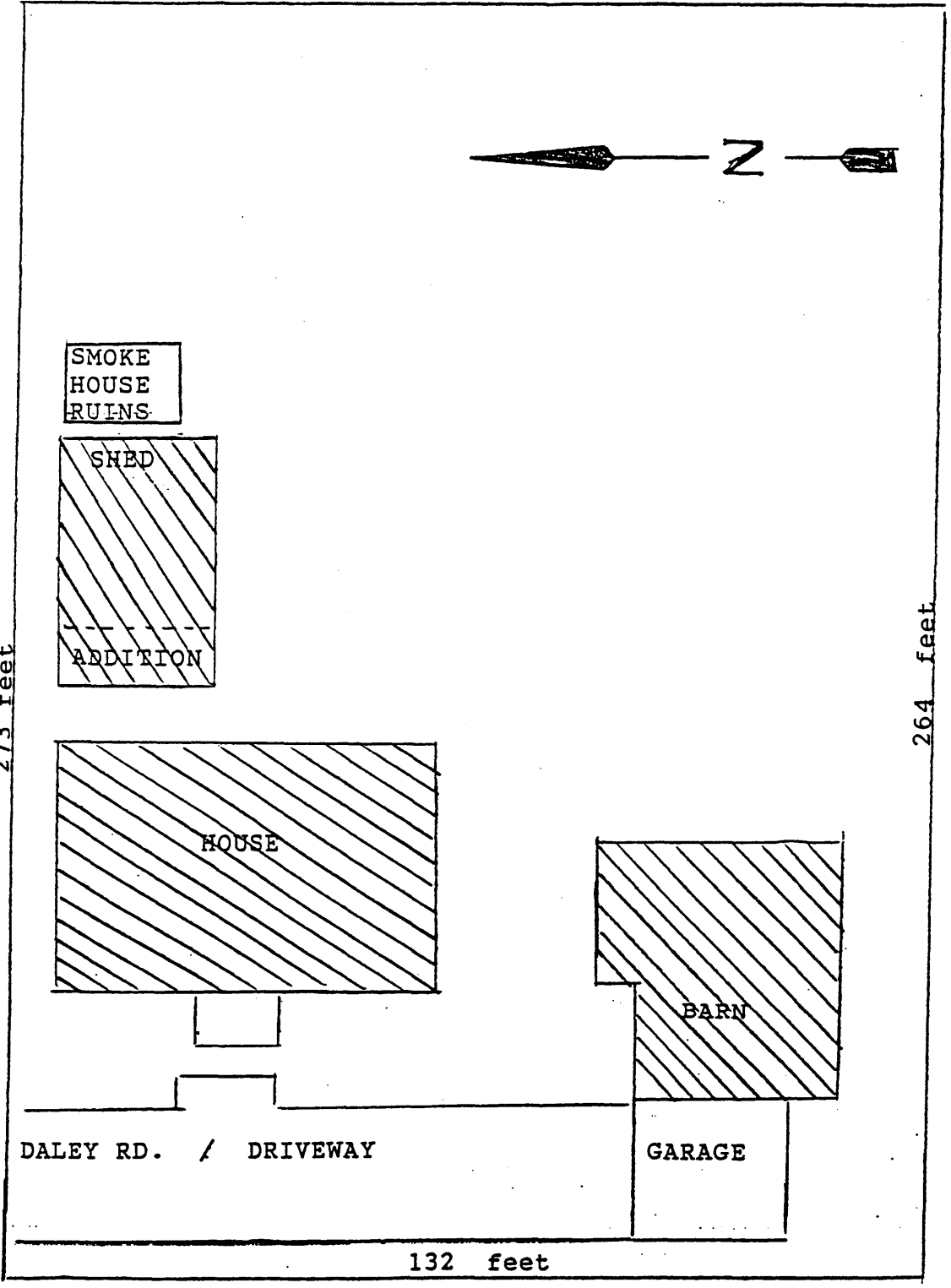
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Hustisford, Dodge County, Wisconsin

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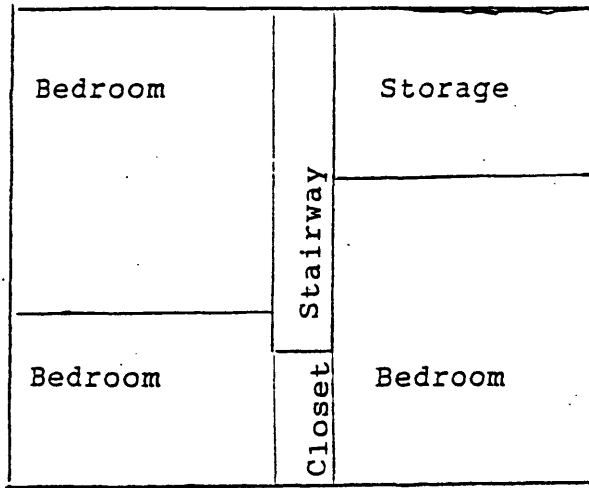
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Property Boundary —————

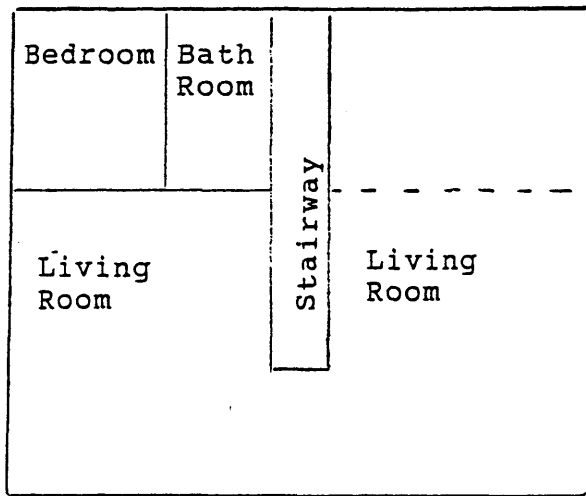
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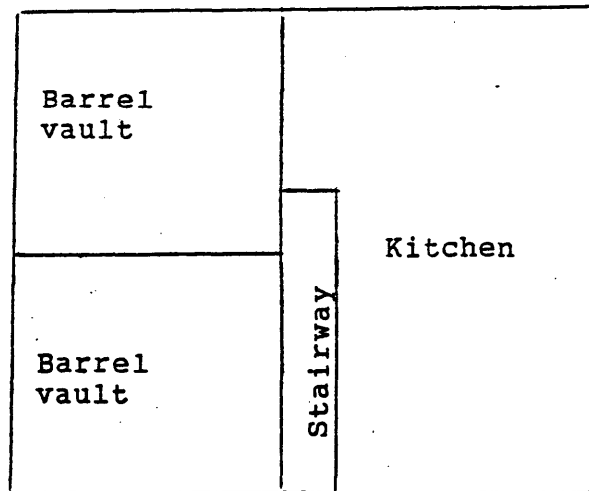
SKETCH MAP
 FERDINAND SCHULZE HOUSE
 N 4262 Daley Road
 Hustisford Dodge Co. Wisconsin
 1994



Second Floor



First Floor



Ground Floor

FLOOR PLAN
 FERDINAND SCHULZE HOUSE
 4262 Daley Road
 Hustisford Dodge Co. WI

1994

Not to Scale

