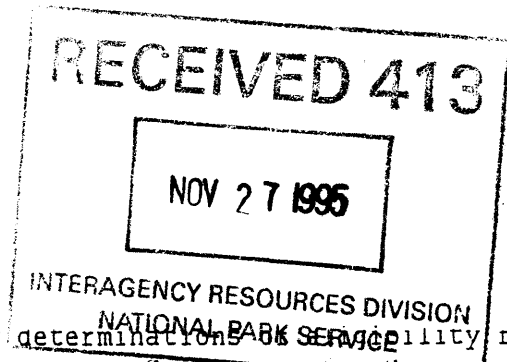


United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting ~~determinations~~ <sup>eligibility</sup> for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Five Farmstead  
 other names/site number Camp Five Farm; Camp Five Logging Camp

2. Location

street & number 5465 Connor Farm Road N/A not for publication  
 city, town Laona N/A vicinity  
 state Wisconsin code WI county Forest code 041 zip code 54541

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>12</u>	<u>10</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>    </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>    </u> objects
		<u>12</u>	<u>10</u> Total

Name or related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI  
State or Federal agency and bureau

7 Nov. 1995  
Date

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)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural  
outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural  
outbuilding  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

<u>7. Description</u>	
<u>Architectural Classification</u> (enter categories from instructions)	<u>Materials</u> (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Late 19th and Early 20th Century</u>	foundation <u>Concrete</u>
<u>American Movements</u>	walls <u>Weatherboard</u>
	<u>Wood</u>
	roof <u>Asphalt</u>
	other <u>Wood</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The historic core of the complex of twenty-two mostly astylistic buildings that is known today as the Camp Five Museum and the Heritage Acres Farm began as a farmstead whose earliest buildings were constructed in 1914 by the Connor Lumber and Land Company. This farmstead was (and is) located in Forest County approximately 3 1/2 miles northwest of the village of Laona, a planned, company-owned community that was begun by the Connor Company in 1900 around the company's sawmill complex. Its original purpose was to provide food products for the employees at the company's other camps and for its store in Laona and also stabling for the horses that were then employed in the company's extensive logging operations. Although its original purpose has long since been superseded, this farm (now known as Heritage Acres Farm) has been in continuous operation since 1914 and it is today owned by the present generations of the Connor family. In 1969, however, several of the original buildings associated with the farm were put to a different use as the core of the Camp Five Logging Museum, an outstanding privately run non-profit museum developed by the Connor family that is devoted to the history of northwoods logging and ecological education. The result is the Camp Five Farmstead of today, a unique multi-use complex that is now part working farm and part award-winning museum.

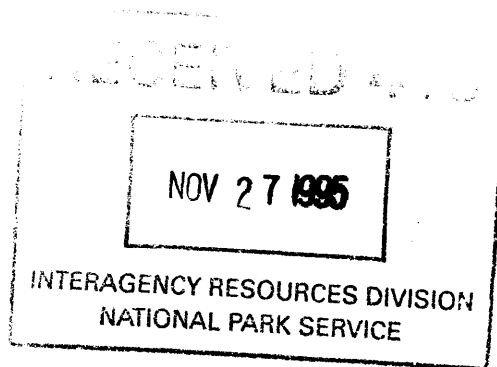
The portion of the original farmstead that is still used as such consists of four frame construction barns, a gabled ell farm boarding house, an American foursquare style farm manager's residence, and three smaller agricultural outbuildings, all of which are associated with the original Connor Company farmstead and are contributing resources to the farmstead, and one large and two smaller modern non-contributing outbuildings. The portion of the farmstead that is reserved for the museum contains three contributing frame construction outbuildings associated with the original farmstead, a restored frame construction Boomtown form general store of similar vintage that was moved to this site from Laona in order to save it from demolition, and six modern non-contributing buildings that were constructed to serve the needs of the museum.

The fifteen-acre Camp Five Farmstead is set in the southeast corner of the much larger area of cultivated farmland that makes up the bulk of the land associated with the 518-acre Heritage Acres Farm. This farm is largely surrounded by the Connor Industrial Forest and other forest lands formerly belonging to Connor Forest Industries and now to the subsequent Connor family owners in WISCO, the modern descendent of the Connor Lumber and Land Company. Surrounding this private landholding is the vast acreage of the Nicolet National Forest, which is the dominant landowner in Forest County. The land in the vicinity of the farmstead is mostly flat and consists of heavily forested land that is drained by a complex web of interconnected lakes and swamps. The nearby city of Laona is ringed with four of these lakes and the district is located 2/10 of a mile west of the western shore of Scattered Rice Lake, the most westerly of the four.

X See continuation sheet

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The entrance road to the farmstead is located one mile west of the city of Laona and ten miles east of the city of Crandon, the county seat of Forest County and these communities are both located on the east-west running USH 8/STH 32, which also runs along the southern boundary of the Heritage Acre farm's land.<sup>4</sup> The principal means of access for employees of the museum and the farm is via the 3/4-mile-long hard-surfaced Connor Farm Road, which runs northwest from the main highway into the center of the farmstead. In the process, the road crosses the Rat River, an east-west running tributary of the Peshtigo River that flows just to the north of and parallel to the highway before curving northeast to enter Scattered Rice Lake.<sup>4</sup> The principal means of arrival for visitors to the museum, however, is by train, the "Lumberjack Special," which is powered by a 1916 Vulcan 2-6-2 steam locomotive. The tracks of this railroad now originate a short distance to the east of the farmstead at a depot located on USH 8 and the terminus of the line is now the Camp Five museum site. The tracks themselves, though, were originally part of the main line of trackage belonging to the Laona & Northern Railway, a short line railroad developed and wholly-owned by the Connor Lumber and Land Company in 1902 as an adjunct to its logging operations. At that time the track extended from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks and the sawmill site in Laona through the Camp Five logging camp and on north for nine miles to Laona Junction, where the railway connected with the Soo Line tracks. Spur tracks in between these points provided access to other logging operations in the area. Today, the operation of the Laona and Northern Railroad is under the management of the Camp Five Museum Foundation, a non-profit 501 (c) (3) public foundation that also owns and operates the Camp Five Museum.

Once they cross the Rat River both the Connor Farm Road and the tracks of the "Lumberjack Special" run closely parallel to each other as they enter the farmstead. The railroad tracks physically bisect the Camp Five Farmstead into southwest and northeast sections. All of the buildings that are associated with the non-profit museum portion of the district are located in the northeast section, while all the buildings associated with the farm operations save one (Map No. 1) are located in the southwest section of the farmstead. Eleven of the twelve buildings that are still associated with the farm operations are grouped around a long rectangular farmyard whose principal axis runs east-west. These buildings include: the original 1914 farm gabled ell form boarding house (Map No. 2); the hip-rooted 1918 American Foursquare style farm manager's residence (Map No. 3); a small gable-rooted workshop/machine shed building of uncertain vintage but predating World War II (Map No. 4); a small shed-roofed chicken coop building (Map No. 5) constructed by the current farm manager in 1988; a gable-rooted 1914 calf barn having an attached wood stave silo (Map No. 6); a very large gambrel-rooted horse barn built in 1914 (Map No. 7); a large modern gable-rooted hay storage shed (Map No. 8); a very large

<sup>4</sup> The 1990 population of Laona was 1387, of Crandon, 1969, and of Forest County, 9044.

<sup>4</sup> The Peshtigo River empties into Green Bay some 65 miles to the southeast of Laona at Peshtigo.

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arched-roofed dairy barn built ca.1929 having an attached wood stave silo (Map No. 9); a small hip-roofed dairy house for the dairy operations that was also built ca.1929 (Map No. 10); a small saltbox-roofed garage built in 1914 (Map No. 11); and a gable-roofed granary building built in 1914 (Map No. 12). In addition, there is a medium-sized gambrel-roofed machine shed/root cellar barn built in the 1920s (Map No. 1) located on the northeast side of the railroad tracks just before the entrance to the farmstead that is also used for the farm's operations.

The ten buildings associated with the museum operations are all located on the northeast side of the railroad track and all but one (Map No. 22) are located within a roughly rectangular area that lies adjacent to the railroad track. These buildings include: a gable-roofed refreshment center building built in 1969 (Map No. 13); a gable-roofed waiting shelter for visitors to the museum built in 1969 (Map No. 14); a gable-roofed blacksmith shop building built in 1914 to which is attached two gable-roofed museum wings built in 1971 and 1977 (Map No. 15); a gable-roofed shed built in 1974 that shelters one of the museum's larger exhibits (Map No. 16); a monitor-roofed small animal barn building built in 1914 (Map No. 17); a very small gable-roofed pump house building built in 1969 (Map No. 18); a gable-roofed restroom building built in 1969 (Map No. 19); a small Boomtown form commercial building built in 1902, which was originally located in Laona and subsequently moved to its present site and restored in 1969 (Map No. 20); a gable-roofed building built in 1969 as a nature center for the museum (Map No. 21); and a gable-roofed slaughter house building built in 1943 (Map No. 22), which is located northeast of and at a slight distance from the rest of the buildings.

Description

The following inventory lists each building in the farmstead by map number and gives a description of each, the original and current use, whether the building is contributing or non-contributing to the farmstead and why, and an assessment of each building's physical condition. Map Nos. 1 - 12 are buildings still in use by the farm. Map Nos. 13 - 22 are buildings used by the museum.

Map No. 1 Machine Shed/Root Cellar Contributing ca.1929<sup>3</sup>

This gambrel-roofed astylistic utilitarian form barn was constructed ca.1929 and originally functioned as a combination machine shed and root cellar. The building is rectilinear in plan and measures 37-feet-deep x 60-feet-long. This one-story building rests on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a partially exposed basement story. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are covered in tongue-and-groove drop siding that has a concave curve cut into the upper part of

<sup>3</sup> The construction date for this building and for all the other resources within the farmstead came either from the corporate records of the Connor Lumber and Land Company, the records of the Camp Five Museum Foundation, or from the current farm manager, Mr. William Belland.

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each board, a type of siding sometimes called "German Siding." These walls are enframed with corner boards and they rise up to overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends. Sheltering the barn is a gambrel roof whose ridge line runs north-south and which is now sheathed in metal sheets that replaced earlier roofing material in 1969. A brown brick chimney stack whose uppermost portion pierces the upper west-facing slope of the roof is visible at the south end of the barn.

The barn's main facade faces west towards Connor Farm Road and its principal feature is a pair of large centered wood barn doors that gives access to the main floor of the barn. These doors run in an overhead track and they are reached by ascending a broad earthen ramp. Two small six-light flat-arched wood sash windows are evenly spaced on the wall surface to the right (south) of these doors, these being the only other openings on the facade.

The slope of the site towards the south completely exposes the basement story of the south-facing end elevation of the barn. A flat-arched door opening that features a wood lintel and a pair of inward-swinging batten doors is centered on the basement story and is its only means of access. The only other opening on this elevation is a small six-light window placed towards the left on the main wall above.

The east-facing rear elevation of the barn also features a pair of large centered wood barn doors that run in an overhead track and these also provide access to the main floor of the barn. There are no other openings in this elevation save for a single small oblong window opening containing a three-light wood sash that pierces the exposed portion of the basement wall at the south (left) end.

The north-facing side elevation of the barn has no openings of any kind.

The interior of the basement story of this building consists of a single space that has a poured concrete floor with a slightly depressed center aisle. The 8 x 8" wood girders that support the exposed wood ceiling are themselves supported by a double row of 8 x 8" wood posts, some of which are solid, some of which are built up out of four 2 x 8" wood boards. The poured concrete walls of the basement are clad on the inside with brown brick laid in stretcher bond and the ceiling is largely covered with exposed wooden lath strips, which suggests that it may have once been plastered. A small heater is positioned to the left (west) of the door opening on the south end of this space and it is attached to a brick chimney that runs up the inside of the south wall of the barn. One of the original uses of this space was as a root cellar for the storage of potatoes and other root crops raised on the farm. Today, this space is used for general storage.

The main story of the barn also consists of a single unpartitioned space that has a wide board wood floor and exposed board walls and roof decking. The stud-wall framing of the barn walls is exposed and is of routine balloon construction, but the framing of the roof is of a type that is sometimes called a "plank frame trussed

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roof." This type of framing features simple inverted "V" shape trusses (four in this case) that are tied at the roof peak by a small collar beam and which rest on the top plate of the walls. Additional bracing is furnished by adding purlin supports that stretch from the base of the wall to the roof purlins. These purlin supports are placed on one or both sides of and are attached to the trusses. Additional horizontal bracing then connects them to the wall studs, creating a strong, well-braced frame. This story of the barn has always been used as a large machine shed for farm operations and it is still so used today. The machine shed barn is still in very good condition today and it is in an almost totally intact state except for the later roof.

Map No. 2 Farm Boarding House                      Contributing                      1914

The farm boarding house was constructed in 1914 to house both year-round and seasonal workers of the farm operation. This building is a two-story L-plan gabled ell form vernacular building that measures 46-feet-deep x 62-feet-long. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, the walls of which enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are clad in clapboard and they are enframed by a broad encircling watertable, corner boards, and fascia boards. The walls terminate in open overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends and the multi-gable roof that shelters the building is clad in asphalt shingles. The building consists of a long ell (west) and a shorter ell (south) that is placed at a right angle to it, both ells being of equal height.

The main facade faces east and consists of the 37-foot-long symmetrically designed east elevation of the west ell and the 27-foot-wide end elevation of the south ell. The first story of the east elevation of the west ell is five-bays-wide with the first, third, and fifth bays each containing an entrance door opening. Each of the wood doors in these openings is identical and has a one-light over three-panel design. The sill of the light in each door is supported by two carved wood swags and the two panels immediately below both have a recessed circular ornamentation cut into them. The second and fourth bays each contain a triple window group containing one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows and the entire first story is sheltered by a full-width seven-foot-deep hip-roofed screen porch whose roof is supported by four square posts. The porch has a solid clapboard-covered balustrade with screening above, a wood board floor, and a ceiling that is formed out of tongue-and-groove wainscot boards. The second story of the main wall surface of this elevation (the portion not covered by the porch below) is four-bays-wide and features four flat-arched window openings, each of which contains a single one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window whose head butts against the fascia board above.

The east-facing end elevation of the south ell is asymmetrical in design and its first story features two pairs of one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows that flank a projecting one-story gable-roofed clapboard-sided entrance vestibule

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that contains a pair of three-panel doors. This vestibule is located slightly right-of-center and it provides an entrance for the basement story. Three more single window openings that each contain a one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window are evenly spaced across the second story above.

The north-facing end elevation of the building consists of the north-facing end elevation of the west ell and that portion of the north-facing side elevation of the south ell not covered by the west ell. The end elevation of the west ell is asymmetrical in design and has a small square window placed to the extreme left (east) and a single one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window placed to the right (west). Two more of these windows are situated in the second story, one just above the one in the first story and the other just to its left. The visible portion of the north-facing side elevation of the south ell is two-bays-wide and contains a pair of one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows in the left-hand bay of the first story and a single one in the story above. The single window in the right-hand bay of the first story is covered by the front porch and there is also an identical window in the second story above it.

The west-facing rear elevation of the boarding house consists of the 31-foot-long asymmetrically designed west elevation of the west ell and the 21-foot-wide west end elevation of the south ell, both of which are in the same plane. The first story of the west elevation of the west ell contains a single one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window to the left and two smaller windows of the same type in the story above. Two more still smaller windows of this design are located at the right of the first story and two others are located in the second story above. The west elevation of the south ell is two-bays-wide and has a small modern oblong window in the left-hand bay of the first story and a pair of one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows in the second story above. Another pair of these windows is located in the first story of the right-hand bay and a smaller single window of the same type is located in the story above.

The south-facing end elevation of the boarding house consists of the nearly symmetrical south-facing elevation of the south ell. The first story has two triple window groups, each containing three one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows, which flank a centered entrance door. This entire story is then sheltered by a full-width shed roof screen porch whose asphalt shingle-clad roof is supported by four square posts. The second story features five evenly distributed one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows whose heads also butt against the fascia board above.

The boarding house originally housed bedrooms and bunkrooms in the second story and living rooms in the first story. Today, however, the building contains two private apartments, but these have been created without making any significant changes to the original interior, which remains largely intact. The exterior of the building is still almost totally original and is in very good condition.



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Map No. 3 Farm Manager's House Contributing 1918

The farm manager's house is a representative example of the American Foursquare style, being a nearly square plan two-story building measuring 25-feet-wide x 28-feet-deep. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation that encloses a full basement story and the exterior walls above originally had narrow clapboard siding which was resided using narrow gauge aluminum of nearly identical appearance late in the 1980s. The walls rise up to an overhanging boxed cornice which now has aluminum soffits and the house is sheltered by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The main facade of the house faces north and the first story is covered by a full-width hip-roofed porch which has now been enclosed to provide additional living space. This porch is also now clad in aluminum siding and it is three-bays-wide. The first two bays from the left (east) each consist of a pair of one-over-one-light aluminum sash windows that provide light for the entrance vestibule inside (the surviving portion of the original front porch) while the right-hand bay contains a single larger example that now lights the expanded kitchen.\* The second story of the facade is two-bays-wide and each bay contains a single one-over-one-light aluminum sash window.

The east-facing side elevation is asymmetrical in design and three-bays-wide and its length is increased by the depth of the full-width one-story porches at the front and rear of the house. The left-hand bay of the first story on the main wall surface now contains a modern oblong one-light picture window that replaced the original rectilinear window opening in this bay. To its right are two single flat-arched window openings and the second story above has two similar windows in its first and third bays from the left that are separated by a smaller window of similar design that lights the second story bathroom.

The first story of the south-facing rear elevation of the house consists of two rectilinear window openings flanked by an entrance door opening that is placed to the left of center. Like the first story of the main facade, this elevation's first story is also covered by a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, but this one is still in largely original condition and is screened in. The asphalt shingle-clad porch roof is supported by square posts and the lowest portion of its wall surfaces consists of a solid balustrade that is now clad in aluminum clapboards. The second story of this elevation is two-bays-wide and each bay contains a single one-over-one-light aluminum sash window. The elevation is terminated by a hip roof dormer that is centered on the slope of the main roof above and which contains two one-light windows.

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\* All the original windows on the house were replaced by modern one-over-one light aluminum combination/storms in 1992. These windows are, of course, not historic, but they do replicate the original one-over-one sash pattern of the windows they replaced.

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The first story of the west-facing side elevation of the house has one pair of small one-over-one light aluminum sash windows positioned to the left (north). Another slightly larger pair is positioned just above a centered gable-roofed projecting entrance vestibule that provides access to the interior and to the basement story. The second story of the elevation has two single rectilinear window openings that are each filled with a one-over-one light aluminum sash window. A brick chimney mass is placed on the roof slope of this elevation.

The interior of the house has also been somewhat altered over time but its historic appearance is still quite apparent. Originally, the main entrance was centered on the facade and a visitor would first have entered through the screen porch.<sup>2</sup> One then entered directly into the kitchen, which originally occupied just the northwest corner of the first story but which has now been extended northward to take up the right (west) half of the original porch space as well. The original dining room of the house is now used as the living room. It occupies the northeast corner of the first story and an archway in its west wall connects this room to the kitchen. A second archway in the south wall of the current living room opens into the room that occupies the southeast corner of the first story, which was the original living room. An archway in the west wall of this room opens into the rear hall. A small room in the southwest corner of this story is now used as a laundry room and the main staircase is located just north of this room between it and the kitchen. This story has wood floors that are now carpeted, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling that is now covered with sound-absorbent tiles. The original baseboard molding and window surrounds are still intact in these rooms, these being the only interior decorative features.

The second story consists of four corner bedrooms and a bathroom, which is located between the two bedrooms on the east side of this story. All of these rooms are accessed from a center hall that is reached via the main staircase on the west side of the hall. The original varnished entrance doors to the second story rooms and their varnished casings are still intact as is simple varnished baseboard trim. In addition, the wood floor of the hall has recently been refinished and the original varnished wood balustrade of the staircase is also intact.

The farm manager's house is the most altered of all the original farm buildings that are still associated with the farm operations and yet the general appearance of the original house is still quite evident since the aluminum siding used is a close match for the original. The most obvious modification has been the enclosing of the front porch. Even so, the building still retains sufficient integrity to represent its historic association with operations of the farm.

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<sup>2</sup> The original nine-light Craftsman style wood entrance door is still intact but has been moved to the left end of the facade and now opens into the living room of the house.

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Map No. 4    Workshop/Machine Shed    Non-Contributing    ca.1914

This small rectilinear plain astylistic utilitarian form one-story gable-roofed building is located to the west of the farm manager's house and it measures 31-feet-wide x 21-feet-deep. The building has a concrete slab foundation and exterior walls that were still clad in rolled asphalt siding when this survey was undertaken in 1993. This building was resided in white vinyl clapboard siding in late 1993. These walls are enframed with corner boards and they are sheltered by a shallow-pitched gable roof whose ridge line runs north-south and which is also sheathed in rolled asphalt. The eaves of this roof extend past the east and west walls and they are supported by exposed rafter ends.

The main facade faces north and it consists mainly of three large doors made out of vertical tongue-and-groove boards that slide in an overhead track. The east-facing side elevation contains two small modern oblong one-light windows, the rear elevation has no openings, and two small original fixed four-light windows are evenly spaced on the west-facing side elevation. The stud walls or the framing are visible on the interior as is the original board sheathing of the walls.

This building is believed to have been built ca.1914 and it is thought to have been used as a combination workshop and small machine shed. Since that time it has been used as primarily as a garage and for storage. At the time of this survey the shed was in good condition but was in need of renewal and paint (see footnote 6). The insignificant size of this building, however, the uncertainty regarding its original and historic uses, and its recent residing are all believed to make it a non-contributing element in the farmstead.

Map No. 5    Chicken Coop    Non-Contributing    1988

The chicken coop building is a small astylistic utilitarian form 12.25-foot-square shed-roofed one-story building that was constructed by the current farm manager in 1988 to replace the larger but seriously deteriorated chicken coop building built ca.1914 that originally stood on the same site. The present building has a concrete pad foundation and wood stud wall framing. The exterior walls are clad in vertical boards that are enframed with corner and fascia boards and they are sheltered by an overhanging shed roof that is clad in rolled asphalt roofing and whose slope descends from south to north.

The south-facing main facade has a single small square opening at the base of the wall for the chickens, the north-facing rear elevation and the west-facing side elevation have no openings, and the east-facing side elevation has a single vertical board wood entrance door placed to the left (south). Although this building is in excellent condition and blends in well with the older buildings that surround it, it is of too recent a date to be considered as a contributing resource in the farmstead.

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Map No. 6    Cairn Barn

Contributing

1914

This building completes the south side of the farmyard and is a medium sized one-story rectilinear plan astylistic utilitarian form barn built in 1914, that has always been used as a cairn barn. The building measures 30-feet-wide by 60.5-feet-long and it has a concrete slab floor and exterior walls that are clad in drop siding and enframed by corner boards and fascia boards. The building is sheltered by a relatively shallow-pitched gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and whose surface is sheathed in rolled asphalt. The roof has slightly overhanging eaves supported by exposed rafter ends and three small wood ventilators are evenly spaced along its ridgeline. These ventilators are identical in design. Each of them is roughly square in plan and has a gable roof clad in asphalt, east and west end walls that are clad in clapboard enframed with corner boards, and north and south-facing side walls made up of wooden ventilator slats.

The symmetrical principal facade of barn faces west and consists of a centered pair of sliding horizontal board barn doors that run in an overhead track and which are flanked on either side by a single rectilinear flat-arched window opening that is now boarded shut. The south-facing side elevation is also symmetrical in design and is six-bays-wide. Each bay contains a single flat-arched window opening that originally contained a fixed six-light window, but only the two left-hand (west) windows are still intact; the other openings are now boarded shut.

The east-facing rear elevation of the barn is identical in design to the main facade and its two window openings have also now been boarded shut as well. The only difference between the two elevations is that this elevation's original centered sliding doors and their overhead track have now been removed.

The north-facing side elevation of the barn is identical to the south-facing elevation described above and its two right-hand (west) window openings also still contain their original six-light windows. The principal difference between the two elevations is that what would have been the third window opening from the right on this elevation is instead a door opening that leads to a one-story clapboard-sided hip-roofed eight-foot-long hyphen that connects the barn to a wood stave construction silo. This circular plan silo is approximately 15-feet in diameter and about 30-feet-tall and it rests directly on the ground. The walls of the silo are constructed of vertical wood boards that are held together by eleven evenly spaced steel hoops which are tightened with threaded steel turnbuckles. The silo is surmounted by a conical roof whose wooden underlayment is visible where the original asphalt shingles are missing. This roof is crowned by a finial and it also has a very small gable-roofed clapboard-sided dormer on its north side that originally housed a hoist mechanism.

The interior of the barn is divided into two unequal-sized full-width rooms. The smaller of the two occupies the west end of the barn and wood stalls have been

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constructed in this room to house several riding horses that are now kept at the farm and their tack. This room is lit by the four still intact windows located in the north and south side elevations of the barn. Its walls are covered in horizontal clapboards (the framing is not visible) and the ceiling is flat, is also made of wood boards, and is supported by steel posts. The partition wall that separates this room from the larger room to the east is also made of wood boards and a pair of sliding barn doors centered on this wall provide access to the next room.

The larger east room also has walls covered in wooden boards that hide the framing and its flat board ceiling is supported by two large exposed joists that are themselves supported by two rows of steel posts. The floor of this room is a concrete slab having a depressed center section for drainage.

Although this building is very intact and still in use, its condition is the poorest of all the buildings in the farmstead. The ridgeline of the roof has a pronounced sag towards the middle and the side walls of the barn are seriously splayed outwards at the base, especially at the east end of the building. In addition, the exterior of the barn is badly in need of paint and some of the boards that sheath the walls are in need of replacement. The silo, while still largely intact, also needs paint and reroofing and it has a very serious lean to the east.<sup>6</sup>

Map No. 7 Horse Barn

Contributing

1914

The west end of the farmyard is defined by the 1914 horse barn, the longest building in the farmstead. The gambrel-roofed astylistic utilitarian form horse barn is rectilinear in plan, is two-stories-tall, and measures 27-feet-wide by 145-feet-long. The building was built to house the horses associated with the early logging operations of the Connor Lumber and Land Company at Laona and it also was used to store hay before other barns were built. Space for stabling and for other farm operations associated with the horses originally occupied the first story of the south end of the barn, which space has a concrete slab floor. The remaining space was given over to open stabling and to hay storage and this portion of the barn has a dirt floor. The exterior walls of the barn rise up to flared overhanging open eaves on the east and west sides that are supported by exposed rafter ends. The ridgeline of the gambrel roof that covers the barn runs north-south and the entire roof is now sheathed in standing seam sheet metal roofing.

The exterior walls of the barn are clad in wood boards but the siding is not treated in uniform manner on every part of the barn. The main facade of the barn faces east towards the farmyard and its dominant feature is the pair of very large two-story sliding barn doors that are centered on the facade. These doors are made of

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<sup>6</sup> Since the above was written a tornado that passed through the site on Memorial Day, May 30, 1994, demolished the silo that is attached to the calf barn. It is not known whether it can or will be rebuilt.

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horizontal drop siding that is braced with large "X" framed battens and they run in an exposed overhead track.<sup>7</sup> The first story of the facade to the left (south) of these doors covers the portion of the barn that was originally given over to stabling and other purposes associated with the horses. This portion of the first story is clad in horizontal tongue-and-groove drop siding and it is six-bays-wide. The first, second, and fourth bays from the left (south) each contain a single flat-arched six-light fixed window and the fifth bay contains a pair of the same type. The third bay from the left contains a pair of outward-swinging side-hinged wood board barn doors and the sixth bay from the left contains a single side-hinged wood board entrance door. The wall surface of the first story to the right of the main doors on this facade is clad in vertical wooden boards and there are no openings in this wall surface. The entire second story of the facade (which is slightly taller than the first story) is separated from the first story by an encircling wood beltcourse and this wall surface is also clad in vertical wood boards. Aside from the main doors the only other openings in the second story are three smaller side-hinged solid loft doors, two of which are located on either side of and twenty feet from the main doors, and the third (which is slightly larger than the other two) being located above the window in the second bay from the left of the story below.

The west-facing rear elevation of the barn is very similar in appearance to the main facade. Here too the principal opening consists of a pair of two-story-tall sliding barn doors that are centered on the elevation. There are, however, no openings in the second story of this elevation, which is clad in vertical boards, and there are also no openings in the first story to the left (north) of the main doors, this portion of the first story of which is also clad in vertical boards. The portion of the first story to the right (south) of the main doors is clad in horizontal tongue-and-groove drop siding and it is six-bays-wide. The first, third, and fourth bays from the right (south) each contains a single small fixed flat-arched six-light window, the second bay contains a single side-hinged wood board door, and the sixth bay (the one closest to the main doors in the center) contains a pair of fixed six-light windows.

The north-facing end elevation of this barn is sided in three ranks of vertical boards (the beltcourse separates the lower two) and there are no openings in this elevation. The first story of the south-facing end elevation is clad in horizontal tongue-and-groove drop siding and it features a single centered side-hinged door that is flanked on either side by a single flat-arched window opening, both openings now being filled with clapboards.

The interior of the south end of the first story of the barn (this being that portion south of the main doors) contains a warren of small spaces that are partitioned off from each other by walls formed out of boards. The floor of this

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<sup>7</sup> The lower edges of these doors were restored in 1993 using lumber of the same type and dimensions as the original.

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end of the barn is poured concrete. The ceiling of all the individual rooms here is made of boards and it is flat and is of a uniform height because the space above the first story of the south end of the barn is open up to the roof peak of the barn and it is used as a hay mow. The rest of the space in the barn has a dirt floor and it consists of a single undifferentiated space that is also open up to the roof peak of the barn and that is now used to store hay. The side walls of the barn are supported by a massive stud frame, with many of the studs being whole tree trunks that have been stripped of bark. The gambrel roof of the barn is also supported by a massive braced frame of a type that is sometimes called a "plank frame trussed roof." This type of framing features simple inverted "V" shape trusses (ten in this case) that are tied at the roof peak by a small collar beam and which rest on the top plate of the walls. Additional bracing is furnished by adding purlin supports that stretch from the base of the wall to the roof purlins. These purlin supports are placed on one or both sides of and are attached to the trusses. Additional horizontal bracing then connects them to the wall studs, creating a strong, well-braced frame. The result is strictly functional in design but the large size of the barn gives the interior a definite grandeur.

The horse barn is still in daily use and it is in good, largely original condition today.

Map No. 8 Hay Storage Shed

Non-Contributing

1967

This large, modern astylistic utilitarian form shed was constructed in 1967 to provide shelter for the hay that is used in the farm operations. The building is rectilinear in plan, one-story in height, has a gable roof, and measures 40-feet-deep x 90-feet-long. The building has a concrete pad foundation and its walls are clad in vertical board siding with the exception of the gable ends, which are clad in metal siding that imitates vertical boards. These walls are sheltered by the slightly overhanging eaves of the roof, which has a ridgeline that runs east-west and which is sheathed in standing seam metal sheets.

The main facade of the building faces south towards the farmyard and it is ten-bays-wide. These bays are defined by the two corners of the facade and by nine evenly spaced full height square wood posts in between. Each bay opens directly into the interior of the building to facilitate the storing and retrieval of the hay; the bays have no doors or other means of closing off the interior. Spanning the full width of the facade is a deep fenced in concrete forecourt. The side and rear elevations of the barn have no openings or other features.

The interior of the barn consists of a single large undifferentiated space that is strictly utilitarian in design. The exterior sheathing of the walls is nailed to the wood studs that are used to frame the walls. The roof is supported by a series of gusseted W-type trusses and there is no wood decking beneath the roof since the metal roof itself fills this function.

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This building is in good, very original condition, but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource in the district.

Map No. 9 Dairy Barn

Contributing

ca.1929

This large impressive astylistic utilitarian form dairy barn was built ca.1929 to provide milk for the farm operation. This arched-roof barn is rectilinear in plan, is two-stories-tall, and measures 40-feet-deep by 106-feet-long. The building was built to house dairy cattle in its first story and hay in the story above. The building rests on a concrete slab floor and the first story, which housed the dairy operation, is enclosed with concrete block walls. The story above, which consists of a single large space used as a hay mow, is enclosed with vertical board siding and these walls rise up to flared overhanging open eaves on the north and south sides that are supported by exposed rafter ends. The ridge line of the arched roof that covers the barn runs east-west and the entire gracefully arched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The main facade of the barn faces south towards the farmyard and its dominant feature is the pair of very large sliding barn doors that are centered on the upper story of the facade. These doors are made of wood boards and slide in a visible overhead track and they are reached by ascending an earthen ramp that has fieldstone sides. This ramp narrows at it nears the barn and has a poured in place concrete deck with supporting concrete wing walls below that acts as a bridge over the open space between the ramp and the barn. The east side of this open space is now enclosed with a removable clapboard-covered wood frame wall while the west side is open. There are no openings in the second story wall surface to the right (east) of the main doors, but four small four-light fixed windows are evenly spaced on the wall surface to the left.

The first story of the main facade is clad in concrete block and it is divided in two by the earthen ramp just described. The wall surface to the right of the ramp is six-bays-wide and each bay consists of a single flat-arched window opening that contains its original six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window. In addition, there is a side-hinged wood board two-section Dutch door placed between the second and third bays. The wall surface to the left of the ramp is also six-bays-wide. The five left-hand bays also each consist of a single flat-arched window opening that contains its original six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window and there is another side-hinged wood board two-section Dutch door placed at the extreme right next to the ramp.

The first story of the east-facing end elevation of the barn features a centered pair of sliding barn doors that is flanked on either side by a single flat-arched window opening. Both openings are filled with their original six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window. The upper part of the elevation is clad in three superimposed courses of vertical boards, with the first two being of equal height



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and the third (in the gable end) being less tall. A single small square window opening filled with a four-light fixed window is placed to the left in the bottom course and a pair of eight-light casement windows are placed high in the center of the gable end above.

The west-facing end elevation of the barn is identical to the east end except for not having a small window in the first course of the second story.

The rear north-facing elevation of the barn is very similar to the main facade. Here too, the dominant feature is a centered earthen ramp that ascends to a pair of large sliding barn doors and the construction of this ramp is identical to that of the one described previously except for the fact that neither of the sides of the open space under its deck are enclosed. There are no openings in the second story wall surface to the left (east) of the main doors, but three small four-light fixed windows are positioned on the wall surface to the right.

The first story of the main facade is divided in two by the earthen ramp just described. The wall surface to the right of the ramp is six-bays-wide and the five right-hand bays each consists of a single flat-arched window opening that contains its original six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window. The sixth bay (the bay closest to the ramp) contains another side-hinged wood board two-section Dutch door. The wall surface to the left of the ramp is also six-bays-wide. The three right-hand bays also each consists of single flat-arched window openings that contain their original six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window and another side-hinged wood board two-section Dutch door is placed at the extreme left in the sixth bay. The fifth bay from the right also contains a flat-arched window opening, but this opening now contains a one-over-one-light window. The fourth bay from the right, however, is instead a door opening that originally opened into a one-story clapboard-sided hip-roofed eight-foot-long hyphen that connected the barn to another wood stave construction silo.<sup>8</sup> This circular plan silo is approximately 15-feet in diameter and about 30-feet-tall and it rests on a concrete slab foundation. The walls of the silo are constructed of vertical wood boards that are held together by eleven evenly spaced steel hoops which are tightened with threaded steel turnbuckles. The silo is surmounted by a wood shingle-clad two-pitched conical roof. This roof also has a very small gable-roofed clapboard-sided dormer on its northeast side that originally housed a hoist mechanism.

The interior of the first story of this barn features a poured concrete floor and has a driveway aisle down its center that is flanked by two rows of fourteen 6 x 8"

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<sup>8</sup> This hyphen had been mostly stripped away at the time of this survey but the silo itself was then intact. Like the silo connected to the calf barn, this one also had a considerable list to the east when it was surveyed in 1993 and it too was also heavily damaged during the Memorial Day tornado that struck the farm in 1994. Much of its siding was blown in at that time, but the silo is still standing and it is hoped that it can be restored.

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wood posts that support the two joists that hold up the flat ceiling and the hay mow above. This ceiling is made of 1 x 6" tongue-and-groove wood boards. Arranged along each side of the driveway are fourteen metal frame cow stalls and the two outer feed aisles are edged by poured-in-place concrete mangers.

The second story of the barn was designed to be used for hay storage and it consists of a single space that is open from the wood board floor to the roof peak. The vertical side walls and the end walls of this room exhibit standard balloon frame construction with the great arched roof above being supported by curved structural members. Additional support is furnished by a massive braced frame of the type that is sometimes called a "plank frame trussed roof." This type of framing features simple inverted "V" shape trusses (ten in this case) that are tied at the roof peak by a small collar beam and which rest on the top plate of the walls. Additional bracing is furnished by adding purlin supports that stretch from the base of the wall to the roof purlins. These purlin supports are placed on one or both sides of and are attached to the trusses. Additional horizontal bracing then connects them to the wall studs, creating a strong, well-braced frame. Although strictly functional in intent, the result in this case, with the arched roof rising far above, resembles nothing so much as the interior of a church framed in wood.

Originally, this barn was used as a dairy barn, but the farm operations are now centered on raising beef cattle and the original milking apparatus has been removed. Never-the-less, the barn is still in daily use. The first story is still used to shelter cattle and the hay mow above is used both for hay storage and machine storage as well. The barn has recently been repainted and it is in excellent, highly original condition.

Map No. 10 Dairy House Building                      Contributing                      ca.1929

This small rectilinear plan hip-rooted astylistic utilitarian form building originally housed the milk cooler of the dairy operation of the farm. The building is one-story in height, it measures 14-feet-deep x 24-feet-long, and it has a concrete slab foundation that is carried up 10-inches above grade on the exterior. The walls of the building are constructed out of hollow glazed tile built around a wood frame and the corners have quoins constructed out of brick. The walls rise up to slightly overhanging open eaves that are supported by visible rafter ends all around and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The main facade of the building originally faced east and it is asymmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. The right-hand bay consists of a single flat-arched window opening that now contains a modern one-light side-hinged aluminum frame double-glazed window. Positioned just to the right of center in the second bay is the original flat-arched entrance door opening to the building, which has since been enclosed with fiberboard. This opening, however, still retains its original gable-roofed entrance canopy, which has open eaves and exposed rafter ends. The left-hand

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bay contains a single oblong window opening that originally contained a pair of (probably one-over-one light) windows. This opening now contains a triple group of one-light aluminum sash casement windows.

The south-facing end elevation is one bay-wide and it too contains a single centered oblong window opening that originally contained a pair of (probably one-over-one light) windows. This opening also now contains a triple group of one-light aluminum sash casement windows.

The rear west-facing elevation of the dairy house is symmetrical and two-bays-wide and each bay contains a single oblong window opening of the type described above which also now contains a modern triple window group. The north-facing end elevation is two-bays-wide. The right-hand bay consists of a flat-arched entrance door opening that contains a one-light over three-panel wood frame entrance door that may be original to the building. The left-hand (east) bay consists of a single oblong window opening like those on the other elevations and it too now contains a triple group of aluminum sash casement windows.

The dairy house now contains offices and nothing of the original interior remains. The exterior, however, excepting the altered windows and doors, is still highly intact and is in very good condition.

Map No. 11 Garage

Contributing

1914

This rectilinear plain astylistic utilitarian form building was originally used as a heated garage. The building measures 20.5-feet-deep x 36.5-feet-long and it has a concrete pad foundation and a saltbox shape gable roof. The walls of the building are clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding and they are entrained by corner boards and fascia boards. The ridgeline of the roof runs east-west and it is sheathed in asphalt shingles, has slightly overhanging eaves, and the north-facing slope of the roof is nearly twice the length of the south slope, giving the roof its distinctive "saltbox" shape.

The main facade of the building faces south towards the farmyard and it is asymmetrical in design and two-bays-wide. The left-hand bay consists of a single nearly square door opening that is covered by a sliding barn door made out of drop siding nailed to battens. The right-hand (east) bay contains another door opening that is nearly twice as wide as the first and this opening is covered by a pair of sliding barn doors or similar design.

The west-facing side elevation contains just a single flat-arched window opening to the left (north) or center and the east-facing side elevation is a mirror image of the west-facing one. The north-facing rear elevation contains two evenly spaced window openings of the same type as the ones on the side elevations and all of these openings contain a single fixed six-light wood sash window.



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overhead track. A large nearly square opening is placed to the right of the doors and it is now (and may have always been) filled with drop siding. A small square opening is placed to the left of the doors. There is also another small, square opening placed high up on the second story of the elevation to the left (east) and just below the eaves that corresponds in size, shape, and position to the identical opening on the main facade described earlier. This opening too is now filled with plywood and its original appearance and purpose is unknown.

The west-facing end elevation of the building features two evenly spaced flat-arched window openings, the right-hand one of which still contains its original fixed eight-light window while the left-hand one has been filled with drop siding. The second story is three-bays-wide. The middle and right-hand bays each contain a nearly square flat-arched window opening, the middle one of which still contains its original four-light window while the one to the right now contains a single light replacement. The left-hand bay consists of an entrance door opening that is filled with a door clad in drop siding. This door is reached by ascending a wood frame exterior staircase that features a flight of 16 treads that ascend to a wood deck in front of the door.

The interior of the first story has a concrete floor that is encircled by a raised concrete sill for rodent control. The ceiling is supported by two rows of four 8 x 8" wood posts topped by shaped wood blocks. A center aisle spans the width of the building and the two sets of sliding barn doors open onto this aisle. The area to the east of this aisle has a raised wood floor and it is partitioned into a number of bins. Both metal and wood chutes descend from the ceiling and permit the grain in the storage areas in the second story to be distributed to the bins. The area to the left (west) of the center aisle is unpartitioned and a brick chimney stack that was once connected to a wood stove that originally heated what was originally the harness repair area, the artifacts of which are now housed in the museum's blacksmith shop (Map No. 15).

The west end of the second story is given over to a room that now has a fiberboard ceiling and walls panelled in varnished wood boards. The exposed brick chimney runs up the east side of this room and a round hole in it near the ceiling indicates that this room too was once served by a now-vanished wood stove. The remaining space on this floor is still used as a granary and consists of a partitioned space that has bins that are normally at least partially filled with grain.

The granary building is in very good, highly original condition and its exterior was repainted in 1993.

Map No. 13 Refreshment Shed

Non-Contributing

1969

This modern astylistic utilitarian form building was constructed in 1969 to serve as a food service center and as a covered shelter for visitors to the museum. The building is sited alongside of and just to the east of the railroad track and it is

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rectilinear in plan, has a gable roof, and measures 24-feet-deep x 65.75-feet-long. The building has a dirt floor covered in pea gravel and walls that are supported by 6 x 6" wood posts set in concrete. The space contained within the walls is sheltered by a rolled asphalt-covered gable roof having overhanging eaves and a ridge line that runs northwest-southeast.

The main facade of the shed faces northeast and it is entirely open and is divided into eight equal-width bays by nine wood posts. The southeast-facing end elevation is also open with the exception of its gable end, which is filled with board and batten wood siding that is stained a dark brown. This elevation is supported by posts at either end. The entire length of the southwest-facing rear elevation (the elevation that faces the railroad track) of the building is covered with board and batten wood siding and has no openings. The northwest-facing end elevation is identical to the other end elevation except that the right-hand 20% of its length is also covered in vertical board and batten siding.

The interior of the shed is essentially one large open space that is open to the roof, which is supported by nine gusseted W-type wood trusses. Most of the floor space in the inside of the shed is given over to picnic tables for use by the visitors to the museum. The only exception is a small 25-foot-deep x 25-foot-long area in the southwest corner of the building that is partitioned off from the rest with vertical board and batten walls. This space rests on a concrete slab foundation and it is used for food storage and preparation.

This building is in very good condition and its simple design is appropriate to its use, but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource.

Map No. 14 Train Waiting Station Non-Contributing 1969

This modern stylistic utilitarian form building was also constructed in 1969 to serve as a waiting place and a covered shelter for visitors to the museum, all of whom arrive by train. The building is sited alongside of and just to the east of the railroad track and to the northwest of the Refreshment Shed and it is rectilinear in plan, has a gable roof, and measures 16.25-feet-deep x 32.75-feet-long. The building has a concrete pad foundation that is covered in wood boards and its roof is supported by a row of five 6 x 6" wood posts that run longitudinally down the length of the center of the building. The space contained within the walls is sheltered by a rolled asphalt-clad gable roof having overhanging eaves and a ridge line that runs northwest-southeast.

The main facade of the shed faces northeast and it is entirely open. The southeast-facing end elevation is supported by posts at either end and its length is completely enclosed with board and batten wood siding that is stained a dark brown. The southwest-facing rear elevation (the elevation that faces the railroad track) is

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identical to the main facade, being entirely open for its whole length. The northwest-facing end elevation is identical to the other end elevation.

The interior of this building is one large open space that is open to the roof, which is supported by the solid end walls and by wooden kingpost trusses that are attached to the row of centered supporting posts that run the length of the building. Most of the floor space that is sheltered by the roof is given over to benches used by visitors to the museum who are waiting for the returning train.

This building too is in very good condition and its simple design is appropriate to its use, but its late date of construction also makes it a non-contributing resource.

Map No. 15    Blacksmith Shop and Logging Museum    Contributing with Non-Contributing  
Additions    1914/1971 and 1977

This rectilinear plan one-story gable-roofed astylistic utilitarian building was constructed in 1914 as the original blacksmith shop of the farm and it is still used for this purpose, being one of the main exhibits of the museum operations. In addition, three modern wings that imitate the design of the farm's original buildings have been added to the rear of the shop, creating a cruciform plan building.

The original blacksmith shop portion of this building measures 24.5-feet-wide x 41.5-feet-long and it has a poured concrete pad foundation. The walls that rest on this foundation are supported by a stud wall wood frame and they are clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding that is entrained with corner and fascia boards. The walls are sheltered by the overhanging open eaves of the asphalt shingle-clad gable roof, which has a ridge line that runs northwest-southeast and exposed rafter ends.

The main facade of the blacksmith shop faces southeast, is two-bays-wide, and consists of an end elevation of the building. Positioned to the right is a single flat-arched entrance door opening that contains a door made of vertical tongue-and-groove boards into a which a small four-light window has been placed. To the left is an oblong, flat-arched window opening that contains a pair of six-light casement windows. Various logging implements are hung from the facade and a brick chimney mass that is connected to the forge inside the shop pierces the ridge of the roof just above the gable end.

The southwest-facing side elevation of the shop is divided into three unequal length bays by two vertically placed wood boards. In the left bay is a flat-arched window opening that contains a six-light casement window. The middle bay has no openings. The right-hand bay has another single flat-arched window opening to the left that contains a six-light casement window and a pair of these windows is placed to the right.

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Two separate flat-arched single window openings that each contain a six-light casement window are placed to the left on the northeast-facing side elevation of the shop and these are the only openings on this elevation.

The original rear elevation of the blacksmith shop is now mostly covered by the museum additions that were constructed in 1977. A short 6-foot-long hip-roofed hyphen projects from the extreme north end of the southwest-facing side elevation of the shop and it is attached to a small one-story octagonal pavilion, each of whose sides is approx. 7-foot-long. Both the hyphen and the pavilion rest on a concrete pad foundation and the lower halves of their walls are clad in tongue-and-groove wainscot boards and the upper halves in tongue-and-groove drop siding. The pavilion is sheltered by a shallow-pitched pavilion-shaped roof that is sheathed in rolled asphalt siding and its overhanging eaves have exposed rafter ends.

Attached directly to the rear (the northwest end elevation) of the blacksmith shop is a slightly less tall one-story rectilinear plan museum wing built in 1971. This wing measures 26.5-foot-wide x 70.5-foot-long and it has a concrete pad foundation, a wood frame, and exterior walls that are clad in aluminum or steel siding that resembles drop siding entrained with corner boards. The shallow-pitched gable roof that covers this wing has a wood deck that is covered in rolled asphalt and that has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends below. This roof has a northwest-southeast oriented ridge that is covered by a nearly full-length gable-roofed ventilator that resembles a very shallow monitor having sides covered in screening.

The southwest-facing side elevation of this wing has a single side-hinged entrance door located towards the left (north) end that is made up out of vertical tongue-and-groove wood boards that are supported by an "X" frame. A single sliding barn door located in the center of the elevation is also made out of vertical boards. The northwest-facing end elevation of this wing has no openings except for a ventilator in the gable end and the northeast-facing side elevation also has no openings.

A second museum wing of similar design extends to the east from the rear of the blacksmith shop and it is attached to it by a 9.75-foot-long hip-roofed one-story hyphen. The lower half of the wall surfaces of this hyphen are clad in angled tongue-and-groove wainscot while the upper half is clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding. A flat-arched window opening in the south elevation of this hyphen contains four one-light casement windows.

The museum wing itself is very similar in design to the north wing described above. This wing is also rectilinear in plan and one-story-tall and it measures 31-foot-wide x 71.25-foot-long and it has a concrete pad foundation, a wood frame, and exterior walls that are clad in wood drop siding that is entrained with corner boards. The shallow-pitched gable roof that covers this wing also has a wood deck that is covered in rolled asphalt and that has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends below. This roof has a northeast-southwest oriented ridge and this ridge too is covered by a nearly full-length gable-roofed ventilator that resembles a very shallow monitor whose sides are covered in screening.



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Positioned in the center of the main south-facing facade of this wing is a single large door opening that contains a pair of large side-hinged barn doors made of vertical tongue-and-groove boards that are supported by "x" bracing. The east-facing end elevation of this wing contains no openings and the north-facing rear elevation features a single door opening near its east end that contains a single door made of vertical tongue-and-groove boards that are also supported by "x" bracing.

The interior of the blacksmith shop is in nearly original condition and consists of a single large space that is open to the roof peak. This space has a concrete floor and exposed wall framing, much of which is now covered over with peg boards that are given over to exhibits. The blacksmith shop still contains its original brick forge, which is placed against the south wall and is in use as one of the museum's exhibits. Next to the forge is an 8 x 10-foot horseshoing rack and numerous artifacts associated with blacksmithing activities are arranged around the forge. A board partition wall separates the blacksmith portion of the building from the somewhat longer harness shop portion that takes up the remainder of the floor space and two large door openings in this wall originally permitted access from one to the other. Four wood trusses support the ceiling of this building and the one above the partition wall is also covered in boards. Since the rear wall of the blacksmith shop has been removed, one enters from it directly into the north wing.

The north wing houses the transportation and agricultural-related exhibits. This wing consists of a single large space that has a board deck floor over the concrete foundation pad and a roof that is supported by seven gusseted W-type wood trusses.

The east wing houses the logging museum, which is the most complete of its kind in Wisconsin. This wing also consists of a single large space that has a board deck floor over the concrete foundation pad and a roof that is supported by nine modified scissors trusses having bolted connections and metal straps. Here too, much of the wall surface is hidden by exhibits, which are divided into five sections: Surveying and Lumber Cruising; Logging Tools; Logging Camps and Cook Shanty Equipment; Railroad and Steamhaulers; and Tree Display. The centerpiece of this wing is a superb scale model of a logging operation that utilized horses for transportation.

The blacksmith shop is in excellent, highly original condition today and it is believed to still retain sufficient integrity for listing in the NRHP despite the later wings that have been added to the rear of it. Great care was used in designing the new wings in order to provide as authentic an experience as possible for visitors to the museum. Consequently, these wings were designed to resemble the other older buildings in the vicinity in both form and materials and the result is highly successful.

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Map No. 16 Boat Shelter Shed Non-Contributing 1974

This open building is located just to the south of the east end of the east wing of the museum (Map No. 15) and its purpose is to provide shelter for two of the museum's exhibits, a 40-foot-long eight oar wood pointer boat and a 30-foot-long six-oar boat, both of which were once used on rivers to aid in log drives. The shed is rectilinear in plan, one-story in height, and it measures 24-feet-wide by 48-feet-long. The exhibit space, which has a dirt floor covered in pea gravel, is sheltered by a gable roof that is sheathed in rolled asphalt and whose ridge line runs north-south. This roof is supported by five gusseted W-type wood trusses and by eighteen wood posts placed around the perimeter of the exhibit space and are each set in concrete. The gable ends of the roof are clad in vertical wood boards. Otherwise, the walls of the shed have no cladding, thus permitting a clear view of the boats.

This building is in very good, highly original condition, but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource.

Map No. 17 Hog Barn Contributing 1914

This medium-sized astylistic utilitarian form barn was constructed in 1914 to facilitate the raising of hogs for the farm's operation. The building is one-story in height, has a rectilinear plan, measures 30-feet-wide by 60-feet-long, and has a poured concrete pad foundation that is extended upward for two-and-a-half feet all around the perimeter of the barn. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are supported by a wood frame and they are clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding that is enframed with corner boards and with fascia boards (on the end elevations only). These walls are sheltered by a monitor roof that has overhanging eaves supported by exposed rafter ends and slopes that are all clad in rolled asphalt.

The main facade of the barn faces south and is one of the end elevations of the barn. A pair of side-hinged doors made of tongue-and-groove drop siding is centered on the first story of this facade and a smaller top-hinged door is placed in the end of the monitor above them.

The west-facing side elevation of the barn is seven-bays-wide and each bay contains a single flat-arched window opening that contains a six-over-six-light double hung wood sash window. Set into the raised concrete foundation wall below and in between each pair of windows are six top-hinged doors made of drop siding that originally permitted the hogs to move from the inside of the barn into the yard outside.

The exposed west-facing wall of the monitor on the roof above is also clad in drop siding and its roof also has overhanging eaves supported by exposed rafter ends. Seven evenly spaced small top-hinged doors made of drop siding are set into this wall (they are positioned above the windows in the first story) and they are used to provide ventilation for the barn.



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The main facade of this building faces south and its only feature is a centered side-hinged entrance door that is made of board and batten. The east-facing side elevation has a single one-light oblong window located high up on the wall and there are no openings on either of the other elevations.

This building is in excellent condition but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource.

Map No. 19 Restrooms Non-Contributing 1969

This small, modern, astylistic utilitarian form building was built in 1969 to house the restroom facilities of the museum and it was designed to harmonize with the adjacent pumphouse building (Map No. 18). The building is one-story in height, has a gable roof, and it is rectilinear in plan, measuring 10.25-foot-deep x 18.50-foot-long. The building has a concrete pad foundation, a wood frame, and exterior walls that are clad in vertical board and batten that is stained a dark brown. These walls are sheltered by a rolled asphalt-sheathed gable-roof whose ridgeline runs north-south and whose overhanging eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends.

The main facade of this building faces west and its only features are two oblong awning type one-light windows that are placed high up on either end of the facade. The east-facing rear elevation is identical. The south-facing end elevation has a single entrance door opening placed to the right that contains a single hollow core door and the north-facing end elevation is identical. Both entrance doors are reached by low ramps and are shielded from view by solid wood fencing that surrounds the ramps.

This building too is in excellent condition but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource as well.

Map No. 20 General Store Building Non-Contributing 1902

What is now the gift shop of the museum complex was originally built in 1902 as one of the first commercial buildings in what is today the town of Laona. In 1969, this building, which by then was in a deteriorated state and threatened with demolition, was moved from Laona to its present site and restored. This Boomtown style building is one-story in height, rectilinear in plan, and measures 22.5-foot-wide x 40-foot-long. The building now rests on a concrete block foundation that encloses a crawlspace and the walls that rest on this foundation are supported by a wood frame and are clad in their original clapboards. These walls are entrained with corner boards and with fascia boards and the rolled asphalt-sheathed roof that shelters them has overhanging boxed eaves and the characteristic Boomtown shape, this being a simple gable with a ridgeline that runs north-south and whose south end is hidden by a false front whose top edge is equal in height to the ridgeline of the roof behind.

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The main facade of this building faces south and consists of a symmetrical storefront that has a centered and deeply recessed entryway that contains a one-light entrance door that is surmounted by a one-light transom and flanked on the left by a large one-light sidelight. This entryway has canted sides that each have a one-light display window topped by a one-light transom and it is flanked on either side by large one-light display windows that are also topped by similar transoms. The wall surface surrounding this storefront (this includes the bulkheads below each of the windows) is clad in clapboards and the entire facade is sheltered by a full-width 6-foot-deep wood front porch that has three steps that lead up to its deck and a shed roof that is supported by four simple wood posts. Crowning the facade is a full-width clapboard-covered false front parapet wall.

The west-facing side elevation has no openings, but a small red brick chimney mass is placed at the rear of the slope of the roof above. The east-facing side elevation also now has no openings, but there are two earlier flat-arched window openings placed towards the rear of this elevation that were enclosed with clapboards many years ago.

The three-bay-wide north-facing rear elevation of the building has a centered door opening that is flanked on either side by a single small flat-arched window opening that contains a one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window.

The interior of the building consists of a single room whose walls are clad in tongue-and-groove boards and whose flat ceiling is clad in thin tongue-and-groove wainscot. A small lift-up door in the ceiling near the rear provides access to the attic space above. The floor of this room is also made of painted tongue-and-groove wood boards that are somewhat wider than the ones that cover the walls. The brick chimney stack (whose lower four-fifths is clad in tongue-and-groove boards) is placed on the rear (north) wall of the room to the left of the rear door and a working wood stove that was once in storage on the farm is connected to it. Nothing else in this room is original to the building but all of the fixtures and display cabinets are either of similar vintage or are fine modern reproductions such as the six hanging lamps that resemble the original lighting fixtures.

When the Camp Five Foundation moved this building to its present location in 1969, a thorough restoration was undertaken in order to make the building usable. All the interior and exterior surfaces were cleaned and repainted, new plate glass lights were put into the rebuilt window openings in the storefront, and a new front porch was built that matched the very deteriorated original one in appearance and materials. As a result, the building is now in excellent, highly intact condition today and its current usage as a gift shop for the museum is a suitable one for a building of this type.

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Map No. 21 Nature Center Building Non-Contributing 1969

The astylistic utilitarian form Nature Center Building was built in 1969 to house nature exhibits and it also serves as an ecology center for the museum. The building is one-story in height, rectilinear in plan, has a gable roof, and measures 25-feet-wide x 50-feet-long. The principal framing members of the building rest on concrete pads and a crawlspace under the building is enclosed by the downward extension of the walls. These walls are supported by a wood frame and they are clad in wood that is suggestive of the appearance of a log cabin. The lower four courses of siding hide the crawlspace and they consists of a veneer of half-round logs. The wall surface above this is clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding, the boards of which have rounded edges suggestive of logs. The walls are then terminated by the overhanging eaves of the fiberglass shingle-clad gable roof, which has a ridge line that runs north-south and gutters made out of hollowed half-round logs. All the wall surfaces are stained a light brown color.

The main south-facing facade is three-bays-wide and it has a centered entrance door made of vertical tongue-and-groove boards that is reached by ascending a balustraded handicap access ramp that spans the west half of the facade. The bays on either side of the entrance each contain a single oblong window that features a nearly square one-light fixed center pane flanked by one-light casement windows and the overhanging eaves of roof above are supported by five exposed beam ends.

The east-facing side elevation is divided into two wide bays to the left (south) and three smaller bays to the right by what at first glance appears to be four vertical board strips but which are actually the superimposed ends of individual tongue-and-groove boards. The two left-hand bays each contain a single oblong window opening that are filled with three small three-light windows fixed windows that have horizontal muntins. The three right-hand bays have no openings.

The west-facing side elevation is a mirror image of the east-facing elevation and the rear north-facing elevation has a single entrance door opening placed to the right (west) that is made of vertical tongue-and-groove boards.

The interior of the building is open to the roof peak and it has walls that are the unfinished sides of the exterior siding and a ceiling that is also clad in tongue-and-groove boards. The hardwood flooring is made of thin strips of wood that resembles the high quality basketball court flooring that was once made by the Connor Forest Industries. Most of this space consists of a large full-width room in the front that is separated from a similar size room in the middle of the building by a full-height partition wall made of the same interlocking tongue-and-groove boards that are used for the exterior of the building. A large opening centered in this wall permits passage back and forth and there are two smaller rooms at the rear of the building that are separated from the middle room by another partition wall.

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This building is in excellent original condition but its late date of construction makes it a non-contributing resource.

Map No. 22 Slaughter House Building                      Contributing                      1943

The present slaughter house building replaced an earlier building on the same site, which is located about 250 feet northeast of the other buildings in the museum complex. This one-story astylistic utilitarian form building has an L-plan consisting of a 26.5-foot-wide x 34.5-foot-long gable-roofed rectilinear plan main block to whose southeast corner is attached a small 11-foot-wide x 12-foot-long shed roofed ell. The building has a concrete pad foundation whose perimeter features poured-in-place three-foot-tall concrete walls that extend up to the window sills of the building. The wall surface above the sill level is clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding that is entrained with corner boards. These walls rise up to overhanging open eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends along the west and east sides of the building and the roofs of both the main block and the ell are sheathed in rolled asphalt and the main block has a ridge line that runs north-south.

The main facade of the building faces south and it is asymmetrical in design and two-bays-wide. The left-hand (west) bay features a single flat-arched entrance door opening that contains a side-hinged door made out of vertical wood boards and immediately to left of this door is a small flat-arched window opening that is now filled with boards. The right-hand bay contains a larger door opening that is placed just off center to the right. This door opening has an inverted "I" shape with the lower crossbar being filled with a pair of side-hinged doors made out of vertical wood boards. The upper portion of the opening is centered over the two doors below and it is roughly half the width of the opening below but is equal in height. This opening is also filled with a pair of side-hinged vertical board doors and the reason for this unusual opening is that an overhead track in the cooling room necessitated an opening of its own when carcasses suspended from it were moved outside for shipping.

The main facade of the shed-roofed ell also faces south and it is in the same plane as the main facade to its left. The entire first story of this ell, which was used for hide storage, is made of concrete; only the half gable ends that face north and south are covered in tongue-and-groove siding. A single door opening is centered on this facade and it contains a side-hinged vertical tongue-and-groove board door.

The west-facing side elevation of the main block is three-bays-wide and asymmetrical in design. A short flat-arched door opening is placed to the left of the center of the elevation and it contains a side-hinged batten door made out of horizontal clapboards. Centered on the elevation is a flat-arched window opening that contains a pair of eight-light wood sash windows and a single window opening to the right contains another eight-light window. A tall cream brick chimney mass is placed high on the slope of the roof above just the right of center.

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The north-facing rear elevation of the main block is two-bays-wide and asymmetrical in design. The right-hand (west) bay contains a flat-arched window opening that contains a pair of eight-light wood sash windows. The left-hand bay contains a large square door opening that is filled with a sliding barn door made out of horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and which runs in an overhead track. This door originally opened out into a now-vanished holding pen.

The left-hand third of the east-facing side elevation of the main block is covered by the side ell, whose own east-facing side elevation features a centered flat-arched window opening that contains a single eight-light wood sash window. The remainder of the elevation of the main block has a pair of eight-light wood sash windows placed in a flat-arched opening near the center of the elevation and a single window of the same design is located to its right.

The interior of the main block is in totally original condition and contains exhibits that tell the story of this aspect of logging life. This interior has a poured concrete slab floor with blood drains inset into it. The lower part of the perimeter walls is also concrete while the upper part is clad in clapboards that hide the wood frame of the building. The ceiling of the room is flat and is also clad in clapboards. The interior of this block is divided into three rooms by partition walls that are also fashioned from clapboards nailed to wood frames. The front half of the block is divided into two unequal-sized spaces by a longitudinally placed partition wall. The right-hand room was used as a cooler room where slaughtered carcasses were kept prior to shipping. To the right of this room is the hide storage room in the side ell. The rear of the main block consists of the full-width butchering room. Inset into the ceiling of this room are two large vaulted recesses that each contain a large, intact rope-operated pulley mechanism. Tracks in the ceiling show where the metal trolley apparatus that facilitated the movement of carcasses between rooms once ran and counterweighted insect screens can be lowered by pulleys over all the door openings.

This building is in very good near original condition and it plays a significant part in the operations of the museum today.

Owners

Camp Five Museum Foundation  
c/o Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce  
530 Third Street South  
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494

Heritage Acres, Inc.  
c/o Mrs. Gordon Connor  
1011 Eighth Street  
Wausau, WI 54403



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INVENTORY

Map No.	Name	Contributing/Non-Contributing	Date of Construction
Map No. 1	Machine Shed/Root Cellar	Contributing	ca. 1929
Map No. 2	Farm Boarding House	Contributing	1914
Map No. 3	Farm Manager's House	Contributing	1918
Map No. 4	Workshop/Machine Shed	Non-Contributing	ca. 1914
Map No. 5	Chicken Coop	Non-Contributing	1988
Map No. 6	Cait Barn	Contributing	1914
Map No. 7	Horse Barn	Contributing	1914
Map No. 8	Hay Storage Shed	Non-Contributing	1967
Map No. 9	Dairy Barn	Contributing	ca. 1929
Map No. 10	Dairy House Building	Contributing	ca. 1929
Map No. 11	Small Machine Shed	Contributing	1914
Map No. 12	Granary Building	Contributing	1914
Map No. 13	Refreshment Shed	Non-Contributing	1969
Map No. 14	Train Waiting Station	Non-Contributing	1969
Map No. 15	Blacksmith Shop and Logging Museum	Contributing with Non-Contributing Addns.	1914 1971/1977
Map No. 16	Boat Shelter Shed	Non-Contributing	1974
Map No. 17	Hog Barn	Contributing	1914
Map No. 18	Pumphouse	Non-Contributing	1969
Map No. 19	Restrooms	Non-Contributing	1969
Map No. 20	General Store Building	Non-Contributing	1902
Map No. 21	Nature Center Building	Non-Contributing	1969
Map No. 22	Slaughter House Building	Contributing	1943

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria  X  A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1914-1943<sup>9</sup>

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Connor Land & Lumber Company<sup>10</sup>

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

Significance

The Camp Five Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its potentially local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion A. Research was undertaken to assess this potential utilizing the NR significance area of industry, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources in the farmstead utilizing the Logging and Lumber Milling study unit of the industry theme portion of the CRMP.<sup>11</sup> The results of this research is detailed below and determined that the historic Camp Five farmstead, which was built by the Connor Lumber and Land Company between 1914 and 1943 as an adjunct to its logging operations in the Laona area, is locally significant under Criterion A as a highly intact and a rare surviving example of a type of farm operation that was once a feature of many of Wisconsin's larger historic logging operations. Such farms were often erected by companies who were engaged in logging an area that was large enough to supply its mills for a number of years and who needed a steady supply of food products to supply the needs of its work crews during this period. Most of these farms were either abandoned after the timber in such areas was exhausted or they were afterwards adapted to serve more conventional agricultural operations. As a result, the Camp Five farmstead is now the only identified company farm of its type that still exists in its totality and in a largely original state. Moreover, the Camp Five farmstead is still owned by the

<sup>9</sup> The period of significance spans the years that encompass the dates of construction of all the contributing resources in the farmstead that were historically associated with the operation of the farm when it was an adjunct to the main operations of the Connor Lumber and Land Company in Laona.

<sup>10</sup> Connor Lumber and Land Company Corporate Records. Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Manuscript Series 815.

<sup>11</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2.

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descendents of the Connor family and it is still a functioning farm operation. In addition, a portion of this farm is now given over to the Camp Five Museum, which is dedicated to telling the story of the northwoods logging operations and is one of Wisconsin's finest privately run museums. Although the museum operation itself is not of historic significance it is never-the-less an important resource in Forest County today.

The historic core of the Camp Five Farmstead consists of twelve contributing resources that were all built within the period of significance and which comprise the original farmstead, and a non-contributing resource (Map No. 20) that predates the farmstead and which was moved to the site in 1969 to serve the museum operations, which began in that year. The nine other non-contributing resources are all buildings that were built in 1969 or subsequently to serve the museum operations and they are distinctly different in style and type from the contributing resources. In addition, one of the farmstead's contributing resources (Map No. 15) has three non-contributing wings attached to it that were built for museum purposes in 1971 and 1977, but the design of these wings is unobstrusive and they blend in well with the historic buildings that surround them.

#### Historic Background

An excellent general history of Wisconsin's historic logging and lumber milling industry is contained in the CRMP's Logging and Lumber Milling study unit. Consequently, the history that follows concentrates on the operations of the Connor family and its various companies with an emphasis on the operations at Laona.

The history of the Connor family in Wisconsin began in 1871 when three brothers, Robert, John, and James Connor, arrived in northeastern Wood County with their families from their previous home in Stratford, in the province of Ontario. Their new home was then an unsettled, densely timbered wilderness area ten miles east of what is today the city of Marshfield. What prompted the move and the reasons for choosing this particular site is not known, but the site was rich in timber, some of which the brothers immediately set to work clearing in order to prepare the land for farming. Each of the brothers cleared a farm of his own and these farms partially surrounded a site that was laid out as a town in 1871, which was called Auburndale, supposedly after the color of the hair of Robert Connor's children.

Having begun the improvement of their land the brothers then set about ensuring that their embryo community would have a future by concentrating activities in the community that were essential to the frontier life of that period. In 1872, the brothers established a general store in the center of the village, which joined a smaller store nearby built in 1871 that was kept by a man named Prigger. Together, these two stores created the nucleus of what would become the commercial center of both the village and the surrounding area. Other activities soon followed. "One of the first things attended to by the Connor brothers upon their arrival in this area was to petition the post office department at Washington for the establishment of a

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post office at this point. This was finally accomplished in June of 1873 and Mr. John Connor was appointed the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1874 by his brother Robert, who remained postmaster for almost thirty years."<sup>12</sup>

Another especially notable event in the early history of the village was the erection of a small sawmill there in 1872, by the firm of F. W. Kingsbury & Brother of Steven Point. This event may have occurred as an offshoot of the Connor brother's clearing activity in the area and it may also have been spurred on by the demand for lumber that the building boom that followed the Chicago fire of 1871 created. Whatever the reason, the new mill proved to be a boon to the economic development of the area because it provided new settlers with a way of disposing of the trees that they relied as they cleared their land and it also provided a local source of building materials.

Even more important, however, was the coming of the Wisconsin Central Railroad to Auburndale in 1872-73. This railroad had been established with offices in Menasha, Wisconsin, in 1871 and it was then in the process of building a main line that would, by 1877, connect Milwaukee with Ashland, on the Lake Superior shore. In the process, the railroad opened up much of central and northcentral Wisconsin to settlement and development for the first time, an event whose importance cannot be overestimated since it meant that all of the things produced in this region could now be shipped to outside markets.

Whether knowledge of the new railroad played a part in the decision of the Connor brothers to locate in Wood County can only be conjectured, but once the railroad was an established fact they were quick to act on the opportunities it afforded them. Others also realized the potential of Auburndale's new rail connection as well. In the summer of 1874, a second sawmill was established in the town by Hoskins and Roe from Mineral Point, Wisconsin. This mill was subsequently purchased by Robert Connor in 1876, and with this act the story of one of Wisconsin's most important lumber products companies begins.

Having rail access was important to lumber companies because it freed them from the necessity of using rivers and the Great Lakes to transport newly cut timber and finished wood products to mills and to markets. Another drawback of transporting logs by water was that the only timber that could be shipped in this manner was timber that could float, such as pine and cedar. Consequently, the great stands of hardwood trees in the central and northern parts of the state had been of little commercial interest to lumber operations up to this point. Still another problem was that lumber drives could only be made when the rivers were free of ice, thus making the lumber business seasonal in nature. The coming of the railroads, however, solved all these problems and the lumber industry in Wisconsin was transformed as a result.

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<sup>12</sup> Auburndale Centennial Committee. Auburndale Centennial: 1871-1971.  
Amherst, WI: Helbach Printing Co., 1917, pg. 8.

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This transformation was probably of interest to the Connor brothers, who already owned considerable stands of hardwood in the Auburndale area, and it may also account for Robert Connor's decision to purchase the Hoskin and Roe sawmill two years after the railroad reached Auburndale. Connor took an additional step towards expanding his share of trade in Auburndale in 1875, when he bought out his brother's interest in the general store that they had founded together. Connor then consolidated the store and his farm into a single entity that he named the R. Connor Company and when he acquired the sawmill a year later this too became a part of the new company. By 1877, Auburndale had grown to the point where its inhabitants incorporated it as a village and platted it. A year later, Robert Connor built a planing mill and a blacksmith shop in the newly created village as an adjunct to his sawmill operations and by 1881 he had become the dominant economic power in the new community. The changes that ten years had wrought were considerable. "In 1871 there was one house built in what is now the village of Auburndale and now [1881] we have about thirty dwellings, five general stores, a blacksmith shop, sawmills where we turn out millions of feet of lumber a year, three organized churches and two church buildings, telegraph and express offices, and one tavern."<sup>13</sup> In the process, Robert Connor had also been transformed as well, from a farmer into a lumberman.

The financial depression of 1882-83 and the depletion of the timber in the Auburndale area caused John and James Connor to decide to move their families westward to Iowa and Kansas, respectively, leaving Robert Connor as the sole member of his generation in Auburndale. Trying to manage the sawmills, the stores, and the farm proved to be too much for one man, however, so Connor called his oldest son William back from his studies at Lake Forest College, in Illinois, to help him run the company. Fortunately, the younger Connor was more than equal to the task.

William Duncan Connor, Sr. (1864-1944) was born in Stratford, Ontario, and came to Auburndale with his family at the age of eight. Educated in the local district schools and later at the Oshkosh Normal School, William Connor (known as "W. D." to nearly everyone, including his family) was raised at the family farm in Auburndale. He had also worked at the sawmill and in the logging camps besides, but he was just barely into his 20s when the call came from his father to return home. He had had no managerial experience, never-the-less, Connor soon mastered the needs of his new role. When his father was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1888, Connor took over as the head of the company and in 1890 was named its president.

In mapping out his strategy for the future, the younger Connor was able to profit from still another advantage that the coming of the railroads had brought to the lumber business. As long as lumber operations were restricted to logging areas having ready access to rivers that were capable of floating timber to the mills and as long as they were dependent on the ability of horse-drawn sleds to retrieve

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<sup>13</sup> History of Northern Wisconsin. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881, pg. 1213.

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timber from the forests, the potential scope of logging operations was limited. Neither was there any real economic incentive for a lumber operation to establish much in the way of a permanent operational center since the sources of lumber that were accessible by the means then available were quickly exhausted. As a result, logging operations were constantly on the move and were small in scale, the only large-scale operations being the enormous sawmills that were developed at key points on the major rivers in places such as Chippewa Falls and Wausau, which were also equipped with railroad facilities that could ship the finished products fashioned in the mills to markets.

The coming of the railroads, however, made it feasible to build branch lines and temporary spur lines at any point off the main lines. Thus, timber lands that had previously been located too far away from suitable waterways were now available for logging, and on a scale that had been impossible before. Railroads also made it easier to bring supplies to the logging camps and even made it economically feasible to build sawmills closer to the logging camps themselves since finished products could now be exported directly from any place the railroads could reach. What Connor and others were quick to realize was that the railroads made it possible to consolidate milling operations at the most optimum locations and logging operations could now be conducted over a much wider area than before, a circumstance that favored the centralization of logging and milling operations. This also made it possible to maintain a milling operation at a given site for a longer period of time, a circumstance that favored increased capital investment in facilities and machinery.

Connor was not completely freed from the old ways of doing business, of course. Logging in Wisconsin during the last decades of the nineteenth century was still based on the historic approach of removing all saleable timber in a given area and then moving on. Also, economics still dictated that a mill site would be profitable only as long as logs could be brought to it at a reasonable cost, so mill sites continued to be looked upon as entities having a limited life span. The difference, however, was that the service area and life span of a mill site could now be increased to the point where a logging and milling operation could develop a substantial and expensive infrastructure at a mill site and utilize it long enough to make a profit on the investment. This also meant that when a community developed around a mill site it could now hope to have a new economic base in place after the mill closed that was already geared towards serving the farmers who bought and developed the cutover lands in the immediate vicinity of the community.

The business strategy that Connor evolved still had as one of its key elements the continual acquisition of new timber lands to feed the company sawmills, but the advantages offered by the railroads now played an important part in shaping his strategy. Connor decided to concentrate the company's operations on the logging and milling of hardwood lumber at a time when such timber resources were still generally undervalued and widely accessible. To this end Connor began a ceaseless quest for

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new timber lands to acquire, looking always within areas that could profitably be served by an existing railroad line. Connor's search first took him to lands located along a proposed new route of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad running between Wausau and Marshfield. This area was located some 20 miles north of Auburndale in Marathon County and it was here, in 1891, that he established a sawmill along the rail line at a place he named Stratford, after his birthplace in Ontario.

In Stratford, Connor took the lessons he had learned at Auburndale and created a complete company town designed to serve the new sawmill and its encircling logging camps. Even as he continued to acquire new timber lands and develop new mill sites, Connor was busy constructing company houses in Stratford for his employees, a company boarding house, a general store, and a post office and bank. By 1894, the R. Connor Company (which had been incorporated in 1890) was operating seven mills and had contracted for the production of three additional mills for a combined annual production of 40 to 50 million board feet of lumber.

The 1890s saw W. D. Connor engaged in purchasing land all across the country and as far afield as British Columbia. Many of these purchases were made at distress prices in states such as Arkansas and Minnesota following the financial panic of 1892-93, and the profits Connor realized when he sold them after prices went back up enabled him to buy prime tracts of land in Wisconsin in Ashland and Iron counties.

In 1896, Connor moved the company headquarters from Auburndale to Marshfield in order to be more centrally located between the company's major mill sites. In the same year, Connor and his brother Robert Connor, Jr. embarked on a timber cruise northward from Gillette, Wisconsin into Forest County along a proposed route of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This resulted in substantial land purchases in the area surrounding the headwaters of the Kat River in that county, but the development of these new lands had to wait until the end of the century. In the meantime, Connor undertook the construction of the Marathon County Railway, a wholly-owned shortline railroad whose tracks extended east for twenty miles from Stratford to company-owned lands in the vicinity of Halder, Wisconsin, and southeast to lands bordering the Rice Lake Flowage.<sup>14</sup>

By the turn-of-the-century, Connor was ready to develop his Forest County properties and in order to do so he created a new corporate entity, the Connor Lumber and Land Company, with himself as president but with a board of directors that was separate from that of the R. Connor Company. Here in Forest County the successful corporate venture at Stratford was repeated, but on a larger scale. The Connor Lumber and Land Company controlled nearly 100,000 acres of land in Forest County, which was enough to last the mill that was intended for the site nearly thirty years at the

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<sup>14</sup> Stratford Centennial Book Committee. Stratford Centennial: 1891-1991. Stratford: No publisher listed, 1991, pg. 32.

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rate of twenty million board feet a year.<sup>15</sup> The site of the new mill named Laona for Leona Johnson, the first white child to be born there.

Once again, the formidable exertions of establishing a new mill and town were undertaken, this time at a greater and costlier distance from food, all supplies, agriculture, civilization, horses, oxen, and manpower. Wells had to be dug and wooden sidewalks laid. Of the 100 houses the company (eventually) built, forty company-owned houses were first erected, renting at \$5 to \$6 per month.

Logging camps were opened and a dam built. A used sawmill, purchased in 1900 in Eau Claire from the Davis-Starr Lumber Company for \$12,500, was dismantled into sections at Little Black, Wisconsin and shipped by circuitous routes to Laona. A large mill, it had two band saws and a resaw which cut 35 to 45,000 feet of lumber daily. A planing mill was added.

A few families settled independently into what was to be called "Lower Town." Seven or (an eventual) eleven lumber camps were soon in operation. Camp One was started in the village. Others extended along the new railway logging line. Corduroy roads, underlaid with logs, were built in the village and timber swamps as were; a general company store with the inevitable Post Office; a boarding house for transient workers; a brick school for \$9,000 with a library; a hospital of sorts, and churches. Later a Hotel Gordon was built.<sup>16</sup>

Besides the new mill at Laona, the companies begun and operated by W. D. Connor were also still operating the earlier mills at Auburndale and Stratford as well, which in 1906 were producing a combined total of close to 40,000,000 board feet of lumber per year. These mills provided the nucleus for what in the twentieth century would become the "largest hardwood operation in the United States."<sup>17</sup>

In 1902, the Connor Lumber and Land Company, in association with the R. Connor Company and the wholly-owned Marathon County Railway Company, formed the Laona and Northern Railway Company and built an eighteen mile line connecting the Chicago and Northwestern line at Laona to the Soo Line's Laona Junction

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<sup>15</sup> The American Lumberman. History of 100 Prominent Lumbermen, Series III. Chicago: The American Lumberman, 1906, pg. 155. A profile of William D. Connor. Note that the figure given here was derived under the old formula, which assumed that the area serving the mill would someday be exhausted of saleable timber. Such was not to be the case in Laona, however.

<sup>16</sup> Connor, Mary Roddis. A Century With Connor Timber: Connor Forest Industries, 1872-1972. Stevens Point: Worzella Publishing Company, 1972, pgs. 48-49. Note: All lumber camps of this vintage were numbered rather than named.

<sup>17</sup> Connor Lumber and Land Company. Making the First Impression Last! Wausau: Connor Lumber and Land Company, 1962, pg. 8. A 90th Anniversary booklet published by the company.



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station. As business improved in the first decade of the century, a cedar shingle mill was added and a large flooring factory was established. Company holdings (at Laona) diversified to include land, milling operations, retail lumber, a farm, the Hotel Gordon, banks, railroads, motor companies, a public utility, and an insurance company.

William D. Connor's two eldest sons, William D., Jr. and Richard M., began working in the Connor Lumber and Land Co. in the 1920s. With William D. Connor, Jr. as general manager in Laona and Richard Connor as woods manager, the company continued its diversification into by-products such as sawdust, juvenile furniture, shingle tow, shavings, and maple neel stock. During the late 1920s, the Connor Lumber and Land Company became a pioneer in placing timberland under the Wisconsin Forest Crop Act and the Michigan Pearson Act. During this time the Lumber company began to apply principles of perpetual harvest selective cutting.

In the mid 1920s, William D. Connor, Sr. acquired hardwood stands in the Upper Peninsula for the R. Connor Co. Initially, the company disposed of logs through contracts with the Ford Motor Company, the Menasha Woodware Company, and the Duluth and South Shore Railway, but the Depression caused a decline in this market. During this critical period William D. Connor's youngest son, Gordon R. Connor, joined the family business. By 1934, the R. Connor Company ceased operations at Stratford and moved to its Michigan lands. A railway line and a new mill were constructed on a site near Wakerfield, named Connorville. The mill was barely in operation when in 1935 the R. Connor Company was placed under Section 77-B, a Depression-era form of semi-bankruptcy. A reorganization plan was eventually accepted and the company's assets were taken over by the Connor Lumber and Land Company. The Connor Lumber and Land Company's business, especially that of the Wakerfield operation, improved after 1937.

Richard M. Connor succeeded William, Jr. as company manager when William, Jr. entered the Navy in 1942. After William, Sr. died in 1944, Richard became president, and Gordon, vice-president. In 1946, Melvin Laird, Sr., who had served as corporate secretary, first for the R. Connor Company and later for the Connor Lumber and Land Company, was succeeded in that post by his wife, Helen Connor Laird. In 1956 the Richard and Gordon Connor families bought out the interests of the Lairds, Modralls, Rhyners, and the William D. Connor, Jr. families and the company offices were moved from Marshfield to Wausau. The Connor company continued to expand its land holdings in Wisconsin and Michigan during the 1950s, despite the loss of 5000 acres of land to the Michigan Porcupine Mountain State Wilderness Park (1944) and the sale of its Canadian interests (1945).

By the mid-1950s, the company's veneer and plywood manufacturing operations had closed, and a transition was made to kitchen cabinet production at the Wausau plant under the direction of Gordon P. Connor (a fourth generation family

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member). By 1965, when Richard M. Connor became chairman of the board and Gordon R. Connor company president, Laona operations included nursery furniture, lumber, flooring, wood flour, plastics, and other by-products. Gordon Connor was also active in industry affairs, serving as organizer and president of the Timber Producers Association of Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as being active in several other national industry organizations. To reflect its wider product diversification, in 1968 the Connor Lumber and Land Company changed its name to Connor Forest Industries. A year later, the company began the manufacture of wood toys, puzzles, and blocks. Additional land in Michigan was purchased so that by 1972 the company owned nearly 250,000 acres of timber in Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1982, many of the Connor Forest Industries' interests were sold to a Swiss firm. Remaining in the Connor family is the "Camp Five" museum, established in Laona in 1969 as an educational, historical, and recreational complex designed to preserve the logging camp as an historic site and to stress the importance of multiple use and perpetual forestry management.<sup>18</sup>

Camp Five Farmstead

The Camp Five Farmstead is significant in the area of the history of industry because it is a representative example of a property type that was once associated with many of Wisconsin's larger historic logging and lumber milling operations, operations that once constituted Wisconsin's biggest, most important industry. The district is also significant because it is the only identified example of this property type that has survived in a largely intact state into the present day. In addition, although not a basis for significance, the farmstead still remains in the ownership of the same family that built it and the majority of its contributing resources are still operated as a part of a working farm, its original usage.

The arrival of the railroads in central and northern Wisconsin brought many structural changes to the state's lumber industry beginning in the early 1870s, but it did not change two basic aspects of lumbering; logging crews still needed to be fed, and horses were still the only means of hauling cut timber out of the forests. What the railroads **did** do, however, was allow logging and milling operations to create centralized farms near the mill sites that could provide several separate logging operations with a steady supply of the food products and horses it needed in order to operate. Not every logging company operator was able or willing to go to the expense of creating such a farmstead, however, and few went so far as to create the type of farms that characterized the Connor family operations in Wood and Forest counties.

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<sup>18</sup> Hokanson, Anne and Lynn Lubkeman. Register of the Connor Land and Lumber Company: 1872-1982. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division, 1990, pgs. 1-3. An historic overview prepared as a part of the register of the extensive Connor family and corporate archives now in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Since the above was written, parts of the interests sold by the company in 1982 have been repurchased by the Connor family.

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The first farms that were associated with the operations of the Connor Company were the farms of the three Connor Brothers at Auburndale, all three of which helped provide food for the logging camps that ringed the village during the period of active logging between 1871 and 1880 and stabling for the horses used in the logging operations. Subsequently, as the logging operations of the company expanded, these three farms were joined together into a single farm that occupied a special place in the history of the company.

After 1885, as the Connor Company gradually expanded its operations to Clark, Ashland, Marathon, Iron, Oneida, Forest, and Florence counties, Wisconsin, and Gogebic county, Michigan, or before the mechanical power changes took place, hundreds of teams (or horses) were required in the woods each winter. In addition to the teams already owned, hundreds of extras had to be purchased or rented each year.

W.D. Connor prided himself in the selection of the best heavy horses he could obtain for woods work. John Balthus (of the Auburndale operation) was often sent on buying trips in southern Wisconsin and after automobile trips could be made, Mr. Connor made a journey each fall into Iowa to buy and truck horses to Auburndale where they were matched up for size and outfitted with heavy harness.

Thus, the Auburndale farm after 1885 became a headquarters or horse farm and was equipped with several large stables, a blacksmith shop and a harness repair shop where two men were employed after the spring breakup sorting and overhauling the harness which was returned from up to ten camps so they would be ready for the next long winters work. The horses were also returned to Auburndale from each camp and the mares would raise their colts on pasture and gradually be put back on grain and work on the farm to keep them in condition for the camps. Also, there was a separate hospital barn where injured or sick horses were treated by the veterinarian.

Naturally, a large cleared farm was required to furnish the field work necessary and gradually it took in 1200 acres on all sides of the Village. Long before the use of commercial fertilizer was common, hardwood ashes were used to supply potash and lime. When no longer available near Auburndale, ashes were shipped from Laona in gondola cars. Crop rotation was practiced from the first so that clover and later alfalfa was plowed under to furnish nitrogen. Long before hybrid corn seed was available the best ripe ears were carefully picked for next year's seed and the balance was used for fattening beef cattle and hogs. Several silos were filled each fall with corn silage and carloads of steers were bought and put on feed. A slaughter house was located in the north end of the farm where each winter cattle and hogs were dressed out for shipment to the logging camps in Wisconsin and Michigan.

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Think of the energy and patient planning put in for the development of this 1200 acre farm for which the Connor Brothers cleared and broke the first land 100 years ago! Robert, the eldest brother, developed the farm where the new high school now stands and John Connor the high land across the road. Jim Connor cleared the farm where August Mews now lives. "W. D.", Robert's son, combined the farms into one after 1885, and each spring he would choose his most promising young camp foreman about March 25, to organize the farm work. Thus were developed some great farmers who over a span of 80 years worked on and ran the Company farms at Auburndale and Laona.

Long before the experiment farm was established at Marshfield, W.D. Connor employed graduates of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture to come to Auburndale to introduce the latest known methods in agriculture.

Since the Company obtained as many horses as possible each winter in Wood and Marathon Counties, W. D. Connor started up-grading the supply by offering services of the best Shire studs he could obtain. During the breeding season a stallion would be hitched to a sulkey and driven to every village in North Wood and Marathon County on certain days as advertised in advance. In three years the office records would show who had young horses available and those purchased would be broke and started on light work. As an example of how the quality could be raised the company raised 30 or more colts each year from their own mares. The round barn (extant) at the Marshfield Fair Grounds was built by the Connor Company originally to display the Auburndale stock.<sup>19</sup>

At first, the rail connections that existed between the Laona mill site and the farm at Auburndale made it possible to do without a separate farm facility at Laona and the special role of the Auburndale farm in raising horses for all the company's mill sites made the creation of a separate one unnecessary. Thus, farming at the Laona site was more informal at first and logging operations there were heavily dependent on the rail link for the bulk of the horses and food products used there.

Farming continued as a needed supplement to lumber camp and frontier needs when operations extended in November 28, 1900 to Laona. Trains there came in a few times per week. While every lumber camp had a pig pen, villagers and the company store also needed produce, meat, and grains. At first pork had been raised in a corner of the Laona lumberyards called "Pigville," to supply the boarding house in the village and lumberjack camps, before a farm was started.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Auburndale Centennial Committee. Op. Cit., pgs. 47-48. Nearly all the original buildings at the Auburndale farm have since been demolished, including all the more important resources.

<sup>20</sup> Connor, Mary Roddis. Op. Cit., pg. 32.

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By 1914, though, the size and needs of the Laona operations had grown to the point where a separate farm facility there was felt to be justified. Fortunately, W. D. Connor was able to draw on his previous experience at Auburndale to create a second farm in Forest County that he modeled after this successful example.

In 1914, a 600 acre farm was established on the initial Laona "Camp Five" logging camp site. A dwelling and a farm boarding house were erected in 1914. Here were raised choice steers, many horses for logging, and up to 600 hogs a year, plus grains. Smaller than the Auburndale farm, it, too, contained granaries, a blacksmith shop, a slaughter house, and a self-contained program, complete with a harness shop. Wenz Aschenbrenner came from Auburndale to run this farm.<sup>21</sup>

The Laona farm remained in operation as a company farm until the 1960s, although the role that it played in the company operations changed considerably over the years. Horse drawn teams were still in use as late as 1925, but after that date small motorized caterpillar tractors that had been developed for skidding log sleds took over. The need for horses in the logging operations rapidly declined as a result and by 1940 horses were a thing of the past in large-scale logging operations in Wisconsin. Logging crews continued to need fresh meat and produce, though, and the farm continued to raise these things. Gradually, the main emphasis of the farm operation shifted to the raising of dairy and beef cattle, but hogs, poultry, and produce also received their due as well and continued to be sent to both the logging camps and the company store in Laona.

After World War II, however, the increasing mechanization of logging operations, changes that occurred in the running of logging camps, and the gradual spread of company logging operations to areas outside of Laona all worked to diminish the traditional role of the Camp Five farm. As a result, the operations of the farm came more and more to resemble that of any other well run farm operation, with a special emphasis being placed on the raising of prize Hereford beef cattle, an emphasis that still characterizes the operations of the farm portion of the Camp Five Farmstead today.

New life was breathed into the farm in 1969, however, when the original blacksmith shop, hog barn, and slaughter house of the farm were opened to the public as part of the new Camp Five Museum complex. The purpose of this historical, ecological and recreational complex is to recount the history of the Great Lakes logging industry and it was conceived in 1965, by the then president of the Connor Forest Industries, Gordon R. Connor, who wanted "to add to the cultural and recreational attractions of the sparsely settled region" that surrounds Laona. The resulting museum, with new museum wings attached to the blacksmith shop, an outstanding collection of logging artifacts and machinery, and several additional small-scale modern buildings, was

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<sup>21</sup> Connor, Mary Roddis. Op. Cit., pg. 32.

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made ready for opening in 1969 and was afterwards brought to completion under the guidance of Connor's wife, Mary Roddis Connor, who was recently honored by Governor Tommy Thompson at the 1993 Heritage Tourism Conference in Madison for her role in creating and promoting this unique undertaking.

The Camp Five Farmstead is thus an unusual combination of a working, for-profit commercial farming enterprise and a not-for-profit museum, both of which usages successfully occupy buildings that are associated with the historically significant farmstead created by and for the Connor Lumber and Land Company in 1914. Because 1994 marks both the 80th anniversary of the founding of the farm and the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Camp Five Museum, this nomination has been timed to coincide with and to honor these events.

The historic significance of the district lies in its being a rare surviving example of a company-owned farm that was built to serve the needs of the logging industry, historically one of the most important of all Wisconsin industries.<sup>22</sup> The farmstead is especially significant because it increases our understanding of the vertical integration phase of the state's turn-of-the-century lumbering industry, the Connor Lumber and Land Company having practiced this type of integration to an unusual degree. Lumber company farmsteads were once widespread throughout Northern Wisconsin, but the district is the only identified Wisconsin example of such a farmstead that is known to have survived into the present day with its original resources intact. The significance of the district is further heightened by its highly intact and well-maintained condition, a condition that owes a good deal to the high visibility the Camp Five Museum complex now enjoys.

#### Archeological Potential

The fact that the farmstead site is known to have previously been a logging camp having the same name suggests the possibility of archeological remains dating from this earlier period. It is not known, however, whether the district occupies the exact site of the logging camp or is only proximate to the site. No survey has been undertaken to locate any archeological remains of either an historic or prehistoric nature. Therefore, the archeological potential of the farmstead is currently unknown.

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<sup>22</sup> Since this nomination was first written, its author has received an excellent historical overview of lumber company farms in Wisconsin from Prof. Randall Rohe of UW-Waukesha. This overview, researched and written by Prof. Rohe and published as part of the Wisconsin and Its Region Conference Proceedings, UW-La Crosse, 1989, shows that company farms were once a common resource type associated with northern Wisconsin lumber company's operations and makes special note of the Connor Lumber and Land Company farms. It does not, however, attempt to identify the specific farm sites or trace their subsequent history.



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E	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/6/7/0/1/0</u>	<u>5/0/4/7/6/8/0</u>	F	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/6/7/0/9/0</u>	<u>5/0/4/7/7/8/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description Continued

Connor Farm Road that is located approx. 1950' due north off a point located on the north curbline of USH8/STH32. The line then follows said curbline of Connor Farm Road in a SE direction 50', then east along the south wall of Map No. 1 for 80', then north along the rear east-facing wall of Map No. 1 for a distance of 80', then west 100' to a point located 20' east of the east curbline of Connor Farm Road. The line then continues NNW along said curbline at a distance of 20' east of said curbline for a distance of 280', then turns NE and runs a distance of 420', then N for a distance of 140', then west a distance of 620' to a point that is approx. 25" west of the right-of-way of the Laona and Northern Railway track, then SSE along a line that maintains a distance of 25" west of said right-of-way for a distance of 280', then west along the north curbline of a farm road that runs west behind Map Nos. 8 & 9 for a distance of 345', then south 335', then east for a distance of 580' to the POB. Said boundary encompasses a total of 15 acres more or less.

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CONTINUATION SHEET  
Camp Five Farmstead, Laona, Forest County, WI  
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Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 1 of 26 Map No. 1, looking East	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 8 of 26 Map No. 6, looking East
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 2 of 26 Overview, looking NE	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 9 of 26 Map No. 6, looking West
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 3 of 26 Map No. 2, looking Northeast	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 10 of 26 Map No. 7, looking West
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 4 of 26 Map No. 3, looking SW	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 11 of 26 Map No. 8, looking SE
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 5 of 26 Map No. 4, looking SE	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 12 of 26 Map No. 9, looking NW
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 6 of 26 General View, looking West	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 13 of 26 Map No. 9, looking South
Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 7 of 26 Map No. 5, looking South	Camp Five Farmstead Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993 Negative with SHS Photo 14 of 26 Map No. 10, looking East

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Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 15 of 26  
Map No. 11, looking West

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 22 of 26  
Map No. 18, looking NE

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 16 of 26  
Map No. 13, looking West

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 23 of 26  
Map No. 19, looking East

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 17 of 26  
Map No. 14, looking SW

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 24 of 26  
Map No. 20, looking North

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 18 of 26  
Map No. 15, looking North

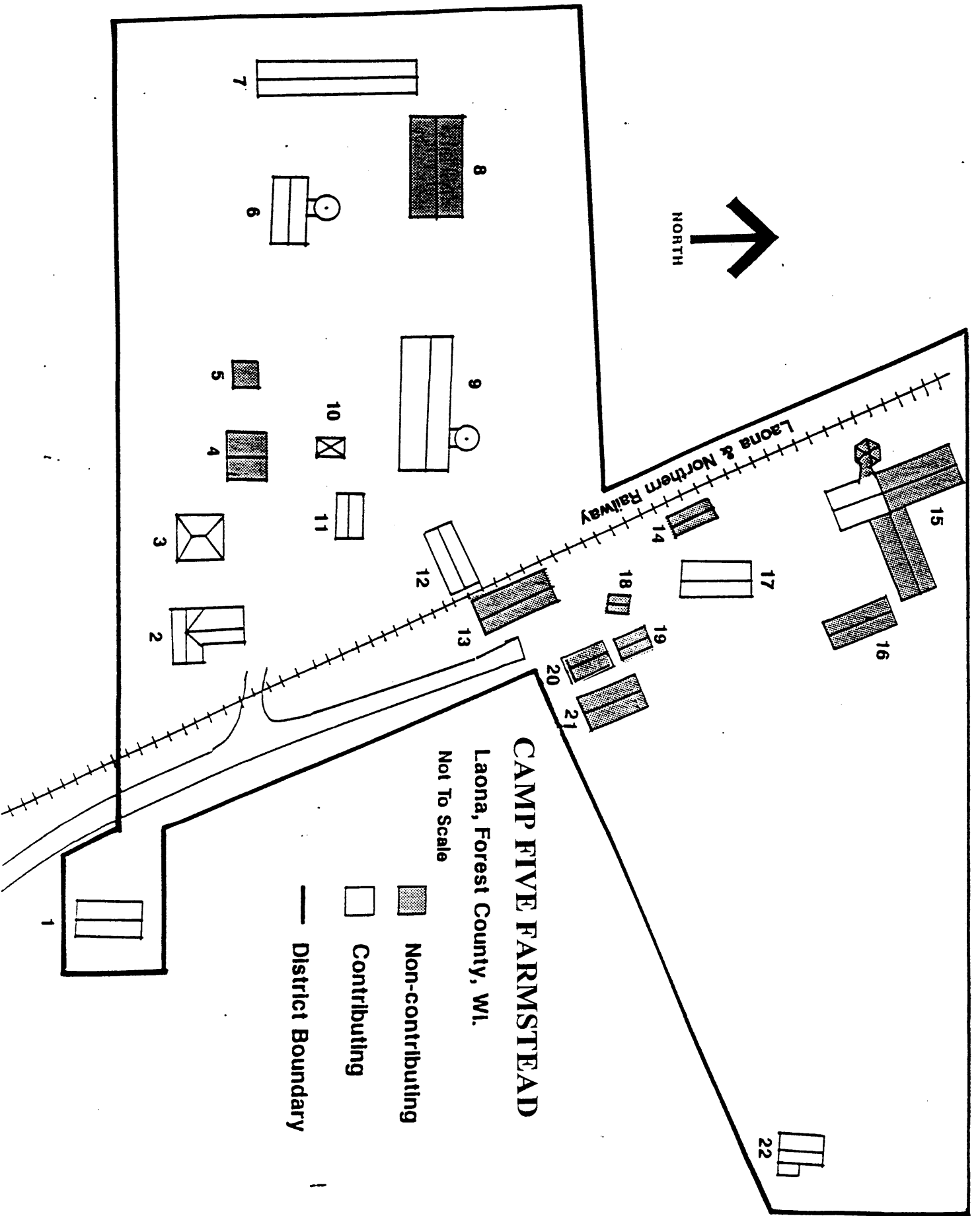
Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 25 of 26  
Map No. 21, looking North

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 19 of 26  
Map No. 15, Logging Museum Wing, to W

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 26 of 26  
Map No. 22, looking NE

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 20 of 26  
Map No. 16, looking East

Camp Five Farmstead  
Photo by Tim Heggland, August 20, 1993  
Negative with SHS  
Photo 21 of 26  
Map No. 17, looking SE



Laona & Northern Railway

**CAMP FIVE FARMSTEAD**

Laona, Forest County, WI.

Not To Scale

-  Non-contributing
-  Contributing
-  District Boundary

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