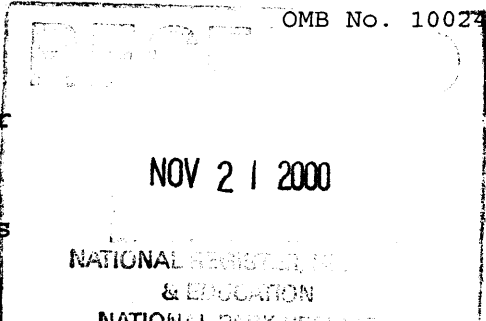


1558

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Day, Isham, House

other names/site number Yankee Settler's Cottage

2. Location

street & number 11312 North Cedarburg Road N/A not for publication

city or town Mequon N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Ozaukee code 089 zip code 53097

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia J. Corbin
Signature of certifying official/Title

November 14, 2000
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Day, Isham, House
Name of Property

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 12/28/00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-state
 public-federal

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RECREATION-CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
walls stucco
roof wood
other wood

Narrative Description

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

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION

The Isham Day House, commonly known as the Yankee Settler's Cottage, is a one and one-half story building that sits on an almost two-acre lot in the City of Mequon, a rural-suburban community just north of the City of Milwaukee in southeastern Wisconsin. The cottage sits almost in the center of Mequon, right across from the Mequon City Hall. Until about 20 years ago, the City of Mequon was largely rural, with a few modern residential subdivisions dotting the countryside and individual suburban houses sitting along the major thoroughfares of the city. During the past two decades, and especially during the last decade, intensive suburban development has almost completely encompassed the eastern half of the city and commercial and residential development surrounds this property today. Also, just north of this area of Mequon is the City of Thiensville, a separate corporate entity surrounded by the City of Mequon.

Despite the urban nature of this part of Mequon, the Day House has a picturesque site. The lot is heavily wooded with many mature trees and overgrown shrubbery. There is evidence that at some time a small lawn was maintained around the building. It has become overgrown, but will be restored when the current renovation of the building is completed. A small parking lot for visitors has been constructed to the left of the building. The topography of the site is dramatic, as the land slopes down sharply from the road back toward the Milwaukee River, which meanders through Mequon. The slope begins at the back of the house, exposing the basement walls.

North Cedarburg Road is a three-lane highway that is a heavily traveled thoroughfare through Mequon, into and out of Thiensville, and north toward Cedarburg. The house sits only a few feet from the roadway, which is bordered by a gravel shoulder on this side of the street. On the other side of the street, in front of the Mequon City Hall, the road is improved with concrete curbs, gutters, and a sidewalk. There is also room for parking in front of City Hall. There is no current driveway to the house, but there is evidence that there once was such access to the site.

The cottage, itself, features a moderately-pitched gable roof covered with wood shingles. The walls of the building are constructed using narrow sawn timbers with an infill of locally-fired red brick. The walls were historically stuccoed and this material covers the building today. The walls are punctuated with openings of six-over-six light double-hung sashes. Sashes flank the main entrance on the west elevation, and there is a sash just south of the rear entrance on the east elevation. Two sashes sit on top of each other on the north and south elevations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2 Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

The two main entrances to the building are in the east and west walls. They consist of simple wood paneled doors with period hardware. Above the entrance on the west elevation is a simple cornice molding. Under the rear entrance is a door leading to the basement, and there are other small basement openings on the north, south, and east elevations.

Since 1990, the Mequon Historical Society has engaged in the historic renovation of this house after it was discovered that it was an important early building. A large two-story addition obscured much of the house prior to this time. This addition has been removed, along with other inappropriate remodeling. The goal is to complete the renovation of the house, then open it to the public as an historic site that will interpret pioneer life in Mequon.

The interior of the cottage is simple. On the first floor there are two rooms, a large room on the north end and a smaller room on the south end. Originally, the large room was used as a shop and the smaller room was the living room of the private quarters. The interior walls of the cottage have been replastered, but in the old living room, a section of wall has been left exposed so that the structure of the building can be seen by the public. At the time the building was visited for this nomination, the trim around doors and windows and the baseboards had not been installed, but since the cottage is being accurately restored, it will reflect the period of the original date of construction.

Most of the historic flooring in the cottage is still extant and consists of wide pine boards. In a few places, this flooring has had to be repaired or replaced with like materials. The renovation of the cottage has re-opened the original staircase, located at the southeast end of the shop room. A bigger staircase had been built when the addition was made to the house, but it has been removed. The original staircase consists of narrow risers almost totally enclosed by plastered walls. It has no balustrade.

The second floor of the cottage consists of two rooms, both with low, sloped ceilings. This area of the cottage has yet to be renovated and the walls and ceilings of these rooms have been stripped of most of their old surfaces and old lath, exposing the sawn, heavy timber, mortise and tenon, stud construction system in several places. The original pine flooring is still extant. This floor will be renovated in a manner similar to the first floor.

The original use of the basement is unknown, but it may have been converted to a kitchen for the house, and the basement door provided access to the well in the back yard. Remnants of this well are still extant on the site. The

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

basement was later used as a storage and utility area.

Although still under renovation, the Day House/Yankee Settler's Cottage has had much of its historic integrity returned. The old additions to the building hid much of its original appearance, but their removal has exposed the building's original form and construction system. The renovation of this building by the Mequon Historical Society into a museum-quality historic site will give the building as much of its original appearance as possible.

Day, Isham, House
Name of Property

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Exploration/Settlement
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance
1839 (i)

Significant Dates
1839 (ii)

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Day, Isham (iii)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section g Page 1

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

The Isham Day House, popularly known as the Yankee Settler's Cottage, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. It is being nominated under criterion A, for local history, because it is locally significant for Exploration-Settlement as a fine example of a pioneer building in the community. Constructed along an important territorial road, the Yankee Settler's Cottage is related to the earliest Yankee settlement in Mequon. The city is known for its German heritage and large German settlement, but its earliest settlers, like those in much of southeastern Wisconsin, were Yankees from the eastern United States and were important in the early settlement history of the city.

The Isham Day House/Yankee Settler's Cottage is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, for its method of construction. The building is an unusual and distinctive example of mid-nineteenth century timber construction. Its structural system is composed of sawn heavy timbers with mortise and tenon stud construction. The brick infill is an unusual feature that is characteristic of many German buildings, but not typically used by English/American builders. Because the house is a well-preserved example of traditional vernacular construction in Mequon, it is a significant architectural resource in the city.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Land in southern Wisconsin was opened up for formal settlement shortly after the Blackhawk War of 1832, when white militias defeated the last resistance effort of Native Americans to signing over their land rights. White settlement began in Mequon in 1835 when the federal government allowed the sale of some of the land in southern Wisconsin, including the area in Mequon east of Range Line Road. Land west of Range Line Road was officially sold in 1839, but some of this land was settled as early as 1836 by "squatters" who did not hold official title until the sale in 1839.¹

Like most of southern Wisconsin, the first settlers in Mequon were Yankees who came to the area to exploit the water power of the Milwaukee River and its tributaries and to farm the fertile soil of the town. Moving settlers through

¹ Don Silldorff, "Mequon's Early One Room Schools," April 1996, unpublished manuscript on file in the Planning Department, City of Mequon, Mequon City Hall, Mequon, Wisconsin, p. 2; Carol Lohry Cartwright, Donald Silldorff, and Sharon C. Robinson, *City of Mequon Intensive Survey Report*, Mequon: City of Mequon, 1990, p. 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

the area was the old Indian Trail that ran north to Green Bay. This old trail ran north from Milwaukee along the Milwaukee River to Saukville, then traveled along the western shore of Lake Michigan to Manitowoc, before moving inland again to Fort Howard at Green Bay. In 1835, the federal government surveyed the trail for use as a military road between Fort Dearborn in Chicago and Fort Howard. The military road followed the trail between Milwaukee and Saukville, but north to Green Bay, the road ran through Sheboygan Falls and Manitowoc Rapids before returning to the old trail to Green Bay. The military importance of this road ceased when the government abandoned the forts at Chicago and Green Bay, but the road became an important transportation route for early settlement in eastern Wisconsin and in Mequon.²

During the early 1840s, some of the most intensive settlement occurred in Mequon. Joining the Yankee families were many groups of German immigrants and a number of Irish immigrants, as well. The German immigrants, though, made the most significant architectural and cultural contribution to Mequon. The first Germans in Mequon were William Opitz, his father and mother, and his sister and brother-in-law, who immigrated in 1839. About a half dozen families from Saxony, led by Andreas Geidel, also came in 1839, creating the Altenburg Settlement along what is now Wauwatosa Road. A larger German immigrant group that came in 1839 became one of the most significant German groups in Mequon. This group consisted of about 40 families from Pomerania who settled in western Mequon and established a community known as "Freystatt" (Freistadt). Known as "Old Lutherans," these Germans left Germany rather than join the state church. By 1850, many more German families settled in Mequon, filling in all the available land of the town.³

In the center of the old town of Mequon, a village grew up during the 1840s. Named Thiensville for John Thien, who built the first gristmill, the community grew into a thriving village during the nineteenth century. Freistadt was another village that grew up in Mequon during the nineteenth century. Although much smaller than Thiensville, Freistadt was located in the heart of the German immigrant community and by 1880, it had two churches, a general store, a post office, two shops, and about 24 houses. Other concentrations of houses appeared at the crossroads of the town's major arteries, but none developed into villages like Freistadt or Thiensville.⁴

The old town of Mequon was originally a part of the large Old Washington County, established in 1836. Officially the Town of Mequon was established in

² *Ibid.*

³ Silldorff, "Mequon's Early One Room Schools," p. 3.

⁴ Cartwright, et. al., pp. 9-10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

1846, and in 1853, Washington County was split into two counties and Mequon became a town in the new Ozaukee County. For most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Mequon was a rural town surrounding the village of Thiensville. Many of the town's farms were large, and some families held several hundred acres of land at a time. The rural character of the town can be seen in its population during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1850, Mequon's population was 2,100 and it would stay between 2,500 and 3,000 through the Great Depression of the 1930s.⁵

During the early twentieth century, the beginnings of Mequon's suburbanization could be seen along the major arteries of the town. During the 1910s and 1920s, bungalows were built on large suburban-style lots that were divided off farmland along Cedarburg, Green Bay, Freistadt, Wauwatosa, and Port Washington roads. Also during this time, especially along the Milwaukee River and the Lake Michigan shoreline, some wealthy families built suburban estates featuring fine period revival style homes.⁶

Despite these developments, the town remained rural and its citizens did not even build a town hall during most of its history; rather, town officials met in private homes. But, by the late 1930s, the necessity for a modern government building was met with the construction of the Mequon Town Hall in 1939. The new town hall housed offices and the fire department. A swimming pool and bath house were also erected next to the town hall building.⁷

After World War II, modern subdivisions began to appear in Mequon, which was just a short automobile trip from Milwaukee. During the 1950s and 1960s, Mequon began losing its rural identity in favor of one as a Milwaukee suburb. In fact, between 1940 and 1960, the population of the town more than doubled to 8,543 residents, and most of the growth was due to the new subdivisions and modern houses being built in the town. But even with this growth, the town of Mequon still largely resembled a rural community.⁸

During the 1950s, Mequon's residents became concerned about town property being annexed to either Thiensville in the town, itself, or to cities to the north and south of the town. The town citizens' solution was to incorporate, which was completed on May 24, 1957, making Mequon an official city. In 1970, the city of Mequon's population had grown to over 12,000 residents, and fueled by continued suburban development, the population in Mequon in 1980 was

5 *Ibid.*, pp.10-11.

6 *Ibid.*, p.12.

7 *Ibid.*, pp.11-12.

8 *Ibid.*, p.12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

slightly over 16,000.9

During the 1980s and 1990s, favorable economic conditions resulted in skyrocketing suburban development in the city of Mequon, and today almost the entire eastern half of the once-rural town of Mequon is filled with suburban residential development. The city is now considered a suburb of Milwaukee, not a farm community, although many areas in the western half of the city are still filled with fields and farmsteads. But, most of the farmsteads are occupied by non-farmers and it may be only a matter of time before the remaining fields are filled with houses as suburban development moves west. Because of this type of suburban pressure, it has been, and continues to be, a challenge to maintain the historic rural features of the city's history.

ARCHITECTURE

The Day House is architecturally significant because it is an unusual example of vernacular timber construction. The building is of particular interest because it is not true half-timber construction used in other known mid-nineteenth century examples of timber construction in Mequon.

Half-timbering is a medieval building method that was practiced primarily in Britain, France, and Germany and is the structural system used in other known mid-nineteenth century timber frame buildings in Mequon. Immigrants from these countries brought this construction method to America, but half-timbering did not move westward to the same extent as the log cabin. Because half-timbering or "fachwerk" construction was popular in some parts of Germany well into the nineteenth century, many German immigrants brought this technique with them to America. Because of its large German population, many half-timber buildings were built in Wisconsin, particularly in Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee counties. Many of these half-timber buildings have been lost through demolition and deterioration, and others have been obscured by various types of siding.¹⁰

German immigrants in Wisconsin built a variety of structures in the half-timber construction method. They used large logs or heavy timbers to mortise, tenon, and peg together the framework of a building. In most German half-timber buildings, the end panels were braced diagonally. The panels between the timbers were filled with a mixture of straw and mud also known as wattle and daub, or rough-formed mud bricks, or less frequently, fired bricks. Many

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.12-13.

¹⁰ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. II, Architecture*, p. 4-3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 5

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

half-timber buildings were covered with clapboard siding immediately or had clapboards applied at a later date. Some half-timber buildings were covered with an additional layer of asbestos, asphalt, or aluminum siding.¹¹

According to the 1990-completed intensive survey of Mequon, there are several exposed half-timber buildings extant in the city. And, it was suggested that other half-timber buildings exist under siding, but have not been revealed.

Unlike the German half-timbering explained above, which used large logs or heavy timbers in the framework and a rough infill of either wattle and daub or rough-formed bricks, the Day House is framed with narrow sawn timbers and infilled with fired red bricks. It is speculated that the builder used sawn timbers from Peter Turck's saw mill on nearby Pigeon Creek, which was built in 1838. It is also speculated that the builder may have gotten the bricks from Turck as well.

The framing style of the cottage is also different from German half-timber framing. German half-timber framing was usually done in a grid pattern with corner bracing of diagonal timbers. The Day House has no grid pattern or corner bracing.

Innovation and experimentation with building materials, methods and structural systems characterized the mid-nineteenth century. It is clear that many hybrid structural systems were used until the balloon frame became widespread. The Isham Day house is an important illustration of the type of innovation that occurred during this period. It is not known why the builder of this cottage, Yankee Isham Day, constructed this type of building, rather than a more conventional frame house. Its further analysis can help provide important information about early methods of construction in Wisconsin. Because of its intact structural system, the Isham Day House is architecturally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

The Isham Day House/Yankee Settler's Cottage is historically significant at the local level because it is one of the oldest known buildings in Mequon. Also, since its renovation efforts have restored much of its original appearance, it is now the best representative example of pioneer life in the city. The cottage was built in 1839 along the historic Green Bay Military Road, a former Native American trail that led from Milwaukee to Green Bay. Although the land this cottage sat on was not offered for sale until 1839, the

¹¹ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 6

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

year this house was built, settlers were in the area as early as 1835.¹²

In 1835, the federal government offered the land in eastern Mequon (east of Range Line Road) for sale, and it was quickly purchased by speculators. In order to get ahead of the speculators in the sale of lands in western Mequon (west of Range Line Road), early settlers took up informal or "squatter's" claims on land in this area. In 1837, these settlers formed a Settlers' Association to register their members' claims so that they would have the first or "pre-emptive" rights to purchase their claims when this land came up for sale, which it did in 1839. In 1837, Yankee settler Isham Day registered a claim in the Settlers' Association register for the quarter section that includes the land this cottage sits on and a quarter section immediately to the west. According to another early settler, in 1837, Day and his wife had built a "shanty" on the west side of the Green Bay Road.¹³

Unfortunately, most of the settlers in the Settlers' Association could not qualify to purchase their claims in 1839, and most of the land was sold to others. This may have been the case with Day, as he did not purchase his claim when it was offered for sale, although he purchased another piece of land in Mequon. The Day claims were, instead, purchased by an out-of-state speculator. Although he did not purchase the land, Day built this cottage, as it was extant when Yankee Frederick Horn purchased 75 acres from the speculator, including the land this cottage sits on, in 1842. Horn resided in the cottage between 1842 and 1847. He was a real estate agent, Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster (1844-1847). The shop room on the first floor was, no doubt, used for his business and for the "Mequon River Post Office."¹⁴

The Day House is historically significant because of its association with the earliest settlement of Mequon. Like much of southeastern Wisconsin, Yankees, or Americans, were the earliest settlers in Mequon, but they were quick to be overshadowed by German immigrants. Yet, the Yankee settlers were important because they established the formal government and American institutions of the new town during the area's pioneer era. The fact that the second resident of this cottage, Yankee Frederick Horn, operated an early post office from this building suggests the association of early institutions with the Yankee settlers in the area.

During the 1820s, just over 1,000 people occupied the portion of the Michigan Territory that included Wisconsin, and most of these people were civilians and

¹² Sildorff, "The Yankee Settler's Cottage."

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 7

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

soldiers attached to the forts at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. With the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, New Englanders, New Yorkers, and residents from the Middle States began moving into the Michigan Territory in greater numbers. The lead deposits found in southwestern Wisconsin attracted the earliest group of Americans to the state during the 1820s, but it was the fertile soils needed for wheat farming and the water power potential needed for industry that attracted the predominantly Yankee settlers to southern Wisconsin in great numbers during the 1830s. The Yankees brought with them the American institutions that helped develop the region.¹⁵

Yankees continued to move into Wisconsin during the 1840s, but they were only one part of a vast migration into the state. Between 1836 and 1850, the population in Wisconsin grew from 11,683 to 305,390, an increase of over 2500 percent. Many of these residents were Yankees, but during the 1840s, Canadians, English, Swiss, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, and especially Germans and Norwegians immigrated to Wisconsin. Of the Americans, most immigrated from New York State, followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. In fact, immigrants from New York dominated Yankee settlement in the state. In 1850, Yankees and their descendants amounted to 50 percent of the state's population. Many Yankees, however, moved out of the state after the wheat frontier moved west, and Europeans continued to pour into the state during the second half of the nineteenth century. There was a continual decline in the importance of Yankee settlement after the Civil War.¹⁶

The Day House was built during the brief period that Yankee settlers dominated Mequon. Yankee settlers would soon be outnumbered by the many German immigrants who came to Mequon prior to the Civil War, but they were important in establishing the town's early institutions, such as town government, schools, businesses, and the post office. Yankee settlers were often responsible for the first significant architecture in Wisconsin, building Greek Revival houses and commercial buildings, many of which are still extant. Few of the earliest buildings from the first settlement period in any community are still extant, though, making the Isham Day House an important resource that represents early settlement in the city.

When the restoration of the cottage is complete, it will be opened as a museum that will interpret early settlement in Mequon and southeastern Wisconsin. The German settlement of the area is well-documented and the Yankee Settler's Cottage museum will be an opportunity for the community to learn about the

15 Alice E. Smith, *The History of Wisconsin Vol. I From Exploration to Statehood*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985, pp. 162-198.

16 Ibid., pp.464-498.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

early settlement of another important group of immigrants, Yankees, a group that disseminated American ideas, culture, and institutions to the new communities they formed as they settled southern Wisconsin during the 1830s. Because the Isham Day/Yankee Settler's Cottage represents this important group of immigrants in Mequon, it is historically significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

The house sits on a large lot near the Milwaukee River that is largely undeveloped. Because of the area's pre-history and early history, there is a possibility that pre-historic or historic archeological resources related to Native American activity or Yankee settlement may exist on the property. An archeological investigation was outside of the scope of this nomination, but such an investigation may uncover hidden resources.

NPS Form 10-900-a
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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 9

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

Notes to Section 8 (form):

(i) The period of significance corresponds to the year that the house was built. Don Silldorff, "The Yankee Settler's Cottage," unpublished manuscript on file in the Planning Department, City of Mequon, Mequon City Hall, Mequon, Wisconsin.

(ii) *Ibid.*

(iii) *Ibid.*

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

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- Smith, Alice E. *The History of Wisconsin Vol. I From Exploration to Statehood*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985.
- Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. II*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Day, Isham, House
Name of Property

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.85 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>4/2/0/1/3/0</u>	<u>4/7/8/5/9/0/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting		Northing					
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	Zone	Easting		Northing					
													<u>see continuation sheet</u>

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant
organization prepared for the City of Mequon date 8/15/99
street & number W7646 Hackett Rd. telephone (414)473-6820
city or town Whitewater state WI zip code 53190

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Day, Isham, House
Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The verbal boundary description of this property is as follows: Lot 3, Block 3, Assessor's Plat.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the Isham Day House/Yankee Settler's Cottage and the portion of its traditional historic site as currently owned by the City of Mequon..

Isham, Day, House
Name of Property

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

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

name City of Mequon; c/o Jon Censky, Department of Planning
street & number 11333 N. Cedarburg Rd. telephone (414)242-3100
city or town Mequon state WI zip code 53092

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

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