

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 15 1986
date entered SEP 11 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jischke's Meat Market

and/or common The Renaissance Inn

2. Location

street & number 414 Maple Dr. not for publication

city, town Sister Bay vicinity of

state WI code 55 county Door code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name John and JoDee Faller

street & number P.O. Box 403

city, town Sister Bay vicinity of state WI 54234

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Door County Courthouse

street & number 138 S. Fourth St.

city, town Sturgeon Bay state WI 54235

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wis. Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wis.

city, town Madison state WI

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Jischke's Meat Market, now known as the Renaissance Inn, is an attractive vernacular commercial-residential building which sits directly on the right of way of Maple Drive, a quiet residential street off State Highway 42. The building is approximately one-half of a block from Sister Bay's main business district which follows Highway 42 through the community. Originally, Jischke's Meat Market was part of the community's historic commercial center which was located at the corner of what is now Highway 42 and Maple Drive, and also at the end of Maple Drive on the waterfront. Now, however, the street upon which the building sits is primarily residential. The building sits on a large lot which slopes sharply down at the rear of the building. This portion of the lot is mostly used as a parking area for the inn and restaurant. There is a small parking lot directly to the west of the building as well.

Frank Jischke probably constructed the building in 1902, after he and his family came to Sister Bay from Ephraim, where they had lived for several years after immigrating from Germany. It is a vernacular two-story gabled ell form structure with a small shed-roofed addition to the west. It is frame-constructed with a steeply-pitched intersecting gable roof, stuccoed stone foundation, enclosed front porch. The building is sided with clapboards under which is an infill of stovewood, a rare form of building construction which features short logs similar to those used for firewood imbedded in lime mortar. The result is a wall which resembles a stack of firewood, hence the term "stovewood."

The building was recently restored and only a few details differ from the original appearance of the structure as indicated in a turn of the century photograph. The first floor storefront features a recessed entry of double wood and glass doors topped by a large transom. Display windows are constructed of six large panes of glass. Four panes, separated by thick muntins form the front of the display windows. Two panes of glass form the side sections of the display windows. The shed-roofed addition to the west has a boomtown facade, and its wooden cornice extends across the main part of the building forming a divider between the first and second floors. Except in the porch, windows appear to be original and are primarily single pane sashes decorated with simple cornice lintels. New shutters decorate most windows, while awnings shade windows on the front facade. The building is painted an attractive beige color and details are highlighted in red-rust colored paint. At the rear of the building the slope of the lot exposes the foundation which is stone covered with stucco. A small rear entry porch is covered with tar-paper, in the midst of remodeling as part of the restaurant operation. A tall stone foundation, stuccoed with concrete, sits at the northeast corner of the building. This foundation is all that remains of a room which housed Frank Jischke's sausage-making operation, part of his butcher shop business.

A historic photo shows that there was once a boomtown front on the front gable of the building. It was removed some time prior to the 1983 renovation of the structure. The original porch of the building consisted of a plain overhang with rough wooden posts. A more elaborate porch with square columns was built some time during the twentieth century and existed up to the time of the 1983 renovation. The porch was enclosed during renovation work and includes new windows. A new door provides the current entrance to the building.

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DESCRIPTION: (continued)

The walls of the building are unusually thick because of the stovewood infill. Photos taken during the 1983 renovation of the building clearly show the short, irregular logs stacked on top of each other in a bed of mortar infilling the exterior walls between the building's framework. New plaster covers the stovewood on the interior, however, along one wall in the shed-roofed addition which was at one time an exterior wall, a small rectangular cut-out reveals the stovewood. Even this shed-roofed addition has very thick walls indicating the probability that they are also filled with stovewood.

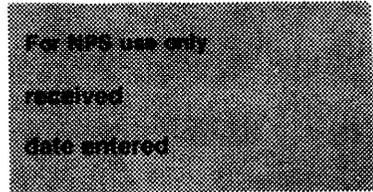
The main entrance to the inn and restaurant is through the porch door, a decorative wood and glass replica of a Victorian-era door. Immediately inside is a small dining room. The original clapboard walls and wainscot ceiling are in evidence in this porch. An original wood and glass door, one of many still existing in the building, leads to the lobby area. The rest of the building's interior is accessible from this lobby. To the right is a small dining room. This room was probably once a parlor or sitting room for the residential portion of the building. Along with the original woodwork, now painted and found throughout most of the building, the lobby and parlor dining room have refinished oak floors. To the rear of the lobby is the kitchen area which consists of several small rooms and one large room. These rooms are all used for food preparation, storage and cooking for the inn and restaurant. In the kitchen area are many original doors and most of the original woodwork, although most of the floors are covered with vinyl flooring and the kitchen is filled with modern restaurant equipment.

An original glass and wood door which probably separated the business space from the residential space, leads to the main dining room of the inn, once the butcher shop. It is brightly lit from the large display windows and a lovely pressed metal ceiling, painted white, was retained from the original meat shop. This room is carpeted, and there are two new restrooms at the rear. A wooden door leads to the addition which is currently used as a food storage and preparation area. It is in this room that the stovewood cut-out may be seen.

The upstairs of the building is reached by a simple staircase off the lobby area which has a turned post balustrade, painted white. To the right at the top of the stairs is a long hallway off which are four rooms. Two rooms are guest bedrooms, one room is closed off, and one is a small lounge. In this area some guest rooms have transoms, and a transom space and hardware in the hallway indicate that at some time this hall was sectioned off, perhaps to divide the living quarters from boarding rooms. To the left at the top of the stairs is a larger guest room with very thick interior walls. Reportedly the meat shop's ice room, the walls are filled with cork. There are two more guest rooms up three steps from the former ice room. These rooms are raised due to the high ceiling of the dining room underneath. All the upstairs rooms have plaster walls which are either painted or papered. Closets have been converted into mini bathrooms for guests, and like the first floor, rooms are furnished with antiques and other older furniture.

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DESCRIPTION (continued):

This building has always had a commercial component; first, Jischke's Meat Market (1902-1928), then Herman's Market (1928-1940), then an ice cream parlor, boarding house, bait shop, and woodburning stove outlet (1940-1983). Its current function as a restaurant continues the commercial component of the building, and the bed and breakfast inn is a function which relates to the building's historic uses as a residence and as a boarding house. The 1983 renovation of the building returned the structure as much as possible to its early twentieth century appearance. It is neither too elaborate for a vernacular building, nor too modern given its current use.

Note:

¹After a search of available tax records, deed records, and local history sources, no definitive date of construction nor builder was discovered. It is the author's opinion, based on an analysis of all available evidence, that the building was built by or for Frank Jischke as a meat market-residence in 1902, the year the Jischke family came to Sister Bay. Professor William Tisher, a leading authority on stovewood construction, indicated that this type of stovewood building in this area would date no earlier than the 1890s, therefore the 1902 date seems appropriate. If new data is uncovered regarding either date of construction or builder, this information will be forwarded to the National Register.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian	
___ 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-36	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation	
		___ invention		___ other (specify)	

Specific dates	1902 ¹	Builder/Architect	Unknown ²
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Jischke's Meat Market is significant at the state level for architecture because of the stovewood construction within the building. Stovewood construction is a rare and unusual form of log construction found primarily in Wisconsin, a few areas in Michigan and Iowa, and in southeastern Canada. Because the construction is so rare, stovewood structures have a considerably higher level of significance than buildings with other types of construction in Wisconsin. Further, Jischke's Meat Market was built for both commercial and residential purposes, only the second such stovewood structure that has been identified in the state. Jischke's Meat Market also has local historical significance as the best remaining example of the community's historic commercial district, most of which was destroyed in a 1912 fire. In fact, given the alterations of most of Sister Bay's nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, this building may be one of the best remaining historic buildings in the community.

Architecture

At first glance, Jischke's Meat market appears to be merely a well-preserved example of a common type of frame vernacular building found in many northern Door County communities. However, the fact that the building has stovewood walls makes this building architecturally significant. William Tishler, professor of landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is probably the country's leading authority on stovewood construction. He has written several articles on stovewood construction and has studied the topic for more than a decade. In his article "Stovewood," Tishler outlines three distinct types of stovewood construction and indicates their locational patterns. The first type of stovewood construction is the use of the construction as nogging in half-timber buildings. This type is found primarily in barns and outbuildings located within the Door County Peninsula. The second type of stovewood construction is where the logs and mortar are used in a rough balloon-frame structure as infill between the framing in exterior walls. It provided both insulation and a good plastering surface. This is the type of stovewood construction found in the Jischke Meat Market. It is found primarily on the Door County Peninsula, where Sister Bay is located. The third type of stovewood construction is when the technique was used as self-supporting walls. Solid stovewood structures are primarily found in northern Wisconsin west of Door County, and are usually outbuildings. The most outstanding example of a structure made of solid stovewood walls is the Mecikalski General Store, Saloon and Boarding House (1899, NRHP: 1984) located at Jennings in Oneida County. Until the present structure was found, the Mecikalski General Store was thought to be the only extant commercial building to have used stovewood in its construction.³

The significance of the stovewood construction in the Jischke Meat Market can be summarized as follows. It is the second extant commercial building which has been found in Wisconsin to be constructed with any type of stovewood. Even though other stovewood-infilled residences are known to still be extant, Jischke's Meat Market is probably the most significant both in size, level of preservation, and unusual commercial function. The building's integrity is very high. The 1983 renovation

9. Major Bibliographical References

Faller, John and JoDee. Interviews, February 23-24, 1986; letter dated January 6, 1986.
Holand, H.R. History of Door County Wisconsin, Vols. I & II. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917.
"Sister Bay, Wisconsin, 50th Anniversary." Sturgeon Bay, WI: Door County Publishing Co., 1962

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Sister Bay, Wis.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

116	490260	5100361010
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The verbal boundary is identical to the legal description.

Tract on Mill Road in Government Lot 4, Section 5-31-28, Desc. 57D53 Ex. 110D438 DCR

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, historic preservation consultant

organization prepared for owners date March 17, 1986

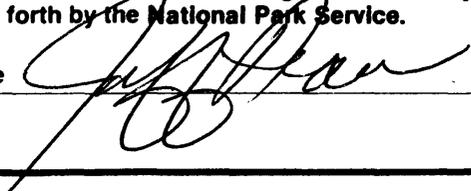
street & number 945 Dane St. telephone (608) 251-4784

city or town Madison state WI 53713

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national x architecture history
 state x local

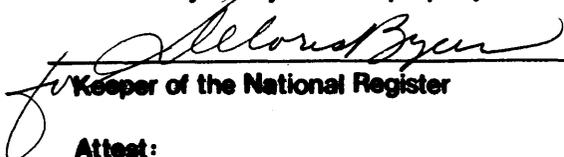
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title _____ date 3/19/86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 Entered in the date 9-11-86
Keeper of the National Register National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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was done with care and attention to historic detail. Every effort was made to keep original details such as windows, doors, woodwork, floors, and exterior fabric. The sturdiness of the building and the smooth, even walls prove that the stovewood technique results in a quality structure. The 1983 renovation of the building, in fact, is an excellent example of how even vernacular buildings can be adapted to new uses without losing their authenticity or charm. Because of the stovewood construction and its rarity, along with the high level of integrity found in the building, Jischke's Meat Market is significant at the state level for architecture. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, commercial-residential stovewood building in the state.

Commerce

Jischke's Meat Market is locally significant because it is the best extant example in Sister Bay of the vernacular, frame-constructed commercial-residential buildings which made up Sister Bay's historic commercial center prior to 1912.

Door County was settled early in the nineteenth century, and prior to 1850, settlers were primarily fishermen. Farmers began settling the county during the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s, although fishing and lumbering remained important well into the twentieth century. In the 1890s and on into the twentieth century, the area began specializing in the production of fruit, specifically apples and cherries, and developing a summer tourist and resort industry as well. Sister Bay was opened as a shipping port in 1870 and shortly thereafter, a sawmill, grist mill, and hotel were built in the community. In 1878, Belgian immigrant, Andrew Roeser, purchased most of the land around the shipping port and operated both mills and the community commercial pier. He and his son Adolph, built a substantial business enterprise and by the early years of the twentieth century, Sister Bay had a small, but thriving commercial center. Businesses in existence at the turn of the century included the Lerner store, Frank Bunda store, Plerk hotel, Wenzel Bunda store, J. C. Dana implement warehouse, the J. A. Pahl hardware and furniture store, and after 1902, Jischke's Meat Market. The village was incorporated in 1912, the same year a devastating fire ravaged the existing commercial district destroying the Lerner store, the Frank Bunda store, the Pleck hotel, and the Wenzel Bunda store. Jischke's Meat Market was one of the few remaining commercial buildings to survive the fire. A few buildings were rebuilt after the fire, but the community did not again develop a significant commercial area until the later twentieth century when tourism became an important economic base for the community.⁴

Jischke's Meat Market, located about a half-block from the center of Sister Bay's historic commercial district, and about two blocks from the Roeser mills on the bay, began operating just as Sister Bay's commercial economy was taking off. Historic photos of Sister Bay's early twentieth century commercial buildings show frame structures, two stories in height, and with boomtown facades. The original appearance of Jischke's Meat Market was well in keeping with the boomtown look of the community. Frank Jischke's business was a successful element of Sister Bay's commercial economy. He was noted for his sausage-making, which he did in a room at the northwest of the building (only the foundation exists today). In fact, when he sold his business in 1928, his son Martin, who was a prominent resident of the community and served for a time as post-

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master, continued to make sausage for the subsequent business, Herman's Market. Later, when Herman's Market was at a new location, Martin Jischke's son George, continued the family tradition of sausage-making in the community until at least 1960.⁵

After Herman's Market relocated about 1940, the Chester Mann family purchased the Jischke building and operated a variety of businesses there including an ice cream parlor, boarding house, bait shop, and woodburning stove outlet. In 1983 the Crittenden family purchased the building and did the bulk of the renovation. They operated a bed and breakfast inn there until 1984 when the current owners, John and JoDee Faller purchased the business and added a restaurant to the bed and breakfast inn.⁶

Jischke's Meat Market was an integral part of Sister Bay's historic commercial district. After the fire in 1912, it thrived even though other businesses failed to rebuild on the main street nearby. The building, as first built, was typical of Sister Bay's historic vernacular commercial buildings, and even though it has lost the boomtown front on the front gable, it still has retained its commercial details, including store entrance, display windows, boomtown addition, and on the interior, the main shop with its pressed metal high ceiling. And, the building is one of the few vernacular structures which has been restored instead of "modernized." Other commercial buildings in the community either remaining from the fire or built after the fire are largely altered, sided, or have been neglected and have significantly lost integrity. Therefore, Jischke's Meat Market, which represents the continuing presence of commerce in the community throughout the twentieth century, is a significant historic structure.

Notes

¹See note from description section.

²Ibid.

³William H. Tishler, Interview, February 25, 1986; William H. Tishler, "Stovewood Architecture," Landscape, 23:3, 1979, pp. 28-29.

⁴Door County Advocate, June 1, 1928, p. 3 (notice in Sister Bay news about Herman Erickson purchasing Jischke's business); H. R. Holand, History of Door County Wisconsin, Vol. I, Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917, pp. 83, 88; "Sister Bay, Wisconsin, 50th Anniversary," Sturgeon Bay, WI: Door County Publishing Co., 1962, pp. 3-6.

⁵Holand, Vol. II, pp. 227-228; "Sister Bay Anniversary," pp. 32, 35.

⁶John and JoDee Faller, Interviews, February 23-24, 1986; JoDee Faller, letter dated January 6, 1986, copy in possession of author.

ITEM 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

William H. Tishler. Interview. February 25, 1986.

William H. Tishler. "Stovewood Architecture." Landscape, 23:3, 1979.